

ILLUSTRATED ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

CONTAINING AUTHENTIC AND COMPLETE

MAPS OF ALL THE PROVINCES

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND

FROM THE LATEST OFFICIAL SURVEYS AND PLANS, BY PERMISSION OF THE  
GENERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE HISTORY, &c.

ALSO, MAPS OF

Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, United States, Oceanica, The World, &c., &c.,

AND LOCAL MAPS, PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

D. MACDONALD, C.E.,

LATE OF THE ROYAL TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.



TORONTO, ONT,

1881.

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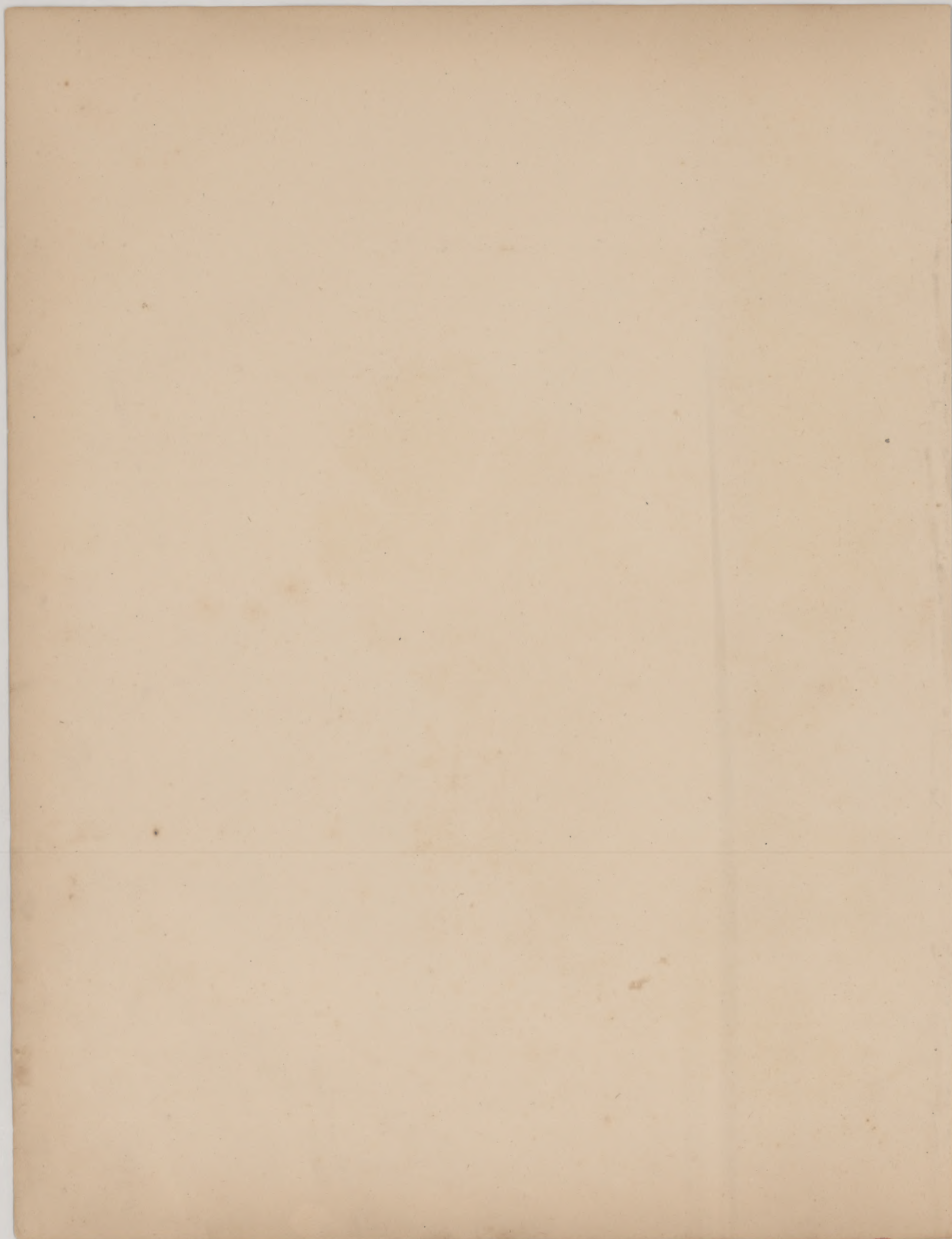
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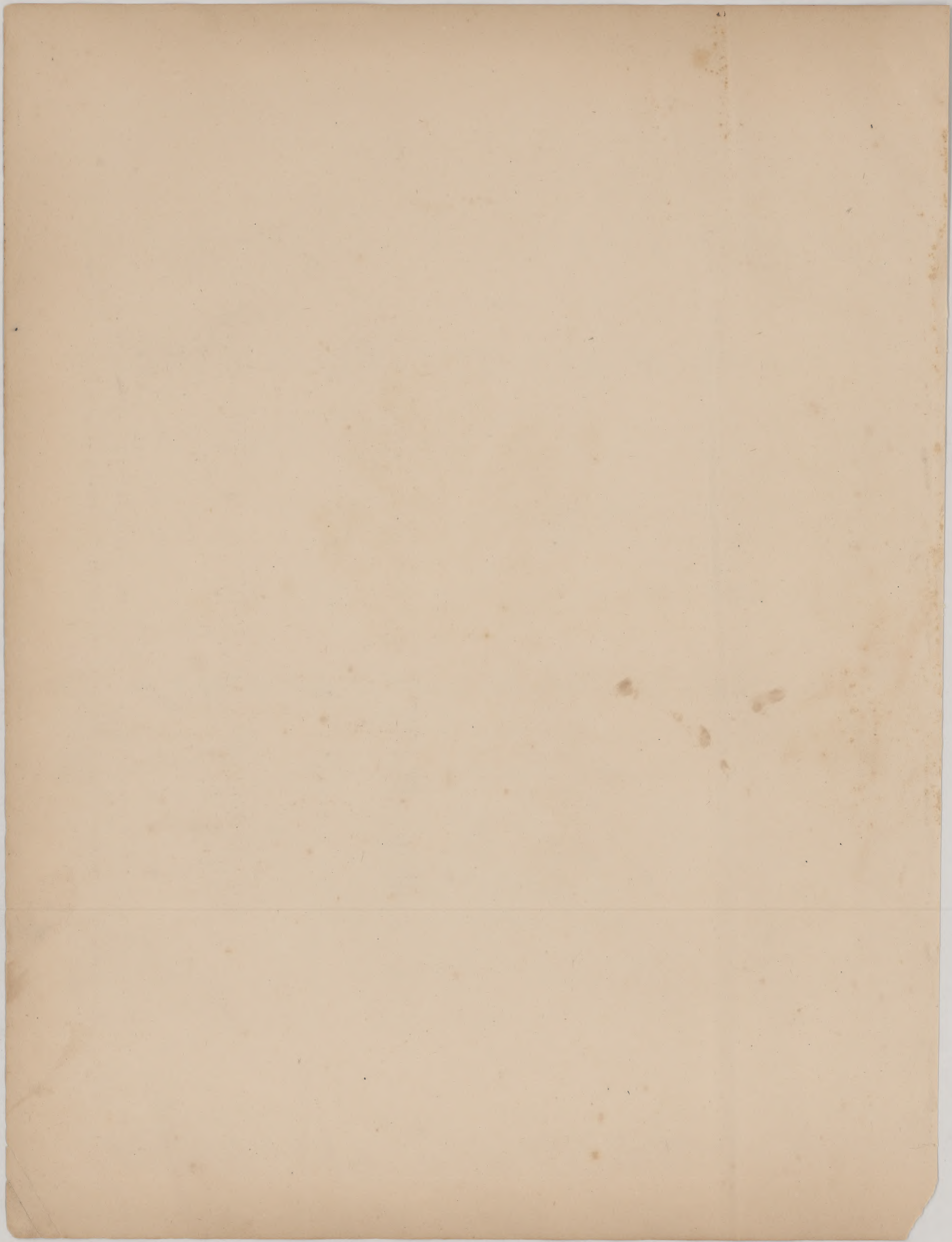
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# Historical Sketch of the County of Victoria.

## GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

The County of Victoria occupies a position about the most central of any in the Province. Its geographical boundaries are formed by the District of Muskoka and a portion of the County of Haliburton on the north; the Counties of Ontario on the west, Durham on the south, and Peterboro' and Haliburton on the east. Its integral parts consist of the following named municipalities: Town of Lindsay, Villages of Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls and Omemee, and Townships of Bexley, Carden and Dalton, Eldon, Emily, Fenelon, Laxton, Digby and Longford, Mariposa, Ops, Somerville, and Verulam; making a total of fourteen separate corporations, some of which comprise several townships, as above indicated.

The area included within these limits is 705,324 acres, or a trifle more than 1,102 square miles. Only a comparatively small portion of this extent is arable, while the percentage advantageously adapted to agricultural pursuits is still smaller. The two front tiers of townships—Emily, Ops, Mariposa, Eldon, Fenelon and Verulam—embrace almost the entire acreage of desirable lands, and of these the front or southern tier—Emily, Ops and Mariposa—contain much more of a first-class quality than those immediately in their rear, though the latter also contain a very large proportion of superior land, with which nature has intermingled considerable areas of indifferent quality.

The general surface varies greatly in character and appearance, as does the soil in the degrees of excellence. The most south-westerly township of the county, Mariposa, is by far the most attractive in appearance as well as the most valuable as a grain producing region. Its surface is gently undulating, with an absence of considerable elevations, and but few evidences of the other and less desirable extreme of swamps, such of the latter as exist being of small areas and not sufficiently depressed to prevent their utilization for grazing or other useful purposes. Ops, immediately to the east of Mariposa, is characterized by a greater proportion of swamp than the latter, though the general features of the two are very similar, the soil being principally a most serviceable grade of clay, overlaid, in the more depressed localities, with a considerable depth of vegetable mould. To Emily, which occupies the most easterly place in this tier, the same remarks will apply, as descriptive of its general features. It is a somewhat better township than Ops, though inferior to Mariposa.

Those portions of Eldon, Fenelon and Verulam lying within half a dozen miles of their respective southern borders, are much of the same character as the townships immediately to the south. In Eldon especially is the excellence characteristic of its southern neighbor, Mariposa, sustained throughout a goodly portion of its extent, beyond which the gentle swell of the surface merges into a decided roll which becomes more violent as it proceeds northward, and forms a prelude to the almost inconceivable roughness of the northern townships. The other townships of this tier, Fenelon and Verulam, increase in irregularity of surface from south to north. From a general undulation south of Sturgeon Lake they gather roughness until the boundaries of Somerville and Bexley are reached on the north, where a general aspect of wild desolation supplants the more moderately rolling scene to the south, though even in the townships last named there are areas of very desirable farming land, but these are by no means numerous intermixed among the wild and repulsive scenes which form the predominating feature.

There is no abatement of the violence displayed by Nature in the formation of this region as we proceed northward; on the contrary, each succeeding view seems to eclipse the last in features of repelling wildness, for the grandeur which often attends upon violent irregularities of topography is altogether wanting in this region, except where some of the numerous lake-like expansions of the rivers which drain it burst upon the view and become comparatively, rather than positively beautiful, by the refreshing contrast they present to their sterile shores.

The soil of these townships, in the few and almost inaccessible localities where it has been "discovered," is of good quality, usually inclining to clay loam with extensive intermixture of lime pebbles. The timber once consisted of most of all the many varieties known to the Canadian forest, pine forming the chief feature, but the latter variety has been ruthlessly stripped by the enterprising lumberman, and what remained has in most townships been partially destroyed by a succession of forest fires, which leave the country in one of the most forlorn and desolate appearing garbs in which any locality has ever been arrayed.

Among the most important features of the topography of this county is that formed by the system of "magnificent water stretches" for which this entire region is noted. This fine chain of lakes and rivers extends from the northern and north-eastern to the south-western extremes, affording fine navigation facilities over most of the course, and being susceptible of improvement to a navigable state over the balance of the distance at comparatively slight expense, should the interests of this section ever demand the outlay. In fact, the improvement of the navigation of these waters is even now a mooted project by the Dominion Government, who have in contemplation the construction of the Trent Valley Canal, the proposed route of which will enter this county from Peterboro' at Bobcaygeon, traverse Sturgeon Lake, Fenelon River, Cameron and Balsam Lakes, Gull River with its numerous expansions to its fountain head or thereabout, thence by canal across the "water-shed" to the Lakes of Muskoka, whence an easy outlet may be gained into the Georgian Bay. While the consummation of such a scheme would contribute materially to the prosperity of the towns, villages and good agricultural localities along its route, it would require an exceptionally sanguine imagination to predict as a consequence of its completion any considerable impetus to the development of many of the back townships through which it would run.

The general tendency of the streams of this county is toward the eastern border, where the accumulated volume flows from Sturgeon into Pigeon Lake through the Little Bob River (split into two channels by Bobcaygeon Island) and the Bobcaygeon Canal. From Lake Scugog on the south-west, through the river of the same euphonious name, from Head Lake on the north through the Gull River to its confluence with Burnt River, which flows from the north-east into Balsam Lake, thence through Cameron Lake and Fenelon River, the waters from the remotest points of the county form a confluence in Sturgeon Lake, where at least a portion of the "sweetness" described by Moore as pervading the vale in which occurred the "meeting of the waters" is suggested by the natural and artistic beauty which greets the eye at Sturgeon Point, in the north-easterly angle of this triple armed lake, around and past which the waters from the north and west sweep in their eastward course.

The navigable waters of the county at present include the length of Scugog Lake and River, and Sturgeon Lake from Port Perry to Bobcaygeon through Lindsay, forty miles; the Fenelon River and the north arm of Sturgeon Lake, from Fenelon Falls to Sturgeon Point, six miles; Cameron and Balsam Lakes and Gull River from immediately above Fenelon Falls to Cobocook, sixteen miles; and a distance of about twenty miles on the Upper Gull River, through Big and Little Mudturtle and Head Lakes, or a total of about eighty-two miles of steamboat navigation within the limits of the county. These streams are provided with three locks, at Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Rosedale, between Cameron and Balsam Lakes, respectively, and are studded during the season of navigation with numerous steam and tow craft of varying degrees of excellence and value, most of which find employment in the conveyance of forest products from the extensive mills situated at different points along the rivers, and from this source is drawn a very material share of the commercial benefits with which Victoria County is favored.

## GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The County of Victoria is naturally divided into two very distinct geological districts, by the chain of lakes which passes across it. To the north, the formation is Gnessoid rocks of the Laurentian order, very much displaced and contorted, and interstratified with crystalline limestones containing minerals—silicates, apatite, graphite, &c. The surface is broken and hilly, vast masses of rock projecting in many places high above the surrounding territory. There are frequent deposits of Glacial and Post-Glacial boulders, clays and sands, and these with later debris render some of the intervals fit for cultivation. The region is not adapted to agriculture; but being more or less thickly wooded, it has furnished, and yet gives, quantities of valuable timber. The rock formation is not without promise of mineral riches. The southern section presents a marked contrast to the other; it is an agricultural area, underlaid with the dark gray limestones and limestone shales of the Trenton formation and Lower Silurian series, frequently very full of fossils. Plain exposures occur on the south shore of Balsam Lake, at Fenelon Falls, and on Scugog River, near Lindsay. A band of lithographic stone runs across the county. The stratification is comparatively undisturbed, and there are in the region no marked inequalities of surface; but ridges composed of drift material run across the county in a direction generally east and west, gradually rising terrace-like toward the north. Lake Scugog, in the midst of such drift ridges, is nearly 800 feet above the sea, while Balsam Lake, which extends into the crystalline region, has an elevation of 320 feet above the sea level. There are small lakes along the border of the dividing line of the two rock formations mentioned, and very many of them scattered throughout the crystalline area. It is worthy of remark that the quality of the land improves as it recedes from the line of division toward the south or south-west, in the direction of the slight dip of the strata.

## MATERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The first visit of the white man to the territory now comprising the County of Victoria was during the journey of exploration by Samuel de Champlain in 1615, and when on his way with his Huron and Algonquin allies to attack the Iroquois in their own cantons to the south of Lake Ontario. The war-party of the savages, accompanied by a few Frenchmen, crossed by lakes, streams and portages from Lake Simcoe, and down the Trent waters to the Bay of Quinté. From that time forth for many years the only white visitors to the Indians, of Algonquin stock, inhabiting this part of Canada were the *Coueurs de bois* who came to trade with them for peltries, in defiance of the regulations of fur monopolists, of royal and governmental edicts, and of the threats of the Church. It was not till early in the present century that these townships began to attract settlement; for though many United Empire Loyalists, who came to Canada immediately after the peace of Versailles, 1783, settled in them, it was not till after some years' residence at the front. Previous to and for some time after the separation of the Provinces, in 1791, no surveys had been made so far back as the present Victoria County; but the removal of the seat of Government from Newark (Niagara), to York (Toronto), and the construction of a main road (Yonge Street) from the capital to Lake Simcoe (so called after the then Governor), were largely favorable to the opening of settlement in this district some twenty years later. In the interval a considerable amount of exploration was done by Government officials as well as by Indian traders, hunters and trappers, who from the posts on the outer lines of communication made occasional expeditions into the interior. So well was the value of certain lands known that on the departure of Simcoe they were seized on by speculators; else the wise schemes of the first Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada for the settlement of the country would have been better and sooner realized. Thus a "party of gentlemen" leagued with an irresponsible executive, and arrogating to themselves preposterous

privileges and perquisites, roused the indignant opposition of the advocates of honesty, civil equality and constitutional liberty, and gave rise to a division of the people into political parties which exist, with similar marks of difference, to the present day. It was not till after the war of 1812-15, that a general survey of the Province was entered upon, and colonization roads were extended and improved. Immigration largely increased, owing to trade depression in Britain, and new settlers were aided by Government by gifts of rations and implements. The peaceful invasion soon came within the bounds of the county now under consideration.

The first township surveyed of the present County of Victoria was Emily, said to be named after a daughter of the Lieut.-Governor. The work, commenced in 1818 and finished the following year, was done by a Mr. Wilmot, one of the Government surveyors. The next township laid out was Mariposa, in 1820; then Fenelon, and next Ops, in 1824; and Eldon in 1826. Bexley, Somerville, and Verulam were next surveyed, and the townships farther north at considerably later dates. These townships originally were part of the Newcastle District, and so continued till the formation, in 1841, of the Colborne District, which in 1850 became the County of Peterboro'. In 1854 Victoria became a Parliamentary District; but remained united to Peterboro' for municipal purposes till 1861, in which year it became a separate and independent county with the Town of Lindsay as its *chef-lieu*. Since then, as for some years previously, its progress has been steady.

The earliest pioneer work in Emily was done in 1819 by David Best, who then went back to Cobourg. Before his return Humphrey Finlay came in with his wife and family and located, thus attaining the title of "King of Emily." In the fall of 1820 the Cottingshams and James Laidley made a clearance on Pigeon Creek, where is now Omemee Village, went back to Cavan for the winter, and the following spring built a shanty and brought in their old people. There was then no road from the 10th Concession of Cavan, and bands of Indians roved the woods. These settlers had left Fermanagh, Ireland, because their rents had been raised. A man named Jackson, a settler in Cavan, who went to Ireland to bring his family, had arranged with a ship captain to carry a party at reduced fares; and gathered as many as he could, advising them to come and settle in the newly opened Township of Emily. Nearly 400 sailed from Belfast. Some went among friends in the Perth Settlement; but the greater number came to the Newcastle District. The settlement thus begun was augmented from time to time by fresh arrivals from the north of Ireland. These located at the south, the north of the township not being taken up till a few years later. At first the nearest mill was at Port Hope; but soon one was built in Cavan, where is now Millbrook, and was resorted to till a mill was put up on Pigeon Creek, in 1825, by Wm. Cottingsham, the stones being found in the woods and dressed by an American named Myles. Afterwards settlement became more general, though somewhat retarded here, as elsewhere, by locatees merely doing the settlement duties (clearing two rods and slashing four in front of lots, for a road), then holding the land as a speculation—residence not being compulsory. In 1825 occurred the Hon. Peter Robinson settlement of Irish immigrants, whereby the northern part of Emily was taken up. The new-comers were Roman Catholic, whereas the former settlers in the township were nearly all Protestant Irish. The surveyor, Huston, of Cavan, who ran the lines for the Robinson settlers reserved lots towards the already settled parts for Protestants, while the Roman Catholics were settled at the rear of the township. Thus arose the creed-marked division of Emily. Many of the earlier settlers made money in locating the new ones, building houses for them and acting as agents for supplies, for which services they were paid by Government. It was not long till there were churches and schools of a primitive kind, and Emily already began to take its place as a rising township. A return to the British Parliament shows that in 1826, of the 397 Robinson emigrants then located, 142 were in Emily, with 351½ acres cleared; and seven in Ops, with twelve acres cleared. The claim of first settler in Ops is held by John Connell, who located in the south-west, being speedily followed by other Irish families, who came in by way of Rice Lake, Peterboro' and through Emily. The next townships to receive settlers were Eldon and Mariposa, about 1827, a number of Scotch emigrants being sent in from Toronto, by way of Yonge Street and Lake Simcoe, and located, by Squire Donald Cameron, who had received grants of lands in Thorah and Eldon. They were speedily followed by families of U.E. Loyalists who had settled first near the Lake Ontario shore, and by many pensioners who took up lands in these new townships. Much of the land in Mariposa was in the grasp of the Canada Company. The first settlements were about Big Creek and toward the northern boundary. Verulam lands were put in the market in 1832, but were bought by speculators. Settlements were made in the neighborhood of Bobcaygeon, the credit of having built the first house being claimed by Wm. Bell. John Hunter, who settled at the south, also lays claim to being the first. A few others followed within the next five years. The township had not ninety householders in 1842. At that date settlement was only beginning in Fenelon, though quite a lumbering trade was done at the Falls, where there was also a grist mill, an Episcopal church and a parsonage, occupied by the Rev. Mr. Fidler.

Meanwhile the townships sooner settled had made some progress. A few schools and churches were established, though the chief religious instruction was by travelling missionaries. Merchants and tradespeople had found their way in, and hamlets at cross-roads began to grow into villages. By this time Post-Offices had been established. Lindsay had a daily mail from Toronto; Eldon a mail twice a week; and weekly mails were sent to Emily, Mariposa and Fenelon Falls. Townships were organized, representatives chosen, officers appointed and taxes levied and collected, under the old District system, and the construction of roads was of the first importance. Militia companies were organized in several of the townships.

In 1842, the first year after its formation, the population of the



whole Colborne District was less than one-half that of Victoria County alone at the census of 1871, being 13,706 souls. There were ten schools in the District attended by 276 pupils. Of these schools, two were in Ops, two in Mariposa, and one in Eldon, the other five being in townships now in Peterboro' County. Emily had one grist and one saw mill; Mariposa was similarly furnished; and Fenelon had one grist and two saw mills. There were also grist and saw mills at Lindsay. In that year, as shown by the assessment rolls, the standing of the townships now within Victoria County was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	House-holders.	Popula-tion.	Acres cultiva-ted.	Acres unculti-vated.	Value of Property rated.	Value including lands.
Emily .....	340	1,726	4,492	27,410	\$25,521 60	\$65,409 80
Ops .....	294	1,442	3,726	26,810	16,628 00	52,980 00
Fenelon .....	49	180	695	14,257	6,749 20	20,933 60
Verulam (including Harvey) ..	83	371	744	10,504	5,838 40	17,265 20
Eldon .....	150	951	2,095	18,725	10,769 20	37,889 60
Mariposa .....	251	1,319	5,072	24,410	20,036 00	58,852 00
Totals .....	1,167	5,989	17,634	122,116	\$85,592 40	\$252,830 20

In 1850, there remained of Crown Lands in Emily 5,300 acres; Eldon, 2,300; Fenelon, 9,300; Mariposa, 500; Ops, 6,300; Somerville, the whole township; Verulam, 10,000 acres. Of these a great deal was not worth having. The Clergy Reserves open for sale were; in Emily, 2,000 acres; Mariposa, 600; Ops, 1,000; those in the other townships not being valued.

At the census of 1851-52 there were in Victoria 1874 families, comprising a population of 11,656. Males numbered 6,058, of whom only 1,710 were married. Children and unmarried numbered 7,909. The people were mostly from the British Islands: Irish, Scotch and English, numerically as named, an order still preserved. The population was classed as follows: agricultural, 1,522; commercial, 75; domestic, 208; industrial, 388; professional, 54. There were 1,649 occupiers of land, and 160,190 acres occupied, of which 56,878 acres were cultivated. The number of oxen was considerably greater than that of horses. The people were pretty well provided with cattle, sheep and pigs. The grain crops raised were, in order of amount; wheat, oats, peas, barley, corn, rye, and a little buckwheat. The farmers also grew quantities of potatoes, turnips, hay, and some flax or hemp, and hops; made woollen and flaxen cloth; and raised wool, pork and beef. There were then in the county two Roman Catholic and fifteen Protestant churches; three grist, six saw, one carding and one woollen mill; two distilleries; one brewery; three tanneries; and three establishments where pot and pearl ashes were manufactured.

In 1857 the list of County Magistrates comprised the following names: Wm. Best, Wm. Cottingham, David Best, C. Knowlson, C. R. Irish, Jno. McNeely, of Emily; M. Lehan, Downeyville; James Keenan and William McDonnell, Lindsay; John M. Fife and Francis Keely, Ops; Alex. Campbell, John Jacobs, Samuel Davidson, A. A. McLaughlan and R. F. Whiteside, Mariposa; Israel Ferguson, Eldon; James Wallis, Fenelon; Jas. W. Dunsford, Verulam. Division Courts were held at Omeme, Lindsay, Oakwood and Woodville, and arrangements were made for one at Fenelon Falls. There were Post Offices at Omeme, Downeyville, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls, Oakwood, Manilla, Woodville, Argyle, North Eldon, Cambray, Little Britain and Willocks, in Verulam. Local School Superintendents were: Emily, Rev. John Goodfellow; Ops, A. Lacourse; Mariposa, W. H. McLaughlan; Eldon, Dr. P. H. Clarke; Fenelon, Bexley, Verulam and Somerville, Rev. Daniel Wright. There were Grammar schools at Omeme, Lindsay and Oakwood.

The census of 1860-61 shows that there were then in Victoria 3,117 families. Of the total population, 23,039, more than half, 12,868, were males; but of these only 3,509 were married. Children and unmarried numbered 15,871, of whom 4,034 attended school. There were now 2,654 agriculturists, 259 traders, 366 domestics, 1,086 artisans and 132 professional men. The occupiers of land had increased to 2,651, holding 292,765 acres, of which 108,334 acres were cultivated. There were now more than twice as many horses as of oxen, and there had been a marked increase in cattle, grain and other produce, as well as in domestic manufactures. The following values were returned: farms, \$5,903,013; implements, \$206,768; live stock, \$737,599.

In 1871 the population was 30,200; and of the whole area of 836,547 acres open to settlement, well up to one-half, or 413,317 acres, was occupied. Village lots returned were 3,061, and the number of houses in the county 5,029. The improved acreage was 181,434, the largest amount being in Mariposa; then Emily, Ops, Fenelon, Eldon and Verulam, in the order named; the other municipalities showing much smaller figures. Beside a large increase in agricultural products of all kinds, other industries occupied a share of the popular energy, particularly lumbering. The principal timber got out was pine; then followed in order of quantity tamarac, elm, less oak, some soft walnut, a little birch and maple. Quantities, not great, of staves, lath and tan-bark were produced; also considerable cordwood. There were also secured and sold, principally in the north part of the county, furs of beaver, bear, otter, martin, mink, fox, deer and musk-rat. There were now in the county 10 flouring and grist mills, 34 saw mills, 18 shingle mills, 14 lime-kilns, 11 tanneries, a meat-curing establishment, two edge-tool factories, a pottery, and a soap and candle factory. Several asheries continued to be run, and a little woollen cloth was manufactured. There were three printing offices in the South Riding, where was also all the shipping, consisting of 33 vessels, the total tonnage of which was 4,520. The county had by this time been well provided with schools, and its 78 churches comprised 43 Methodist, 16 Presbyterian, 9 Anglican, 5 Baptist, 2 Roman Catholic, and 3 other places of worship.

There will soon be an opportunity of comparing the above figures with those of the forthcoming census of 1881, and of noting the progress of the county within the last decade. Since the building of the railway from Port Hope, and its subsequent extension through the county, and the improvement of the navigation of the inland waters, Victoria's advancement has been rapid and comparatively easy, as it has been natural. The Toronto and Nipissing, Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay, and Victoria Railways have added to the means of development; and it is possible that the rougher northern townships may soon display to the world the good that is in them, in mineral as well as forest wealth. There are now within the county nearly a hundred miles of railway in active operation; beside which a number of good leading waggon roads pass through the townships, independently of the regular roads on the allowances, which are generally opened and kept in good condition.

#### PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL.

The history of politics in this county during the early period, while it still formed part and parcel of the electoral division of Durham, is

substantially identical with the history of the great political issues which, for many years prior to the union of the Provinces in 1841, engrossed public attention, increasing in interest from year to year until the body politic, writhing under the misrule of the Family Compact, gave vent to their overwrought political feelings in 1837 in the form of an armed insurrection against the constituted authorities, being led in that venture by William Lyon Mackenzie and several lieutenants, including Dr. Rolph, Hon. Marshall Spring Bidwell, and others.

But the intimacy of the average Canadian with the political history of that period of governmental oppression renders unnecessary any extended reference in this connection, either to the insurrection itself or the "Compact" to whose acts that deplorable event was directly attributable. Suffice it to say that in a military sense it was a failure, being soon crushed by the assistance of those to whom political revolt, however unjustly provoked by continued oppression, appeared too extreme a measure to adopt. In a political sense, however, and as an agent of civil liberty, the Mackenzie Insurrection was a grand success, as it resulted, by no means indirectly, in the acquisition by the Canadian public of the numerous inestimable privileges attending the practical application of the principle of Responsible Government—privileges long and strenuously opposed by the irresponsible Compact, who never recognized the advanced principles which have become incorporated in the political system now so highly prized by Canadians.

The more minute events of a local political nature which characterized the period under review have been found most difficult of description, owing to the non-existence of any data on these points among the gentlemen (now considerably advanced down life's decline) who took part in the local contests of that political era. It is known, however, that from 1830 to 1840 (prior to which first date no active interest in politics pervaded the very few settlers in Victoria County of the present), Durham was represented by George Strange Boulton and John Brown, concurrently, and later by G. S. Boulton and George Elliott. All these gentlemen were supporters of the Compact. Elliott was a Cavan man. Boulton and Brown are below referred to at greater length. Among the notable Reform candidates of that period was Cheesman Moe, a retired navy officer, of Peterboro', who was defeated by the election of Boulton and Brown. With the advent of the Union in 1841, the representation of constituencies which before sent two members was reduced to one, the list of those who were subsequently elected for the constituencies, including the present County of Victoria, appearing below.

In accordance with the suggestions of Lord Durham, to whom the British Government had confided the task of examining into and reporting upon the political status and needs of Canada, after the close of the insurrection, the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada were united under one government in 1840; the Act of Union (which had previously received the assent of the Upper Canadian Assembly) coming into effect February 10th, 1841. The First Parliament of United Canada was elected the March following, from which date the existence of that compound of political pollution, before referred to as the Family Compact, may be said to have ceased, though its partisans waged a fierce battle, in a double sense, over the elections which ensued at that time.

Victoria of the present was still annexed to Durham, and the poll was held at Newtonville, in Clarke Township. The candidates were John Tucker Williams, of Port Hope, father of Lieut.-Col. Williams, the present representative of East Durham in the Commons, and George Strange Boulton. The former appeared on that occasion as the candidate of the Reform party, and the advocate of the reforms proposed by Lord Durham. Mr. Boulton was a member of the odious "Compact."

There had been a third candidate in the field up to within a few days of the election—John Brown, the famous (or rather noted) Port Hope merchant. He was also a Tory of the pure, or rather the proverbial stripe, and as such had made elaborate preparations for the battle. As the campaigns were then conducted upon a plan very radically different from that now pursued, a brief description of the *modus operandi* will not be out of place. The provision of free whiskey by a candidate was considered a *sine qua non* to his success, and in order to place the whiskey where it would do most good, (?) the candidates distributed kegs and barrels of the "ardent" at the houses or taverns of political friends, at convenient distances along the roads most frequented by voters coming to the polls, and at each of these places "open house" was kept during the continuance of the voting, which then lasted a week. The places of free entertainment were to be found all the way from the rear to the front of the county, and were liberally patronized by the "free and independent," among whom temperance principles were not as strongly developed as in the present age.

Another provision then considered essential to the successful and "orderly" conduct of an election (though this idea, so far as the traditions of parties in this county affords evidence of facts, appears to have been confined to Tory minds), was the supply of a large number of clubs and bludgeons for protection against a too numerous adverse vote. Axe helvies were invariably in good demand for these purposes about election times, as their efficiency in bridging over the chasm of a narrow Tory vote had been frequently demonstrated.

On the occasion referred to, John Brown is said to have prepared and distributed an unusual quantity of whiskey, and provided a prodigious number of hickory clubs for use in an emergency; but noting signs of his defeat, his interest and influence (including the whiskey and clubs) were transferred to the support of Boulton, notwithstanding which auxiliaries the last named gentleman suffered defeat at the hands of Mr. Williams.

As is too often the case, the possession of weapons led to their unnecessary and inexcusable use on the occasion referred to, and resulted in a tragedy, the like of which has seldom or never since marred the record of Canadian elections. An excess of party spirit, intensified by an excess of ardent spirit, precipitated a riot around the hustings, in which the clubs before referred to were freely and even murderously used. In the course of the *melee* a Reformer named John Marshall was struck on the head by a Cavan Tory named Joseph Huston, causing his immediate death. It is alleged by some of the more charitably inclined that the blow was struck with a slight rod upon the jugular vein, without felonious intent, but unfortunately the circumstances will scarce support this view. Upon the death of Marshall, Huston was surrounded by his political friends and spirited away to a place of concealment, returning to stand his trial after public excitement had somewhat subsided, when he was acquitted by the jury, to the intense disgust of the community.

As concerning the voters of the present Victoria County, it should be here remarked that the Scotch electors from Eldon marched to the

polls at that time clad in navy blue, to the stirring strains of the bag-pipes, and voted almost to a man against Boulton and the Compact.

During the Parliament then elected, the present Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria were erected into the District of Colborne for municipal, judicial and Parliamentary purposes, and thenceforward sent one representative to Parliament, until Victoria was raised to the dignity of a Parliamentary constituency in 1854.

The candidates for the seat from this district in 1844, when the Second Parliament of United Canada was elected, were George Barker Hall, a Peterboro' barrister, and Col. Baldwin, of Toronto, the first named of whom was elected.

Soon before the close of the year 1847 (Dec. 20th and 21st), another general election was precipitated by a dissolution following the resignation of the Viger-Draper Government. Mr. G. B. Hall again came forward as a candidate, but received the appointment to the County Judgeship, made vacant by the then recent death of Judge McKyes, and so retired from politics. The Reformers thereupon nominated James Hall, then proprietor of a large tannery, and subsequently appointed to the Shrievalty, whom they elected by a plurality of 81 votes over his two opponents, John Langton, of Fenelon, and Richard Birdsall, of Asphodel.

In 1852 elections to the Third Parliament ensued, the last in which Peterboro' and Victoria were united for representative purposes. The candidates were James Hall, the former member and Reform nominee, and John Langton, a former candidate (Conservative), the latter securing a majority of 70 votes. The Hincks-Morin Government, which then held the helm of state, was defeated in June, 1854, during the debate on the Address, which ignored the Clergy Reserve and Seigneurial Tenure issues then agitating the country, and Parliament was forthwith dissolved without having passed a single bill at that session, which lasted about a fortnight.

New elections occurred in July, 1854. Victoria had meantime been erected as an independent representative district, by the terms of the recent Redistribution Act. The aspirants to the new seat were James Smith and Mossom Boyd. The former was a Port Hope barrister, a member of the numerous family of that name who for so many years held political sway in this part of the Province, and a supporter of the Hincks Administration. He had represented Durham in the previous Parliament, and now came out as the Reform candidate for Victoria. He defeated his opponent, a Bobcaygeon lumberman of very extensive commercial relations, who has achieved a grand success from a very humble beginning, and still resides in the village named.

That was a period prolific of political coalitions, party dissensions, and Parliamentary dissolutions. During the Fifth Parliament the reins of power were held by a Coalition Government under the Premiership of Sir Allan McNab, in which Mr. (now Rt. Hon. Sir) John A. Macdonald was first brought prominently forward as a Parliamentary leader. Mr. Smith, M. P. for Victoria, supported that coalition, which gave offence to his Reform constituents, and resulted in his retirement from the politics of Victoria County, of which he was subsequently appointed Judge, dying in the incumbency of that distinguished office a few years since.

The year 1857 closed with a dissolution of Parliament, followed by a general election. The candidates for the Victoria seat were four in number. The successful one was John Cameron, a Toronto banker (Conservative), uncle of Hector Cameron, who now represents North Victoria in the Commons. He defeated A. A. McLaughlan and Samuel Davidson, Reformers, of Mariposa, and Robert Lang, of Lindsay. From the union of the Provinces up to this period, Parliamentary leaders had recognized the "double majority" principle, which meant that a Government failing to secure a majority from each Province should resign. At the election referred to Upper Canada gave a large Reform majority, while the Lower Province returned a majority of *blues*. The Chancery Bill, presented by Mr. Robert Baldwin (then a member of the Government), though it obtained a good majority in the House, was not supported by a majority of Upper Canada members. This led to Mr. Baldwin's retirement from the Cabinet, he being a statesman of conscience and principle; but the Government, now led by Hon. John A. Macdonald, abandoned the "double majority" principle in order to retain control of the Treasury Benches.

The Ministry was soon after defeated, however, on the question of the selection of a site for the Capital, the Queen having selected Ottawa by their advice, and being outvoted on an amendment to the Address censuring that choice, they very shrewdly identified their cause with that of Her Majesty, and resigned office. The Brown-Dorion Ministry was then formed, but was defeated after a two days' incumbency of office, whereupon the Macdonald-Cartier Cabinet was formed; and, to avoid the necessity of an appeal to their respective constituents for an endorsement of their official action, perpetrated the "double shuffle," which has since been notorious in the annals of Canadian politics.

A new election was held late in 1861, the candidates for this county being John Cameron, the late member (Conservative), and James W. Dunsford, then of Verulam, now Police Magistrate of Lindsay (Liberal), of whom the latter named was successful. During this Parliament the Macdonald-Cartier Government was succeeded, after sustaining defeat on its Militia Bill, by the Macdonald-Sicotte (Liberal) Cabinet, which was in turn defeated May 5th, 1863, and an immediate dissolution followed.

The next ensuing election was also the last occurring under the terms of the Union of the Canadas. It took place in the summer of 1863. Mr. Dunsford was again a candidate in Victoria, defeating Hon. Sydney Smith, of Cobourg.

The political events of the Parliament then elected are of too recent occurrence to call for recital in this work, except to note the most important of them, the Confederation of all the British American Provinces into the Dominion of Canada, which epoch in our history became an accomplished fact on the first of July, 1867.

Among the results of this grand political move, the supersession of the House of Assembly by the Commons, and the establishment of Local Legislatures in each of the Provinces, are most deserving of notice in this connection.

The first election to the House of Commons (the representation in which body we shall first trace) occurred in 1867. This county had previously, in accordance with the terms of a Redistribution Act, been divided into two ridings for Parliamentary purposes. The South Riding embraced the Town of Lindsay and Townships of Mariposa, Ops, Emily, and Verulam, with their villages. The North Riding comprised the balance of the county.

In the election of 1867 the seat for the North Riding was contested between John Morrison, of Woodville (Liberal), and John Cameron, of Toronto, ex-member for this county (Conservative), success resting with Mr. Morrison. In the South Riding, the same year, George



Kempt, present Sheriff of the County (Liberal), defeated Hector Cameron, Q.C., of Toronto (Conservative).

The Second Parliament under Confederation was elected during the summer of 1872, and witnessed a revolution of political sentiment in this county. For the North Riding, Joseph Staples, Conservative, many years Reeve of Bexley and Warden of the County, defeated the late member, Mr. Morrison; while in the South John McLennan, a Lindsay merchant, the Liberal nominee, suffered defeat at the hands of George Dormer, Barrister, of Lindsay, Conservative.

In the early days of 1874 another election occurred, owing to the explosion of the "Pacific Scandal," and a consequent dissolution. The contest in the North Riding lay between two Toronto lawyers, James McLennan, Q.C. (Liberal), and Hector Cameron, Q.C. (Conservative), the former being returned as elected. The filing of a petition against his return, however, led to a disclaimer on his part, whereupon a new election was ordered, and the same candidates again presented themselves. The result was Mr. McLennan's return by a majority of three votes, but upon a recount of the votes the seat was awarded to Mr. Cameron.

The candidates in the South Riding on that occasion were, John McLennan, a former candidate, Liberal, and Arthur McQuade of Emily, Conservative; Mr. McQuade being elected.

September 17th, 1878, was the date on which occurred the latest general election to our Federal Parliament, when the Liberal party was defeated from ocean to ocean, and its leaders left almost without a following in the House, chiefly through the influence upon the electorate of the agitation by the Conservative party in favor of a protective tariff, or National Policy, as it is fondly called by its admirers.

On that occasion the North Riding witnessed a contest between the rivals of the two elections to this House immediately preceding (Messrs. McLennan and Cameron, Q.C.'s of Toronto), Mr. Cameron being again successful; while Mr. McQuade was re-elected for the South Riding, in opposition to John Connolly, an Ops farmer of long municipal experience, who came out as the Liberal candidate.

#### THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Elections to this body have occurred in 1867, and at periods of four years since that date. The territorial limits of the two Ridings into which the county is divided for representation in that House, is identical with those mentioned as existing in elections for the Commons, except that the North Riding includes the County of Haliburton in addition to the territory embraced for Dominion electoral purposes.

The election of 1867 witnessed the election of A. P. Cockburn, Liberal, then a lumberman of Kirkfield, but now a resident of and M.P. for Muskoka, for the North Riding, in opposition to Joseph Staples of Bexley, Conservative. In the South Riding the same year, Thomas Matchett, of Omamee, Conservative, now County Clerk, was elected by acclamation, this being the only occasion on which the electorate of any Riding of Victoria has ever conferred upon a candidate the compliment of a unanimous election.

In 1871, the second Legislature was elected. The contest in the North Riding lay between Duncan McRae, a Bolsover merchant, Conservative, and Dalton Ulyott, lumberman of Fenelon Falls, Liberal, the prize falling to the first named. In the South Riding on that occasion Mr. (now Hon.) S. C. Wood, then County Clerk and Treasurer, ran in the Liberal interest, defeating Mr. Matchett, the previous member.

When the Mowat Cabinet appealed to the country in 1875, two candidates presented themselves in each of the Ridings. In the North, Mr. McRae was opposed by J. D. Smith, lumberman, of Fenelon Falls, Liberal, who was returned as elected, but on the filing of a petition against his election, he withdrew, whereupon another election was held in which Mr. McRae defeated Dr. Grant of Woodville, Liberal.

Mr. Wood was successful in the South Riding the same year, defeating Wm. Cottingham of Omamee, ex-Warden of the County, who represented the Conservative strength. On assuming a place in the Cabinet in 1876, Mr. Wood defeated Adam Hudspeth, Barrister of Lindsay.

The latest general election to the Legislature was held June 5th, 1879, when S. S. Peck, of Minden, Liberal, Stipendiary Magistrate of the County of Haliburton, defeated John Fell of Somerville, ex-Warden of the County, Conservative, in the contest for the seat in the North Riding; while in the South Riding Mr. Wood was re-elected, his opponent in the Conservative interest being W. L. Russell, of Lindsay, then Warden of the county.

To those who have known the gentlemen at different periods elected to the representation of what is now Victoria County, panegyrics upon their parliamentary abilities may appear unnecessary, while those not thus privileged are assured that among the representatives of this territory in the Halls of Legislation have been numbered many exceptionally able legislators, whose political reputations have not been confined within either provincial or national limits; while of the entire number it may be accurately stated that for uniform aptitude to the control of state affairs—a faculty including breadth of intellect and integrity of purpose—they have compared favorably with the representatives of any other rural constituencies during a like period.

#### MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

The history of Victoria County as an independent municipal corporation dates from 1861. In common with other counties of Ontario, however, the townships of which it is now composed enjoyed municipal government as early as 1842, when that system was first introduced into Canada. The municipal corporations were then much larger in extent and more cumbersome than at present, and the autonomy of the townships much less perfect than now. The corporation corresponding to the "county" of the present time (in so far as municipal government was concerned) was then called by the name of "District," though they were in very few cases territorially identical with the judicial "districts" which had long previously existed.

Municipal institutions were first established in Upper Canada by a Parliamentary Act passed in 1841, this being a portion of the programme suggested by Lord Durham in his Report to the Imperial Government, reciting some of the facts and suggesting remedies for the innumerable administrative iniquities of the "Family Compact," to a sense of whose political crimes the British public had been awakened by the then recent Mackenzie Insurrection. The Act referred to provided for the organization of "District Councils" composed of one or more District Councillors from each organized township, or group of townships where one had not sufficient population to entitle it to a representative.

Among the new Districts set apart from old Judicial Districts by that Act was that comprising the present Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, to which the name of the "Colborne District" was applied

in honor of Sir John Colborne, who had recently distinguished himself in connection with the suppression of the insurrection.

By the terms of the Municipal Act of 1850, the system of district government was abolished, and that of local administration by means of county and township councils erected upon its ruins. By provision of the same Act, what had formerly been the Colborne District was divided into the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, from which several townships were detached in 1874 and erected into the County of Haliburton, which is still attached to Victoria for judicial purposes. The townships at that time detached from this, and annexed to Haliburton County, were Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon.

Peterboro' and Victoria maintained a united municipal existence under the corporate name of the "United Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria" until the setting apart of the latter as a Provisional County in 1861. The representatives of the respective municipalities within its borders met in Provisional Council in the Town Hall of Lindsay, August 20th of the year named, with M. S. Deane, Warden of the United Counties, in the chair. The Council was composed of Messrs. Robert Staples, Bexley and Laxton; Solomon Thompson, Carden; Duncan McRae, Eldon; Wm. Cottingham, Thos. Stephenson, Emily; Wm. R. Dick, Fenelon; Alex. Macaulay, Lindsay; Thomas Probert, Lutterworth and Anson; Jonathan Hodgson, John Clarke, Mariposa; Patrick McHugh, John Connolly, Ops; Jabez Thurston, Verulam.

Their organization was effected by the election of Wm. Cottingham as Provisional Warden, after Mr. (now Hon.) S. Casey Wood, then of Mariposa, was appointed Clerk and Treasurer, a position which he continued to fill until 1876, when he was promoted to the higher sphere of a Cabinet Minister in the Mowat Government, which necessitated his retirement from the office of County Clerk and Treasurer, to which position Mr. Thomas Matchett, the present courteous and efficient incumbent, was thereupon appointed.

Following is the list of representatives in the Council from 1862 to the present time, whose constituencies are included within the county limits as now existing.

1862.—Provisional Warden, Neil McDougall, Reeve of Eldon. Council: Bexley, Digby and Laxton, Jno. Cronk; Carden, Jas. Bartley; Eldon, the Warden; Emily, Wm. Cottingham, Thomas Stephenson; Fenelon, Wm. R. Dick; Lindsay, Wm. Thornhill; Mariposa, Jonathan Hodgson, R. F. Whiteside; Ops, P. McHugh, John Connolly; Verulam, Jabez Thurston.

1863.—Victoria County this year assumed full and independent existence as a municipal corporation. Warden, Patrick McHugh, Reeve of Ops. Council: Bexley, Digby and Longford, George Adair; Carden, N. Whalen; Eldon, Duncan McRae; Emily, Wm. Cottingham, Arthur McQuade; Fenelon, W. R. Dick; Lindsay, G. M. Roche; Mariposa, Jonathan Hodgson, John Clarke; Ops, the Warden and Wm. Thorne; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, Jabez Thurston.

1864.—Warden, Jonathan Hodgson, Reeve of Mariposa. Council: Bexley, Jos. Staples; Carden, Richard Fitzgerald; Eldon, D. McRae; N. Ashman; Emily, Wm. Cottingham, A. McQuade; Fenelon, Wm. Downer; Laxton and Digby, Geo. Adair; Lindsay, Wm. Deane; Mariposa, the Warden and Adam Gordon; Ops, Patrick Duck; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, Jabez Thurston.

1865.—Warden, William Cottingham, Reeve of Emily. Council: Bexley, Jos. Staples; Carden and Dalton, Richard Fitzgerald; Eldon, Alexander Cockburn, David Jackson; Emily, the Warden and A. McQuade; Fenelon, Wm. Downer; Laxton and Digby, George Adair; Lindsay, David Brown, George Stephenson; Mariposa, Jonathan Hodgson, John Cullis; Ops, Jas. Farrell, Patrick Duck; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, Jabez Thurston.

1866.—Warden, Joseph Staples, Reeve of Bexley. Council: Bexley, the Warden; Carden and Dalton, R. Fitzgerald; Eldon, A. P. Cockburn, Donald Jackson; Emily, Wm. Cottingham, A. McQuade; Fenelon, Alex. Burnett, Ed. Clendinning; Laxton and Digby, Robert Staples; Lindsay, David Brown, Daniel Maloney; Mariposa, Jonathan Hodgson, R. F. Whiteside; Ops, Jas. Farrel, Isaac Reid; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, J. Thurston.

1867.—This was the first year in which Reeves and Deputy-Reeves were chosen by the people direct, they having been previously chosen by the Council elected by the people from among their own number. Warden, Joseph Staples, Reeve of Bexley, re-elected. Council: Bexley, the Warden; Carden and Dalton, R. Fitzgerald; Eldon, D. McRae, Andrew Grant; Emily, John Bailey, A. McQuade; Fenelon, Wm. Downer, Thomas Lockhart; Laxton and Digby, Robert Staples; Lindsay, Wm. Needler, Jno. McLennan; Mariposa, Jno. Clarke, Jno. Cullis, R. F. Whiteside; Ops, John Connolly, I. W. Reid; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, W. B. Read.

1868.—Warden, J. Staples, Reeve of Bexley, re-elected. Council: Bexley, the Warden; Carden and Dalton, R. Fitzgerald; Eldon, D. McRae, Andrew Grant; Emily, William Cottingham, A. McQuade; Fenelon, John W. Downer, Wm. Jordan; Laxton, Digby and Longford, Johnson Adair; Lindsay, David Brown, John McLennan; Mariposa, John Clarke, Jno. Cullis, Stephen Dundas; Ops, Jno. Connolly, I. W. Reid; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, James Junkin.

1869.—Warden, Jno. Fell, Reeve of Somerville. Council: Bexley, Joseph Staples; Carden and Dalton, R. Fitzgerald; Eldon, Emily, Fenelon, Laxton, Digby and Longford, Ops, Somerville and Verulam, same as in 1868; Lindsay, John McLennan, Geo. Stephenson; Mariposa, John Clarke, Stephen Dundas, John S. Cruise.

1870.—Warden, Jos. Staples, Reeve of Bexley. Council: Bexley, the Warden; Carden and Dalton, Emily, Laxton, Digby and Longford, Ops, Somerville and Verulam, represented as in 1869; Eldon, H. D. Lumsden, A. Carmichael; Fenelon, Thomas Lockhart; Lindsay, C. E. Martin, M.D., J. Thirkell; Mariposa, John Clarke, J. L. Whitesides, J. Naylor.

1871.—Warden, Joseph Staples, Reeve of Bexley, re-elected. Council: Bexley, the Warden; Carden and Dalton, R. Fitzgerald; Eldon, A. Carmichael, John Gilchrist; Emily, Wm. Cottingham, A. McQuade; Fenelon, J. D. Naylor, Samuel Reazin; Laxton, Digby and Longford, Johnson Adair; Lindsay, George Crandell, Richard Leary; Mariposa, John Clarke, James Naylor, Robert Adam; Ops, Jno. Connolly, I. W. Reid; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, James Junkin, John Junkin.

1872.—Warden, Joseph Staples, Reeve of Bexley, re-elected. Council: Bexley, the Warden; Carden and Dalton, Rich'd Fitzgerald; Eldon, A. Carmichael, A. Campbell; Emily, Wm. Cottingham, A. McQuade; Fenelon, J. D. Naylor, Saml. Reazin; Laxton, Digby and Longford, Robert Staples; Lindsay, David Brown, John McLennan; Mariposa, James Naylor, Robert Adam, E. A. Bowes; Ops, John Connolly, Wm. Thorne; Somerville, Jno. Fell; Verulam, Jas. Junkin, John Junkin.

1873.—Warden, John D. Naylor, Reeve of Fenelon. Council: Bexley, Carden and Dalton, Eldon, Emily, Fenelon, Laxton, Digby and Longford, and Somerville, same as in 1872; Lindsay, D. Brown,

James Deacon; Mariposa, Robert Adam, John Clarke, E. A. Bowes; Ops, John Connolly, Thomas Ray; Verulam, Charles Fairbairn, John Junkin.

1874.—Warden, Jno. Fell, Reeve of Somerville. Council: Bexley, Joseph Staples; Carden and Dalton, Richard Fitzgerald; Eldon, John Gunn, A. Campbell; Emily, A. McQuade, M. Lehane; Fenelon, J. D. Naylor, Ed. Clendinning; Laxton, Digby and Longford, John Bailey; Lindsay, Jas. Deacon; Mariposa, R. Adam, Jno. Clarke, E. A. Bowes; Omamee, Wm. Cottingham; Ops, I. W. Reid, Thomas Ray; Somerville, the Warden; Verulam, Charles Fairbairn, P. N. Murdock.

1875.—Warden, Robert E. Perry, Reeve of Bracebridge (Muskoka District). Council: Bexley, Joseph Staples; Carden and Dalton, James Taylor; Eldon, A. Carmichael, Wm. Ashman; Emily, Thomas Stephenson, Robert Ford; Fenelon, J. D. Naylor, Samuel Reazin; Laxton, Digby and Longford, John Bailey; Lindsay, Dr. DeGrassi, Col. Deacon; Mariposa, E. A. Bowes, John Clarke, Wm. Parkinson; Omamee, Thomas Matchett; Ops, Andrew Walker, Peter Fisher; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, Charles Fairbairn, P. N. Murdock.

Toward the close of 1875, Mr. Matchett, Reeve of Omamee, succeeded Hon. S. E. Wood, as County Clerk and Treasurer, and W. H. Cottingham was elected to fill his unexpired term in the Reeveship of that village.

1876.—Warden, Jno. Fell, Reeve of Somerville. Council: Bexley, Joseph Staples; Carden and Dalton, James Taylor; Eldon, A. Carmichael, Wm. Ashman; Emily, Thomas Stephenson, John Bailey; Fenelon, J. D. Naylor, Samuel Reazin; Fenelon Falls, J. W. Kennedy; Laxton, Digby and Longford, John Bailey; Lindsay, M. L. Russell, Geo. Crandell, Wm. McDonnell, Jun.; Mariposa, E. A. Bowes, Robt. Adam, Wm. Parkinson; Omamee, W. H. Cottingham; Ops, Andrew Walker, James Bryans; Somerville, the Warden; Verulam, George Bick, John Junkin.

1877.—Warden, M. L. Russell, Reeve of Lindsay. Council: Bexley, Jos. Staples; Bobcaygeon, Wm. B. Read; Carden and Dalton, James Taylor; Eldon, A. Carmichael, Wm. Ashman; Emily, Thomas Stephenson, Jno. Bailey; Fenelon, J. D. Naylor, A. B. Coates; Fenelon Falls, James Dickson; Laxton, Digby and Longford, John Bailey; Lindsay, the Warden, Thos. Walters, James Deacon; Mariposa, E. A. Bowes, Robert Adam, Robert Irwin; Omamee, W. H. Cottingham; Ops, Andrew Walker, Jas. Bryans; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, Charles Fairbairn, John Junkin.

1878.—Warden, M. L. Russell, Reeve of Lindsay, re-elected. Council: Only changes from 1877, Bexley, Nelson Heaslip; Bobcaygeon, J. W. Dill; Lindsay, the Warden, Joseph Cooper, J. W. Diamant; Mariposa, Robert Irwin, Robert Adam, James Mark; Ops, John Connolly, James Bryans.

1879.—Warden, Charles Fairbairn, Reeve of Verulam. Council: Bexley, Nelson Heaslip; Bobcaygeon, Geo. Bick; Carden and Dalton, James Taylor; Eldon, Archibald Carmichael, Wm. Ashman; Emily, Thos. Stephenson, Jno. Bailey; Fenelon, John Daniel, Wm. Downer; Fenelon Falls, James Dickson; Laxton, Digby and Longford, John Bailey; Lindsay, Richard Leary, Joseph Cooper, J. W. Diamant; Mariposa, Robert Adam, Jas. Mark, Thos. Broad; Omamee, Geo. A. Morris, M.D.; Ops, John Connolly, James Bryans; Somerville, John Fell; Verulam, the Warden, John Junkin.

1880.—Warden, George A. Norris, M.D., Reeve of Omamee. Council: Only changes from 1879 were; Bobcaygeon, G. H. Howson; Eldon, Wm. McKenzie, P. McAlpine; Emily, Thos. Stephenson, Wm. Adams; Lindsay, Col. Deacon, Thomas Fee, J. W. Diamant; Mariposa, Robert Adam, Wm. Parkinson, Thos. Broad; Ops, Thos. Keys, Wm. N. Rea.

A goodly portion of the District of Muskoka is attached to Victoria for municipal purposes, the balance being similarly attached to Simcoe County, to which the whole District is annexed for judicial purposes, its only independent function being that of a Parliamentary constituency. We give herewith a complete list of Victoria County Council for the current year, all municipalities here named which do not appear in the lists of former years being those lying within the district limits of Muskoka.

1881.—Warden, Thomas Parkinson. Council: Bexley, Nelson Heaslip; Bobcaygeon, G. H. Howson; Bracebridge, J. W. Dill; Carden and Dalton, James Taylor; Draper and Oakley, A. Spring; Eldon, Wm. McKenzie, E. McEachren; Emily, John Bailey, William Miller; Fenelon, John Daniel, Thomas Smithson; Fenelon Falls, H. W. Green; Laxton, Digby and Longford, John Bailey; Lindsay, Col. Deacon, J. W. Wallace, J. W. Diamant; Macaulay, A. Barron; Mariposa, Robert Adam, the Warden and Thos. Broad; McLean and Ridout, W. H. Brown; Omamee, Geo. A. Norris, M.D.; Ops, David Walker, William N. Rea; Ryde, M. E. McClelland; Somerville, Thomas Howie; Stephenson, Wm. Parker; Verulam, Charles Fairbairn, John Junkin.

The educational and financial resources of this corporation deserve a passing notice. The county is divided into two school inspectorates, that of the east being under the inspection of J. H. Knight, Esq., while Henry Reazin, Esq., performs similar functions in the west. That the educational interests of the county are in good hands is evinced by the recent reports of the Inspectors, and the Committee on Education of the County Council. The latest reports of the Inspectors for this county rank among the most elaborate and exhaustive documents of the kind which have ever come under the inspection of the writer, and speak volumes for the painstaking efficiency brought by those officials to the discharge of their respective duties.

The Eastern Inspectorate comprises the Town of Lindsay, Villages of Bobcaygeon and Omamee, and Townships of Emily, Ops, Verulam and Somerville. The items of paramount importance in connection with the school system of the county are tabulated below.

TOWNSHIPS.	No. of Children.		Expenditure for Schools during 1879.	No. of Public Schools in Municipality.	Average attendance, 1879.	Amount of Legislative Grant, 1879.
	Of School Age.	On the Roll.				
<b>Eastern Inspectorate.</b>						
Lindsay .....	900	915	\$7,050 00	6	535.	\$465 00
Bobcaygeon .....	300	284	2,672 85	2	136.75	126 00
Omamee .....	250	170	582 92	1	97.83	117 00
Emily .....	803	782	5,046 89	12	303.70	386 00
Ops .....	944	933	6,473 12	11	394.52	421 23
Somerville .....	354	341	2,250 29	7	123.17	151 70
Verulam .....	652	640	3,564 66	11	226.65	286 88
Bexley .....	378	340	3,269 60	8	467.	154 00
Dalton .....	.....	132	987 62	6	59.	124 55
Digby and Longford .....	84	68	688 22	4	31.	25 47
Fenelon .....	753	751	5,233 15	12	354.	389 00
Fenelon Falls .....	.....	250	.....	1	155.	176 00
Laxton .....	.....	169	987 62	5	59.	124 55
Eldon .....	1,072	905	6,266 51	12	440.	424 00
Mariposa .....	.....	1,312	11,557 81	.....	756.	736 09
Carden .....	.....	285	1,252 16	8	229.	170 47
<b>Western Inspectorate.</b>						



The highest salary paid to any male Public School teacher in the Eastern Inspectorate is \$500.00; the lowest, \$200.00; average salary of male teachers, \$350.59; the highest salary paid a female teacher is \$400.00; the lowest, \$200.00; average to female teachers, \$240.00. No figures on these points, in regard to the Western Inspectorate, appear in the Inspector's report. The financial standing of the county is quite satisfactory, though, in common with most other Canadian counties, its liabilities exceed its assets. Its debts were incurred principally on account of aid granted to the several railroads by which it is traversed. Debentures were issued to secure the payment of these loans, to provide for the means for which numerous sinking funds have been established, and their proceeds from year to year invested in the bonds of other Ontario municipalities, usually on very advantageous terms, owing to the efficiency which has ever characterized the control of financial affairs in Victoria. The county has always been prompt in the discharge of matured obligations, and its credit as a corporation stands high in consequence.

For the year 1879 (that being the last for which the Auditor's report is published) the receipts from all sources totaled the handsome sum of \$149,401.03, thus showing the office of County Treasurer to be no sinecure. Of this amount the principal items are:

County Rate	\$41,782 93
Bills Discounted	95,241 55
Legislative School Grants	6,525 85

While of the expenditures, which amounted in the aggregate to \$146,720.92, the items of chief importance were:

Bills Payable	\$96,000 00
Education	15,668 65
Roads and Bridges	10,434 00
Administration of Justice	8,357 15
Interest on Debentures	4,554 00
Sessional Expenses	1,200 15
Sinking Funds	3,800 00
Salaries of Officials	2,380 00
Agricultural Societies	500 00

Among the assets of the county, the property of secondary importance, (as compared with the bonds of other corporations owned) is the square on which are situated the Court House, Jail, and Registry Office. The first mentioned of these is the most elegant in appearance and commodious in appointment in the Dominion. It is of white brick, with dressed stone foundation, furnished with large and convenient court room, offices, and Council Chamber, and reflects great credit upon the generous enterprise of the Council by whom it was provided. The Jail is detached from the Court House, is a fairly handsome building of dressed bluestone, and much more attractive as a specimen of architecture than a place of residence, no doubt. The Registry Office is built after the "chronic" Canadian, appearing to as good advantage as white brick and neat workmanship will allow.

In regard to the County Council of Victoria, it is but a just tribute to its merits to add in this connection that among its members have been included many gentlemen of exceptional legislative and administrative abilities, coupled with a degree of prudent liberality in conducting public business which long since won for this body a place in the very front rank of similar bodies in Canada. Several of its members and ex-members have, at different periods, occupied places in our Federal and Provincial Legislatures, where their respective capacities for the control of state affairs was as strongly marked as in the more restricted school of their legislative training.

Following is a complete list of county officials for Victoria at this date: Judge, W. W. Dean; Sheriff, George Kempt; County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, A. P. Devlin; Clerk of the County Court, William Grace; Master in Chancery, the Judge; Registrar, Hartley Dunsford; Warden, Thomas Parkinson; County Clerk and Treasurer, Thos. Matchett; Governor of the Jail, Andrew Jackson.

There are seven Division Courts in the county, located and officered as follows, viz., Woodville, G. W. Millar, Clerk; Fenelon Falls, G. C. Cunningham, Clerk; Bobcaygeon, Irvin Junkin, Clerk; Omamee, Dr. Higinbotham, Clerk; Lindsay, Jas. McKibbin, Clerk; Oakwood, John F. Cummings, Clerk; Victoria Road, Frederick G. Millar, Clerk. Public School Inspector, East Victoria, J. H. Knight; Public School Inspector, West Victoria, Henry Reazin. Inspector of Licenses, West, A. A. McLaughlin; Inspector of Licenses, East, John Matthie. Board of License Commissioners for entire county and Haliburton, Sheriff Kempt, James McKibbin, and P. C. Curtin.

#### OMAMEE AND EMILY.

Emily, the south-eastern township of Victoria County, contains, exclusive of the Incorporated Village of Omamee within its territory, about one hundred square miles of territory. Pigeon Creek enters near the south-west, and runs in a general north-east direction to the opposite corner, where it widens into Pigeon Lake. On the eastern boundary lies Chemong or Mud Lake, and on the northern boundary Emily Lake, into which runs, from the south, Emily Creek, with branches principally from the west. The surface along the upper portion of Pigeon Creek is broken by a succession of low hills, the principal elevation being a considerable mound called Mount Nebo, on the right of the stream, near Omamee. The chief stream, in its lower course through the township, divides a less hilly district. In the north-west the land is rolling, and in the south-east comparatively level. In the extreme south-east corner is an elevation called the Hog's Back.

The titles of "king" and "queen" of Emily were given to Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey Finlay, as being the first permanent settlers in the township. On their way in a child was born in Cavan, now Mrs. McCormick, yet of Emily. Before the arrival of the Finlays, David Best had done some clearing on Lot 20, in the 2nd Concession, but had not yet taken up his residence there. In the following year a party of Irish immigrants came in to hunt land, guided by one Henderson, to whom they paid \$1 per day. Among these was Maurice Cottingham, whose two sons, William and Samuel, accompanied by James Laidley, made a little clearing where the Village of Omamee now is. They were the first to bridge Pigeon Creek by felling two oak trees on opposite sides of the stream, so that their tops interlocked. After underbrushing and cutting for a space all but the largest trees, they went back to Cavan till the spring, they and the parent Cottinghams staying with Huston, the surveyor. In the spring Jas. Laidley and S. Cottingham built a 12x14 shanty on the lot, roofed with cedar slabs. It was built on the deep and crusted snow, which had to be shovelled out to lay the floor of split cedar. The family then moved

in; but when a fire was lighted in the cabin, the snow melting allowed one side to settle, to the great alarm of the occupants. Soon the hut was levelled, when it was found too low to allow an upright position within it. Next day it was unroofed, built higher, and made very comfortable for its size. They planted corn and potatoes, also a little wheat (from which they raised six bushels), all the time proceeding with their clearing, and working harder than they had ever done in Ireland. The Laidley family came out in 1831, and other immigrants settled in Emily as well as Cavan. Among the earliest were the Allens, Armstrongs, Belfords, Collums, Englishes, Fees, Hugheses, Jacksons, Joneses, Moores, Pagets, Reels, Thornstons, and Trotters. There were many Indians in the locality (Massasaugas), and from a numerous family of this tribe, called Pigeon (or, in their tongue, Omamee), stream, lake and village take their names. In 1824 the first district tax was levied on the township and collected by S. Cottingham, who carried the amount (four dollars) to the District Treasurer at Cobourg, receiving as his percentage one shilling. He had paid several shillings of the amount out of his own pocket. The following year another collector had six dollars to account for, and he is said to have seized a woman's flat-irons for an amount due. It was now that a man named Myles searched through the woods and found material for a couple of mill-stones, which he dressed and set up with the necessary machinery in a shanty-like structure built at the side of Pigeon Creek by W. Cottingham. Till then the settlers went to Deyell's mill in Cavan, by bush roads, and through a swamp where they had to unyoke the oxen, carry their bags, and draw the empty sleigh nearly a mile.

The advent of the Robinson emigrants, in 1825, at once settled the back part of the township, as well as portions of other townships now of Peterboro' County. The new-comers were sent out under the auspices of the British Government, and were allowed rations for eighteen months, the supplies consisting of a pound of flour and a pound of pork per day to each person over 14 years, and half the amount to children between five and eleven—an adult ration being also allowed to every four children under five. One hundred acres was allotted, on choice, to each family of five, to the head of which was given a deed of the property. In some instances grown-up sons also got 100 acres. Former settlers were employed as guides to the immigrants in their examination of the country and choice of lots; also in cutting roads, building shanties, and moving the new-comers and their baggage to their locations. When settled, each family was supplied with a cow, axe, auger, hand-saw, hammer, 100 nails, two gimlets, three hoes, a kettle, frying-pan, iron pot, five bushels of seed potatoes, and eight quarts of Indian corn. They were attacked by ague, as had been the earlier settlers; but most of them were able to support themselves after the rations were withheld. Their settlement was of material assistance as well as an encouragement to those at the south. Cottingham's mill became a centre for supplies for the Robinson settlers, and a store was opened in 1826. A landing, still called the "King's Wharf," was established down the stream, where is now a floating bridge. Settlement then became more general, up to 1832, when the chief emigration took place from Britain and had its effect on Emily.

Somewhere about 1826 the first place of worship, confined to no denomination, was built on the north-west corner of Lot 13, Con. 2. It does not now exist. The first preachers to come in were Methodists. Rev. Mr. Thompson, Church of England, came from Cavan to preach in any house at which a service was arranged. Another preacher was Rev. Mr. Norris, father of Dr. Norris, Warden. The first Presbyterian minister was Mr. Dick, then Mr. Ewing; and the present Dr. Orniston used frequently to preach. Soon after the emigration into the north a Roman Catholic church was built at Downey's Cross. In 1835 an Episcopal church was built on the site of that at Omamee, but at right angles to the present edifice. In 1836 a Methodist church was begun, but not finished till some years after. The Presbyterian church is among the old buildings of the locality. In 1835 the Post Office, called Emily, was established, with Josiah L. Hughes as post-master; and about the same time, or before, the first school-house was built on the corner where now stands Bradburn's hotel. Among the earliest teachers were James Laidley and Capt. Handcock. The second regiment of Durham Militia was raised in Cavan, Cartwright, Emily, and Manvers, and a number of the officers resided in Emily.

At a meeting held at Williamstown (now Omamee), January 2nd, 1843, Josiah L. Hughes and Wm. Cottingham were, without opposition, elected District Councillors, they and Dennis Hullahan being Town Wardens. Christopher Knowlson was appointed Clerk; Hugh Collum, Collector; and James English, Assessor, a position he held for more than a quarter of a century. The new representatives had to arrange all matters in the township in accordance with its position as part of the newly formed District of Colborne; but this was easily accomplished, as the change merely involved a transfer of district allegiance from Cobourg to Peterboro'. A township meeting was held each year, at which Councillors were elected; township officers, school commissioners, overseers of highways, and pound-keepers, appointed; and simple ordinances passed as to fences and the care of live stock. Special sessions were held from time to time to regulate matters in regard to road work. The township accounts for the time the township continued part of Colborne District appear ridiculously small, the total expenditure for the whole eight years being about £8 currency. On the establishment of the municipal system the Colborne District became the County of Peterboro', and the poll-books in Emily showed the following elected as the first Township Council: Wm. Buck, Wm. Cottingham, Thos. Fee, C. Knowlson, and Michael Lehan. These made oath of office on the 21st January, 1850, and elected W. Cottingham as Reeve. The Council being organized, proceeded to arrange the affairs of the township in conformity to its new status. This necessitated numerous meetings. Mr. Robert Grandy was appointed Clerk (an office he still holds); Thos. Mitchell, Treasurer; James English, Assessor; Arthur McQuade, Collector; and T. Crawford and H. Sheerin, Auditors. Rev. Mr. Harding refusing to act as Superintendent of Schools, the Council appointed Dr. Irons, referred to by his contemporaries as "a great man." Pathmasters and fence-viewers were also appointed, and the whole machinery of township government set in motion during the first six months. The chief work of the Council was in connection with roads and schools; and though the new body sometimes overstepped its powers, it generally exercised its functions efficiently and well. About this time the village was called Metcalfe, a name which it bore for a few years. That of Omamee was suggested by Mr. Benson, at a meeting held to promote the railway from Port Hope, and the place has since been known by its musical Indian title. The opening of the railway, in 1857, helped the development of the country generally; but the station was placed at an inconvenient distance from the village, and it was not

till Omamee was incorporated, in 1874, that the new railway station was built within its limits, for which work the village gave \$2,000, and Mr. James Laidley the land. The first Village Council consisted of W. Cottingham (Reeve), James Ivory, Wm. Neil, John English and Copeland Laidley. C. Knowlson was appointed Clerk; W. S. Cottingham, Treasurer; S. English, Collector; and John Ritchie and W. H. Hill, Assessors. The village applied for and received its share of the Municipal Loan Fund surplus (\$1,100), which enabled it to start on a good financial basis. The chief municipal expenditure has been for sidewalks and other village improvements, and for schools. A new building for the High and Public Schools has been erected, debentures being issued to meet the cost. The High School, established in 1858, has been under the direction of Mr. John Shaw, M.A., for nineteen years. It is united with the Public School, there being three subordinate teachers. The District includes a part of Emily, near the village, the township paying its share as equalized by the Reeves. This, last year, was \$534.85. The school has a good standing. The village, beside this school and three churches, has one grist and two saw mills, a large tannery, a complete foundry, shingle mill, cloth mill, four hotels, stores of various kinds, trades shops, and a weekly newspaper, the *Herald*. The dwellings are generally neat and substantial. The main street is the leading road which runs through the township toward Lindsay, and eastward into Ennismore, and called the Omamee Road. A good deal of grain is shipped from Omamee, and it is generally a good market. Travelling buyers purchase butter, pork, hay, &c. The village has a Division Court headquarters, telegraph offices, and its Post Office has Money Order and Savings Bank Departments. Its population, as returned by the Assessor, is 774, a considerable reduction within a few years; corporate area, 434½ acres; total assessed valuation, \$137,625. The municipal rate is 9.6, and the school rate, 4 mills in the dollar. Logs to supply the saw mills are brought up stream when the water is high in the spring, there being then hardly a current from Pigeon Lake to near the village. Lumber and shingles are shipped by rail. The Village Council for 1881 consists of Dr. Norris (Reeve), John Kincaid, C. Laidley, James Balfour, and W. H. Hill; Clerk, George Balfour; Treasurer, Isaac McNeely. The Council meets in Bradburn's hall. The Township Council also meets in the village, in a room in one of the hotels. It consists this year (1881) of John Bailey (Reeve), William Miller (Deputy Reeve), Julius Lowes, John J. Mitchell, and Dennis Scully; Clerk, Robert Grandy; Treasurer, William Curry. According to the last assessment returns, the resident population of the township is 2,554; acreage, 59,699; total valuation, \$464,106. In 1880 the total tax levied was \$11,664.43, of which \$8,841 was for County Rate; \$1,170, Township Rate; \$700, Railway Rate; \$4,219.45, Schools, toward which the Legislative Grant was \$355. The township owes about \$500, chiefly on account of trouble two years ago through an absconding Collector. Of the School Sections in Emily, Nos. 1 and 2 are united with the Grammar School; 10 and 14 are joined as one; two are united with Cavan sections; and the remaining eleven have houses and teachers independently. The township has one Roman Catholic, six or seven Methodist, three Anglican, and two Presbyterian churches. These include the three churches at Omamee. At Downeyville (a hamlet with church, school, two taverns, a store, and the usual trade shops) there is also a cheese factory; and a project is on foot to start another near Omamee.

Six years ago Government spent \$5,000 in dredging Pigeon Creek, and an engineer has again been examining it with a probable view to keeping its navigation open. The township at one time built a stationary bridge across the stream, about five miles below Omamee, but Government forced its removal and the substitution of a swing bridge. A steamboat for some time ran on the creek, up to Omamee; but business was not sufficient to sustain the enterprise. Last year the building of a small steamer at Omamee was advocated, but the project fell through. Pigeon Lake is noted for fishing and duck shooting. At its head, and just within Emily Township, is a floating bridge.

#### LINDSAY AND OPS.

This flourishing town is situated about the centre of the township named, on either side of the River Scugog, though principally on the south and west sides of that stream, which here executes some of the devious windings for which its entire length is noted, turning from a generally north-westerly to a north-easterly course, which direction it follows to its influx into Sturgeon Lake, a considerable distance beyond the town limits.

The territory surrounding Lindsay is of a uniformly good character, the Township of Ops ranking among the best, agriculturally, in this part of the Province. It occupies a central place in the southern tier of Victoria County townships, its respective boundaries being formed by the Townships of Emily, on the east; Fenelon, on the north; Mariposa, on the west; and Manvers, in Durham County, on the south. The superficial area of Ops is 61,200 acres, remaining since the detachment of 1,025 acres included within the corporate limits of Lindsay. Of this area there were reported by the census of 1871, in the townships named, 48,195 acres occupied; 26,870 acres improved; 22,629 acres under crop; and 361 acres of garden and orchard. The improvement which has since taken place in Ops, however, has rendered the above quoted figures only approximately descriptive of its present status.

There are divers opinions as to the date of the survey of Ops, it having been variously stated in alleged historical sketches to have taken place in 1825, 1830, 1833, and other years, but we have it upon the authority of the earliest settlers in the township that it was surveyed prior to the fall of 1828, which was the date of the first settlement in the township.

The honor of being the pioneer of Ops has been contested between several parties, but diligent inquiry among those apparently best informed on this subject established the justice of Patrick O'Connell's claim to the distinction of having first located within the wilds of this township. He settled on Lot 7, Con. 2, just west of the Scugog, as early as 1828, and in consideration of being the first settler appropriated the title of "King Connell," by which he was known during the balance of his life.

Following very closely upon the location of O'Connell came that of the Purdys, where Lindsay now stands. This family included the father, William, and his sons, Jesse and Hazard. They received a grant of 400 acres of land and \$600 in cash, as a bonus for building a mill in the township, in addition to which they were to have a deed from the Government of the land flooded by their millpond. This later condition evidently induced their shrewd location of the dam at the head of the rapids now destroyed by the Lindsay lock, instead of at their foot, and by the time their permitted head of nine feet of water was



secured, the level of Lake Scugog had been raised six feet, and hundreds of acres of adjacent land flooded. To have received a title to all the area thus flooded, would have made the Purdys very extensive landed proprietors—after demolishing their dam; but the matter being brought to the notice of the Government, the removal of the dam to the foot of the rapids was ordered.

In the fall of 1829 the pioneers of the west side of the Scugog, north of Black Creek, came in and selected locations along the river. Their names were John Maloney, Dennis Twohey, and — Jones; the former taking up Lot 17, Con. 4; the others locating immediately to the north of Maloney. At that date Thomas Rea and sons had already settled where is now Reaboro', but with that exception the entire south-eastern portion of the township was still unsettled at that date. Among the pioneers of the township (nearly all of whom were Irish Roman Catholics) were the Hazletons, Millers, Pynes, Hydes, Kells, and others, while the name of John McArthur is deserving of special mention as the pioneer of a considerable expanse to the south-east of Lindsay.

The name of "Ops" is certainly not very euphonious, and the reason of its application to this township is difficult to ascertain, but the probability is that it was so called after the Latin Ops, Goddess of Plenty, as the aspect of the township, even in its primeval wildness, is said to have been unusually fair and suggestive of the "plenty" which its residents now enjoy. Ops was represented in the first District Council of 1842 by Francis Kelly, Esq.; but on the taking effect of the Municipal Act in 1850, a Township Council was elected, consisting of John Gibb, Patrick McHugh, Thomas Rea, Thomas Keenan, and Wm. McDonnell, of whom the last named was elected Reeve; Wm. Bird being appointed to the Clerkship. The list of Reeves thenceforward to 1860 (from which date their names appear in our Municipal History), was as follows, viz.: 1851, Wm. McDonnell; 1852, Hiram Bigelow; 1853-4, Thomas Keenan; 1855, Thomas Rea; 1856, Jeremiah O'Leary, who was succeeded during the same year by Patrick McHugh, by whom the office was held during the remainder of the interval mentioned.

For the current year of 1881, the Township Council includes: David Walker, Reeve; Wm. N. Rea, Deputy Reeve; Patrick Duck, Andrew Robertson, and James McLean, Councillors. The Clerk's duties are discharged by Jeremiah O'Leary of Lindsay, and John Kennedy officiates as Treasurer. The financial status and credit of this township stand high. It is now well settled by an industrious and thrifty population; its highways are above the average; schools, all of brick, well sustained, and eleven in number; its private buildings reflect both ample means and cultured taste on the part of their owners; and taken all in all, this township compares favorably with the best. Among its assets is a very fine town hall of brick, located one and a half miles south of Lindsay, and property assessed at \$1,583,003. The latest Assessor's return states the area of resident land at 55,400 acres, of which 30,567 are cleared and under cultivation.

The situation of Lindsay is naturally pleasant and advantageous. Lying in the midst of a vast fertile tract, of which the commerce centres within its limits, it enjoys the benefits of an agricultural trade second to no town in the Province, while the river and railway communications with which it is supplied places it among the most favored, in these respects, of Canadian towns, and materially assist the development of its agricultural and lumbering interests; this being the point whence a major portion of the products of the vast forests to the north are shipped to the American markets.

The site now occupied by the larger part of the present town was platted by the Government surveyors, under charge of Mr. Huston, D.P.S., of Cavan, at the time the township was surveyed. It received its present name at that date from the circumstance, as currently stated, of one of the surveying party, named Lindsay, having died and been buried here during the progress of the survey. A huge cedar swamp of most forbidding aspect then covered the site, and it long continued a source of wonderment that any attempt should be made to plant a town in such a dismal location. It appears almost incredible to one who now inspects the fine streets and elevated squares of the town, that within a half century and less this scene was as repulsive as it is now attractive, merely from the presence here of an almost impassable bog jungle. Such, however, was the case, and its reclamation and improvement proved both slow and expensive. The plot then laid out by Government extended east no farther than Lindsay Street, where the Purdy grant commenced.

The location of the Purdys then, it will be seen, though within the present limits of the town, was not upon the original plot. They erected a grist and saw mill at the curve of the river, above the present locks, where a steep bank aided its construction. This mill was a very primitive affair, as regards the character of its equipments, having but one upright shaft, on the lower end of which was fastened the water wheel, with the gristing stones above. An upright saw was the extent of its lumbering apparatus. Neither was their grist mill provided with any bolt, so Graham flour was the finest and only brand produced.

In 1836 there were but two habitations on the town plot, occupied by Major Thomas Murphy and Wm. Culbert, respectively. The first named of these had been in his location, on the corner of the present Kent and Lindsay Streets, about four years, during which period he had kept a small store, considerably patronized by the settlers in the surrounding township. Mr. Culbert's house was located on the river bank, in rear of where the Benson House now stands, and in it was kept the Post Office of the time, established in 1834, prior to which date the nearest Post Office was at Peterboro', thirty miles distant.

In 1836, however, Mr. J. Britton and his son Charles, who now carries on trade in town, arrived and built a log tavern on the Purdy property, east side of Lindsay Street, almost facing Kent. This was the pioneer public house of the town, and was conducted eight years, when its proprietor engaged in mercantile business, which he has since followed. The second store in the village was opened by Thomas Keenan, on the corner of Kent and Lindsay Streets, opposite Major Murphy's. Upon the Purdy tract there now began to appear a considerable hamlet, which threatened to eclipse the village on the Government reserve, one of the most notable institutions in that locality, being the store kept by Thomas Sowden.

A prominent arrival in the new village was William McDonnell, who located in 1833, established a tannery on William Street east, on the river bank, and close beside it built the first frame house in town, a structure whose dimensions were about fourteen feet square. Mr. McDonnell has ever since resided in town, occupying many places of responsibility, and ranking among the leading citizens of Lindsay.

Up to 1840 there had not been a street cut out in the village, nothing but footpaths existing through the swamp, where the business portion of the town now stands. In the year named, Kent Street

was cleared of its forest trimmings; within a short time thereafter other principal streets were cut through, and the Government site began for the first time to assume the appearance of a town plot, though it had long been such on the map.

The village advanced by slow stages; for many years it passed by the name of "Purdy's Mills," and it was well on toward 1850 before its original name of Lindsay began to be generally applied to it. Shortly before the latter date the Government constructed a lock in the river to facilitate the navigation of the rapids, and connect the waters of Lake Scugog with those of Sturgeon Lake and the balance of the chain. This lock was of wood, of inferior pattern and size, and was soon found inadequate to the needs of the place, as several steamers had been launched upon these inland waters, and a considerable carrying trade in passengers, and the effects of settlers locating in the northern townships, had sprung up. It was several years later than 1850 before the lumber carrying trade assumed any considerable proportions. The inaugural feature of this trade was in oak deals, which soon gave place to pine lumber, and with the development of this traffic the river fleet increased rapidly and steadily. The pioneer boat of these waters was the *Woodman*, built at Port Perry, and sailed by Capt. Cotton. The *Ogemah*, launched at Fenelon Falls by Capt. Wallis, was second to stem the current of the Scugog.

The navigation of the Scugog was exceedingly difficult during those early days, the experiences in this line being the reverse of pleasant. The peculiar name of this stream is worthy of comment. It is of Indian origin, and was by them pronounced "Scuagog;" the meaning of which word has been lost, a fact all the more deeply deplorable when we consider the possibility of its Indian signification having been on a par with its euphony. To the Anglo-Saxon the name of this river is highly suggestive of tortuousness, which is borne out by the numerous crooks and windings through which it reaches its objective point.

The first bridge across the Scugog was just below Purdy's mills, but another was subsequently constructed on William Street by the Government. This latter one was never used, however, as no "approaches" across the contiguous swamp were constructed until the bridge went to decay, there having meanwhile been another built across the lock, just above William Street.

Shortly before the building of the first lock here, the Purdys sold their property to Hiram Bigelow, who removed his milling operations to the present site of Needler & Saddler's establishment on the destruction of the upper water power by the lock mentioned. Mr. Bigelow (though he still continued a resident and leading citizen of the place) soon thereafter resold the property to the Lindsay Land Company, of which John Knowlson was a leading member, and by that corporation the portion of the town east of Lindsay Street was platted and put upon the market.

Many years passed between the founding of Lindsay and the erection of the first school-house within its limits. That structure stood on William Street north, and was long used as a place of worship by the Protestants of the village, until the Methodists built a church; the Catholics had meantime built the pioneer church of the township on the site now occupied by the Separate School.

In spite of the manifold physical disadvantages which confronted the pioneers of Lindsay in their endeavor to build up a town on the rather unstable foundation which the cedar swamp afforded, the progress of the village was steady, if not rapid; and in Smith's "Canada," published in 1851, the following reference to this new commercial centre appears: "The Village of Lindsay contains about three hundred inhabitants, a grist mill with three run of stones, saw mill, carding and fulling mill, a foundry, tannery, ashery, and Roman Catholic church." The official census of 1852 revealed a population of nearly 450 in Lindsay, which report seems to have attracted attention to what was thereafter called the "thriving Village of Lindsay," and induced a more rapid rate of settlement than had marked its previous history, soon securing for it a place among the really important inland towns of the Province.

In 1857 Lindsay was tapped by the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton (now the Midland) Railway, to secure which convenience the Township of Ops (then including the present town) had previously taken stock in the enterprise to the amount of \$30,000. The benefits of railway facilities soon became apparent in the rapid improvement which followed the entry of the *cheval de fer* into Lindsay. Manufactories were opened and extended, mercantile trade made rapid advances, and the forests of the north sent down their products by boat to be reshipped over the docks of this town, by way of Port Hope, to the American consumers.

A Special Act of the Assembly, passed the same year (1857), erected Lindsay into an incorporated town, without requiring its passage through the intermediary stage of village government. The first Council met in the Town Hall, July 20th, being composed of the following named gentlemen: Foster Cain, William Thornhill, David Brown, for the North Ward; Jeremiah O'Leary, J. Healey, H. G. Clarke, for the South Ward; Robert Lang, James Walsh, J. McCarthy, for the East Ward. Mr. Lang was unanimously elected Mayor, and Mr. Cain defeated Mr. O'Leary in a contest for the Reeveship. Messrs. Hand and Hudspeth applied for the position of Clerk, the latter securing the appointment, while John Douglass was appointed Chief of Police, over a host of other applicants.

The succession to the Mayoralty from that date to this has been as follows, viz.: 1858, William Thornhill; 1859-60-61, Robt. Lang; 1862-3, Thomas Keenan; 1864, William McDonnell; 1865, Thomas Keenan; 1866-7-8, A. Lacourse; 1869-70, David Browne; 1871-2 George Dormer; 1873, John Dobson; 1874-5, S. Maguire; 1876-7, Thomas W. Poole, M.D.; 1878-9, James Deacon; 1880, F. C. Taylor. For the present year of 1881 the municipal slate of Lindsay bears these names: F. C. Taylor, Mayor; Lt. Col. James Deacon, Reeve; J. W. Wallace, 1st Deputy Reeve; Jno. W. Diamant, 2nd Deputy Reeve; John D. Graham, George Ingle, James L. Winters, Councillors for the North Ward; James Flurey, A. H. Melville, David C. Trew, Councillors for the South Ward; George Crandell, Richard Cahill, Alexander Ross, Councillors for the East Ward; James B. Knowlson, Clerk and Treasurer, having held the former office since 1864 and the latter since 1874; Assessors, Wm. Duffus and W. B. Jewett; Collector, W. B. Jewett.

At the present date the town of which we write possesses a list of practical advantages exceeded by those of no town in the interior of Ontario. It is the centre of three railways: the Midland, giving communication with Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay; the Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay, with the excellent district intervening between here and Whitby, 45 miles distant, and also on Lake Ontario; and the Victoria Railway, with the lumbering, mining, and free grant districts of the north-east; each contributing its quota to the

advancement of the town's material interests, aided by the facilities offered for water transportation above referred to.

The general appearance of Lindsay's commercial streets will bear comparison with those of any provincial town. Especially deserving of mention is Kent Street, on which the principal business houses are situated, it being one hundred feet in width, flanked by a uniformly neat class of brick blocks, some of which display considerable elegance; the stores by which it is lined are generally large, commodious, and attractive, revelling in the beauties of plate-glass windows and kindred useful adornments, the whole combining to make one of the finest business avenues outside the cities. Nor is the town destitute of other features of attractiveness, as its private residences and public buildings, including churches, schools, &c., are alike creditable to the taste and enterprise, and significant of the means of its inhabitants.

Respecting the schools of this town, they are conceded a place in the front rank of our country's excellent school system. They include a High, Model, two Separate, and six Public Schools, employing a staff of 25 teachers. The buildings are all of brick, and with the exception of the High School, which is rather antiquated in appearance, are of a uniformly neat and in some instances quite handsome aspect.

The churches of the town are of a decidedly creditable order, in regard to architectural pretensions. They embrace all the different creeds common to Canada. The largest edifice in the number is the Roman Catholic Church, which also boasts the largest congregation in town. The Canada Methodist Church ranks next in point of architectural extent and number of adherents, while the Bible Christian Church is noticeable for the four-dial clock set in its tower.

Of a semi-religious character is the Loretto Convent in the eastern part of the town, an exceptionally fine and imposing edifice of white brick, three stories high, with basement. This splendid building was commenced in 1872, and finished two years later; it is conducted with great efficiency and success by the Sisters of Loretto, and has attained a wide reputation for its excellence as a young ladies' seminary.

Intellectual advantages are provided by a further variety of useful and moral institutions, including a Mechanics' Institute, with a reading room and library; a Young Men's Christian Association; representative bodies of the various secret societies, including "Faithful Brethren," No. 77, and "King Hiram," No. 89, Lodges of Freemasons; "Lindsay Lodge," No. 100, I.O.O.F., and lodges of Good Templars and Orangemen.

The Press is ably represented by the *Canadian Post* and *Victoria Warder*. The first of these journals was removed hither from Beaverton in 1861, by C. Blackett Robinson, who was succeeded in its management by C. D. Barr, the present proprietor, in 1873. The *Post* is liberal in politics, moral in tone, and enjoys an extended circulation and influence. The *Warder* was established in 1856 in Omeme, Joseph Cooper being its founder. After a ten years' career in that village it was removed to Lindsay, where it has since figured as the Conservative organ of the county, and under the able management of Mr. Edward Flood, who assumed its ownership in 1877, it has sustained the high reputation which it had formerly achieved.

No small importance attaches to the manufacturing interests of Lindsay, embracing, as they do, a representation of many industries. The chief of these is the lumber business, employing several large and a few smaller mills. The principal among them is situated in the northern part of the town, on the bank of the Scugog, where the Midland Railway yards terminate. Several million feet are annually shipped from this establishment. The saw and flouring mills of Messrs. Needler & Sadler, elsewhere illustrated in this work, form an important feature of business here. The flouring mill is equipped with eight run of stones, and has a grinding capacity of about 100,000 bushels per year. A woollen mill of considerable capacity, which it is proposed to extend to giant limits; several good carriage shops, tannery, foundry, planing mills, and the usual complement of smaller shops and factories, combine to impart a high degree of importance to artisan labor in Lindsay.

In the matter of public improvements this town is fully abreast of its sister corporations. The Town Hall and Market building, corner of Kent and Cambridge Streets, is a commodious and handsome edifice of red, trimmed with white brick, furnished with the usual offices on the ground floor, and a public hall above, which, though not so large or elegant a one as a town of this size should have, is by no means contemptible either in size or appearance.

A system of water works provides good protection against fire, though it has not yet been utilized for domestic purposes. The motive power is supplied by efficient Waterous pumps, driven by water power, which, forcing the current through the entire system of iron arteries, render unnecessary all fire appliances except hose, hooks, ladders, &c. Among the physical resources of the town are an assessed valuation of \$1,387,800, and a population, reported by the official census of 1871, at 4,049, from which figures it had swelled to 5,324 in 1880, as per the Assessor's return for that year.

To epitomize the advantages and benefits possessed by Lindsay, it may be described as occupying one of the most favored positions, geographically, remote from our frontier lakes and rivers. By the additional advantages which its numerous railroads secure, the agricultural excellence of the surrounding territory, the comparative remoteness of competing points, the variety and value of its manufactures, the solvency of its commercial representatives, and enterprising and progressive character of its citizens in general, the opinion is warranted that the future holds manifold benefits in store for Lindsay; and that its continued progress may culminate in its advance, at no day, from the position now occupied in the vanguard of our leading towns, to a place in the ranks of Canadian cities.

#### TOWNSHIP OF MARIPOSA.

The official survey of the Township of Mariposa, whereby its lands were placed in the market, was made in 1820; but much of the territory was secured by the Canada Company, and certain Family Compact arrangements also placed a large portion in the hands of G. S. Boulton. The lines in Mariposa, as in other townships of Victoria County, run north, sixteen degrees west. The whole area within its bounds is 75,102 acres. It has on the south Lake Scugog, making a deep broken front; on the east, Ops and Fenelon; on the north, Eldon; and on the west, Brock Township, of Ontario County. The principal stream is Davidson's Creek, rising just beyond the Brock boundary, entering Mariposa in the 7th Concession, flowing north-easterly to the 13th, then bending and running southerly till it flows easterly into Ops, in the 3rd Concession. This creek receives a few smaller streams during its passage through the township; but none of any magnitude; Big Creek, as it was called in the early days, itself being big only by comparison with its almost insignificant branches. The Nonquon Creek just cuts the south-west corner; and in the



north-east corner, lying partly in Eldon, is Goose Lake. The surface is moderately undulating, and here and there are swamps, but usually of little depth and easy of drainage. The land is generally rich, with heavy clay sub-soil; and Mariposa, from a repulsive wilderness, has in half a century advanced till it now has more first-class farms, fine brick residences, and good farm buildings, than any other township in the county.

The date of the first permanent settlements in Mariposa is hard to determine, owing to the fact that many who first came in got discouraged and left within a few years. The causes assigned for this are the prevalence of ague, the severity of frosts, and the trouble and expense of guiding and feeding the many who came to hunt lands, but not to locate in the township. A man named Love has been credited with having settled at or near where is now the Village of Manilla as early as 1820; but other old settlers think there must be a mistake as to time. However, the first permanent locations seem to have been made in that part of the township, as S. Patterson settled in that neighborhood in 1827. Patterson was from Markham; and it is remarkable that the successful pioneers were such as had been used to bush life at the front. Among the first to remain at the north were found the names: Ewing, Hough, McLeod, McPherson, Pilling, and Winters, up to 1830. At this time a man named Fenton kept a tavern for the accommodation of travellers, mostly land hunters or survey parties, on the town line, on the Brock side, now Manilla. Lands in the township were then bought from the Canada Company at from \$1.50 to \$2 per acre; but the rate afterwards advanced. United Empire Loyalist rights were bought from \$20 upwards, and some were for less. These entitled the holder, when they proved genuine, to the location of 200 acres of Crown Lands. A right to 400 acres in the north part of the township was sold in Whitby for \$10, that the seller might pay a whiskey bill of \$8, concerning which the tavern keeper was abusing him; and land was subsequently taken up upon it. Just before and during 1831, there was an influx at the north of Scottish emigrants. About the same time there settled in the township several who had purchased land by their military pensions. Settlers from the older parts of Canada continued to find their way in, either as purchasers or as holders of location rights, got for a mere song from their original owners. In this year the Land Office was bothered with Mariposa, and refused to grant locations in the township, except on an express pledge of settlement. From this it may be judged that lots had been taken up, merely to be held. Of names of early settlers along the north, or Eldon line, up to 1834, are those of Black, Calkins, Campbell, Charlton, Copeland, Grant, Irish, Kinnell, McCrimmon, McCuaig, McGinnis, McLean, Ringland, Spence, Wick, and Wright. At the western boundary were a few more, one Edwards, and another Williams, locating there in 1831. In the same year Samuel Dick settled near the present Village of Oakwood, his nearest neighbor to the east being nine miles off, in the next township. About the same time, or shortly after, that is to say, during this and the three following years, there came in from the south, Armitages, Bacons, Bunnells, Davidsons, DeGeers, Delongs, Dundases, Haight, Hubbells, Lakes, Lloyds, Markses, Minthorns, McNeils, McWilliamses, O'Briens, Penroses, Piersons, Readers, Richardsons, Roadhouses, Taylors, Tifts, Waites, and Weldons. Most of these settled in the vicinity of Big Creek and toward the centre of the township, but few then locating at the south, and a few on the line between Oakwood and Manilla, which was even then a leading road, though a rough one. For years there was no regular communication between these settlers and those at the extreme north, a large tract of difficult forest intervening. But even at this time there was an organization of the township's affairs in connection with the Newcastle District. Louis Winters was the first tax-collector, and E. R. Irish acted as Clerk at the yearly town meetings, and also as Clerk of the Magistrate's court for Eldon and Mariposa, composed of himself, Ewing, Williams, and Calkins, the latter acting as bailiff or constable. For two or three years a few settlers continued to come in each year, prominent among them being William Brown, who settled in the east of the township, Wm. Bowes, and John Cruse, a Quaker. Then came the troubles of 1837, brought about by the tyranny of an irresponsible executive, which had yielded to the rapacity of numerous hatgers-on. Many in the township were pressed into military service, and men were ordered to turn out in support of the so-called Loyalist cause, no matter what their circumstances. Those who hesitated or refused to leave farms and families requiring their attention were abused, hauled about under accusation of disloyalty, and threatened by neighbors with the burning of their buildings, if they did not march in support of the detestable Family Compact. Many had their guns taken from them. A few went out to the front to join the ranks of the Patriots, and several Mariposa men were among the prisoners who were promised and expected similar martyrdom to that of Tomet and Matthews. Joseph Pierson, a suspected person, had a couple of years before, been appointed the Postmaster. The office was taken from him and given to one Wallace, a man of no education, and a change being found absolutely necessary, the position was transferred to Jacob Ham. Previous to the establishment of Mariposa Post Office, the nearest point for the receipt and despatch of mails was for a short time at Prince Albert, and before that at either Oshawa or at Boucher's Point, on Lake Simcoe, Newmarket being for some time the chief point from which supplies were obtained. Prince Albert subsequently got the trade of Mariposa, then Port Perry, and it was not till a comparatively late period that Lindsay was used as a market. The first saw mill was built by a man named Harrison, near Little Britain, after 1837. The first tavern was opened at the south of the township, near Lake Scugog, by George Hoover, after whom Port Hoover is named. This place was for a long time the centre of a large trade, but it is years since its glory departed. The first schools were at what are now Oakwood and Taylor's Corners, a little to the eastward.

In 1842, Mariposa had 1319 inhabitants, and though still "in the bush," the township was showing signs of the steady increase which twelve years later made it the most populous township in the county. The rapid progress may be accounted for by the fact that about two-thirds of the settlers were Canadians, many from Whitechurch and Markham, and not a few from the front townships of Northumberland County. Next in order of numbers were Scotch, English and Irish. There were 251 householders; and though 29,492 acres, valued at \$20,036 were located, but 5,072 were cultivated. Five years later there were in the township eight schools, for which the Legislative grants amounted to \$258. The annual salaries to teachers were \$1289. The harvest of 1849 produced 70,000 bushels of wheat; 41,000 of oats; 14,000 of peas; 33,000 of potatoes; 31,000 of turnips; 38,900 pounds of maple sugar; 10,500 of wool; and 4,000 of butter. In 1850 the population had increased to 2,863, and the township had one grist and two saw mills. In January of this year the first Township Council was organized, as follows: Jno. Jacobs, Reeve; Samuel Davidson, Obadiah

Rogers, Robt. Whiteside and Wm. Ramsay. A. A. McLaughlin, was appointed Clerk, and James Thorndyke, Treasurer. Several years later the township became entitled to a Deputy-Reeve; and it now has three representatives at the County Council board. In 1871 Mariposa had a population of 5,563, and its improved land amounted to 43,845 acres, far larger figures than those of any of its sister townships. In 1877 Mariposa formed the larger portion of the "group" that granted \$38,000 to the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway, a liability assumed by the county, the township merely paying a railway rate in addition to its annual county tax. The road to which this bonus was given, entering from Brock, and passing through into Ops, has two stations in Mariposa. The Midland Railway, cutting the north-east corner, has also two stations in the township. Debentures have been issued for schools and for the drainage of Goose Lake, which funds are now in the best possible shape. Last year the township had a substantial balance to its credit, its taxes being raised on an assessed valuation of \$2,633,301. The fair ground, three acres, at Oakwood, with the Town Hall, one of the best in the Province, are worth about \$5,000. The Council for the present year is composed of R. Adam, Reeve; Wm. Parkinson and Thomas Broad, Deputy-Reeves; Wm. Launsbrough and Elias Bowes. Mr. Parkinson, the Reeve, has been elected Warden of the county for 1881.

Mariposa is well provided with schools, churches, roads, and villages, of which the principal is

OAKWOOD, first settled by James Tift. A Post Office was opened in 1843, under A. McLaughlin, and in 1844 a general store was established by Peter Perry. In 1845 a Town Hall was built, and four years later a building was erected for the joint use of the Grammar and Public Schools. The village has neat streets and buildings; a population of about 300; a good steam mill, tannery, two hotels, stores, trades shops, &c. The churches are: Bible Christian, built 1850; Methodist Episcopal, 1855; Canada Methodist, 1858; and Anglican, 1860.

MANILLA, on the Brock line, and partly within that township, has a larger population than Oakwood. The first settler here was John Love; the first store that of Jacob Ham, who was appointed Postmaster of the only Post Office in the township, though on the extreme west side. The place has now a steam flour mill; a rake factory; two hotels; half a dozen stores; a goodly number of mechanics' shops; and a Union School building, erected in 1865. The churches here are: Bible Christian, first built in 1837 and renewed in brick in 1871; Presbyterian, 1853; Baptist, 1856; Congregational, 1860; and Methodist, built about ten years ago.

LITTLE BRITAIN, first settled by Harrison Haight in 1834, had a store in 1848. Its school-house, built of wood in 1844, was re-built of brick in 1867. A Post Office was established in 1853. In or near the village are saw, carding, and woollen mills, rake and cheese factories, stores, a hotel, and the usual trades shops. The places of worship are a Christian Chapel, built in 1850; and a Bible Christian church, erected in 1852.

The other villages are PORT HOOVER, VALENTIA, and CAMBRAY; the latter a Midland Railway station, on the eastern boundary.

#### TOWNSHIP OF ELDON.

This township, named after Lord Eldon, an eminent British Jurist, contains somewhat less than one hundred square miles of territory, bounded on the south by Mariposa, on the east by Fenelon and Bexley, on the north by Carden, and on the west by Ontario County. The Talbot River passes through the north-western corner of Eldon, having as branches from the township Grass and Butternut Creeks. Other small streams run westward into Ontario County or eastward into Fenelon. A small body of water, called Goose Lake, lies at the south-east, on the Mariposa boundary. Between the creeks are ridges of low hills, giving the township a rolling aspect; and in some of the valleys are tracts of marshy ground. The land at the south is of excellent quality. At the north the soil is lighter, the limestone rock approaching close to, and frequently appearing at the surface.

The first locations of lots in Eldon were in 1827, by Henry Ewing, the surveyor of the township, Louis Winter, whose father lived in Mariposa, two McFaydens, James Cameron, father of the present Postmaster at Lorneville, and a Frenchman named Pascal Godefroy, who remained only a short time. Ewing took up land along the town-line to the 6th Concession; and the first settlements were made about the 3rd and 4th Concessions, near the present Woodville and Lorneville. The survey continued for a couple years longer. In 1823 a number of Scotch emigrants from Argyleshire, Scotland, were induced to stay a few days in Toronto for the return from the east of Squire Cameron, who had secured grants of land in Thorah and Eldon. They were promised the pick of the land for \$1 per acre. Being assured that they would find plenty of provisions in the townships and at Beaverton, they came without supplies to that place by way of Yonge Street and Lake Simcoe, and there lived for several days on maple sugar. Neither could they get a roof to cover them, but made a tent with blankets. There the women lived while the men went forward, with Kenneth Campbell as guide, to locate lots and build shanties. In August they moved to the place of Big Peter Cameron, where they got small new potatoes. In the fall they settled on their lots, having received some flour and pork from Newmarket, at considerable cost. Those who settled in Eldon were two families of McAlpines, the McIntyres, Campbells, McCorquadales and one McFayden, originally from Mull, but who had been some years in Glengarry. At first they endured great privations from scarcity of provisions, their main food being Indian Corn "backed" in from Brock, fifteen miles, from a little mill built by one McFayden, who had been there about nine years. Sometimes they poured lye on corn and wheat to soften it and take off the hard shell, and the women and children gathered leeks in the woods to make soup. John McAlpine brought in a cow during the first winter, and next season others had cows and milk. In 1829 a few settlers came in, more in 1830, mostly Scotch. Among them were the Fergusons, Finns, Rosses and Smiths. In the former year one Calder put up a mill at Beaverton, which, an early customer says, "cracked corn and squeezed wheat." There was no way of separating the smut which was thick in the wheat grown on the new land, so that the bread made was quite black, but "sweet as honey." Then, and for a dozen years after, the only roads were "blazed" trails along the higher ground. It took all day to drive an ox-team to Beaverton, now eight miles by road from Lorneville. The first trading was done at Cameron's store, Beaverton; but the settlers soon began to prefer Purdy's mill, in Ops, built in 1828. In 1831, and during a couple of years following, a great many pensioners took up land in the township, and moved in. Among these were the Ashmans, Bradys, Birminghams, Driscolls, Dums, Keefes, Lyons, Makins, Malones, McCullas, McDonoughs, McGuires, McIntyres, Pettys, Rileys, Thornburys,

Thornstons, and Uncles, and further north the Campbells, McKenzies, McCredies, McReas, Merrys and Munros. Old Alex. Munro was about the first to settle where is now Kirkfield. Through this part of the township ran the portage trail from Balsam Lake to the Talbot River, still called the Portage Road. Settlement was induced by a project to build a canal, and on each side of the Portage Road lots were laid out 44 rods wide and about a mile and a quarter deep. Not long after the advent of the pensioners a number of families from Islay, Scotland, who had settled in North Carolina, not liking that place, moved in a body to Canada and settled in Thorah and Eldon. Among those locating in Eldon were the McLaughlins and Angus Ray, who subsequently became the first Township Clerk.

The first white child born in Eldon was Henry Ewing, now of Grafton, Ontario. In the early days, though Eldon and Mariposa were united as a magisterial and militia division, they held separate township meetings. These were held once a year for the appointment of local officers, &c. They were called by H. Ewing, a magistrate, who also received the taxes, and after deducting the collector's fees out of it, sent the balance to Cobourg, the chief town of the Newcastle District. The first tax levied was collected by John McAlpine, for his father, who had been appointed to the work. It amounted to \$30; there were two Assessors, Colin Campbell and Donald Gunn. Neil McFarlane, District Councillor, first laid out school sections. Among the first teachers were Angus Ray, in a house on the Thorah side of the town line; Lachlan Campbell, on the third line; and one Grogan, on the 6th Concession. At first the settlers held religious meetings in their houses on Sundays. The first to begin these conventicles was Archibald Sinclair; and a man named Gunn, from Thorah, took an active part in the meetings for some years. Then independent missionary preachers began to hold services, one being a Mr. McPhail, from Brock. The first regular gospel minister was the late Mr. McMurchy, of the Established Kirk of Scotland, who held services in houses and barns till a church was built on a lot of 200 acres, given by Squire Cameron to the Kirk. Mr. McMurchy married soon after his arrival and a manse was also built. He preached in Eldon for about twenty years, till his death. The church, near Lorneville, is still called McMurchy's church, and it and the lot on which it stands are part of the dispute between the Canada Presbyterian Church and those who yet cling to the Kirk and claim the Temporalities. No service is now held in the building. The first Post Office, kept by Duncan Cameron, and called Eldon, was about a mile east of Woodville, then known as Irish's Corners. The first store at the "Corners" was started by John Campbell, and the first blacksmith was Alex. Stewart, whose shop was on the Mariposa side of the town line.

In 1838, Eldon's whole population was only 641; it had increased to 951 in 1842, when the Colborne District was formed. On the organization of municipal institutions in 1850, Israel Ferguson, who had been District Councillor, was elected the first Reeve, which position he held for about a dozen years. The other members of the first Council were, Archibald McFayden, Jas. McPherson, Wm. McCredie and Neil Smith. Angus Ray was appointed Clerk, an office he held till 1866; Donald Smith, Treasurer; Duncan McEachern, Assessor; Jno. McLaughlin, Collector, and Rev. Jno. McMurchy, Superintendent of Schools. The auditors appointed were: F. W. Stevenson, by the Reeve, and James McLaughlin, by the Council. The signatures to the declarations of all the officers, including pathmasters, fence-viewers, and poundkeepers, do not show a single "his mark." The attention of the Council from the first was principally drawn to roads and schools. The early meetings were itinerant, the favorite place for the first few years being the house of Jas. McPherson; in 1854 the school-house in Section No. 1 was used; and in 1855 a chamber was rented for £1, in the house of Archibald Currie, Lot 5, Concession 2. The following year the itinerant system was resumed, and a meeting in September is recorded as being held at Scottsville, now Argyle. The earliest mention of a meeting at "Woodville" by that name is in April, 1858, from which date the meetings were held there and at Argyle for a year or more, after which Woodville became the principal rendezvous, though meetings were occasionally held at other points. About this time the Township of Carden was opened, and in September, 1859, a by-law was passed forming Eldon and Carden into rural wards. In 1860, the assessment valuation of Eldon was \$202,943.60; that of Carden but \$17,041. The following year Carden was no longer associated with Eldon, the collections for which were: non-resident, \$461.54; resident, \$1,330.51; trustee rates, \$341.11. In this year Victoria became an independent county, bringing a new era to the townships composing it. A few years later the railway from Port Hope to Lindsay was extended to Beaverton, passing through the south-western part of Eldon. A station was established near Woodville in 1871. During the following year the Toronto and Nipissing, to which Eldon granted \$44,000, was built through the township, entering at the south-west, passing northward and then turning and leaving at the extreme north-east corner; crossing the other railway line at the station formerly mentioned, and having several stations within the township. Since then the progress of Eldon and the townships to the north has been more rapid than formerly.

According to the latest township returns, Eldon has a resident population of 3,294; an area of 62,832 acres, and an assessment valuation of \$815,164. The Council for the present year (1881) consists of William McKenzie, Reeve; E. D. McEachern, Deputy-Reeve; P. R. McEachern, D. A. McIntyre, and William McKee. Clerk, Andrew Morrison; Treasurer, J. A. Jackson. The township has ten school-houses, of which eight pertain to full sections within it, and two to unions with Mariposa. There are also unions with Carden and Bexley, the school houses in these two cases being without the bounds of Eldon Township.

WOODVILLE, in the south-west part of Eldon, and on the town-line of Mariposa, is also partially within the latter township. It was called Irish's Corners till the establishment of Woodville Post Office, with John Morrison as Postmaster. This gentleman resigned in 1867 to run for Parliament, and the election gave him the title M.P. in room of P.M. Since then Mr. Gilchrist has been Postmaster. The first store at this place was that of John Campbell, who being a believer in the total immersion doctrine, was called "John the Baptist." This store was subsequently rented by two brothers named Morrison, who also carried on the manufacture of potash on an extensive scale; and the Eldon potash was adjudged, by the Inspector at Montreal, the best in the market. One of these manufacturing chemists is now Township Clerk. The village soon became the centre of a considerable country trade, and a location for artisans, other merchants, and the inevitable tavern-keeper. In 1871 a station of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton (now Midland) Railway was established two miles to the north of the village, and in the following year a station of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway close by. In 1878, Woodville was made a police village, the commissioners being appointed



yearly by the people, to whom they report. The present Commissioners are Peter McSweyn, William White and Roderick Campbell. The village has a population of about 500, Town Hall, lock-up, grist mill, two foundries, cheese factory, planing mill and sash and door factory, a number of good stores, mechanics' shops, three hotels, and a goodly array of comfortable residences, some of them quite pretentious. There is also a fine brick school-house, with two teachers; and two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist. The former brick, built in 1877, at a cost \$12,000, will seat nearly 1,000 people; the other, a frame building, will accommodate about 250 persons. Woodville has a daily mail, money-order office, a Division Court office, and a newspaper, the *Advocate*, published weekly.

Lorneville has grown up round the junction of the railways, where a good deal of grain is bought. The population is mostly composed of railway men and their families, but there is a well settled country around. The school employs two teachers. Near the station and other railway buildings, are two hotels, shops, and the Post Office. Argyle has about fifty people, a Presbyterian church, tavern, store, trade shops, and a Post Office, established in 1857. Victoria Road, a village of about 150 souls, on the corners of Eldon, Carden, and Bexley, has grist and saw mills, a station of the T. and N. Railway, brick Presbyterian church, brick school-house, Post Office, four stores, two taverns, and a temperance boarding house; also the office of the 7th Division Court. The village is built along and takes its name from the Victoria Road, built several years ago by the Government. Hartley, on the 9th Concession, with a population of about fifty, has a Methodist church, school, Orange Hall, and the usual hamlet features. Kirkfield, the second village in Eldon, has a population of about 300, and is advantageously situated on the Portage Road, near the crossing of the T. and N. Railway. It has a grist mill, two tanneries, a shingle mill, school, Presbyterian church and manse, Post and Telegraph Offices. It forms two scattered rows of houses along the leading road. Bolsover, a small post village on Talbot River, was started by D. McRae, M.P., who built mills there some twenty or thirty years ago. It now has grist, saw, carding, and shingle mills; Presbyterian church and manse; a school-house; and the usual tavern, stores, and shops. Glenarm, another small post village, has hotel, and shops of a few tradesmen.

### FENELON FALLS AND FENELON.

The Township of Fenelon is located in the second northerly tier of townships which compose Victoria County, lying immediately to the north of Ops, west of Verulam, south of Bexley and a portion of Somerville, and east of Eldon. It includes, conjointly with the corporate village of Fenelon Falls, an area of 69,120 acres, of which, as per the latest census, 21,810 acres were cleared and under cultivation.

The general features of Fenelon's topography are moderate, though in some localities the extremes of hill and swamp are noticeable. The character of the soil is generally good, that in the south-east being the best grade for agricultural purposes; while the entire southern half of the township is a very good average. Toward the northern boundary, however, the surface is more broken, abounding in quite sharp elevations and low depressions, and forming a kind of introduction to the region of hills and lakes farther north.

Several streams of considerable size traverse the township in different localities, their general course being toward the limpid chain formed by Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes and Fenelon River, which stretch across the township from approximately the north-east to the south-west, while the eastern arm of Sturgeon Lake extends across into Verulam, slightly south of the centre of the township. Cameron Lake is a sheet of several hundred acres, in the north-easterly corner of Fenelon, drained by the Fenelon River, which connects it with Sturgeon Lake, about a mile distant.

A short distance above its debouchement into the last named body, the waters of this river make a precipitous leap over the picturesque FENELON FALLS. This cataract is about twenty feet in height and eighty in width, and to the lover of the beautiful in nature presents a most attractive aspect. Though much less stupendous and grandly magnificent than other falls within the acquaintance of Canadians, this splendid display of nature's caprice in the topographical formation of the earth is not without its fascinating and awe-inspiring influences. Stern winter had locked the streams and flooded the lakes when the writer visited the Falls, and the Frost King had arrayed the scene in all the embellishments of icy splendor. The immense clusters of icicles which hung suspended from every available grappling place, sparkling in the radiance of the winter sunshine, clothed the scene in a garb of glistening grandeur, the effect of which was heightened by the contrast to the sombre hues and swiftly rushing waters, fresh from their leap over the rocky shelf, presented by the immaculate purity of the hoar frost covering all objects in the immediate vicinity, and crowning to the height of several inches the buoyant extremity of a partially submerged piece of timber, which gently swayed upward and downward with the motion of the nerce current.

The excellent water power here afforded was early utilized for the propulsion of mills, around which gathered a hamlet whose proportions gradually extended into those of a village, and has continued the process of development until it has now become the most important trade centre north of Lindsay.

About the year 1841 Lord Montcastle, who owned the site of the present Village of Fenelon Falls, exchanged that property for a tract on Boyce's Bay, on Cameron Lake, the exchange being made with Messrs. Wallis & Jamieson, who immediately commenced the construction of the first mill in the township. The mill referred to was for gristing only, being fitted with stones brought from Toronto on sleighs, and standing on the left bank of the river, immediately below where the bridge now stands. There was then near the bank of Cameron Lake, within the limits of the present village, an Episcopalian parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Fidler, incumbent of the Anglican church which then, as now, overlooked the cataract from the contiguous cliff. This gentleman is reported to have been subsequently drowned by being carried over the falls, in company with another gentleman, in a canoe, but before the construction of a dam across the stream.

In 1851 Messrs. Wallis & Jamieson demolished the original mill building, and erected in its stead the separate grist and saw mills which now stand on the left bank, below the bridge. In the meantime Mr. Wallis (whose Christian name was James) had opened a store in a small building, still standing, in rear of the Post Office, and Mr. Jamieson had built a residence in rear of where the McArthur House now stands.

The more extended building and milling operations then set on foot by the firm named created a demand for mechanics and laborers, among the first of whom to take up a residence here was Jeremiah Twomey, who came to do the blacksmithing in connection with the

new milling project, and having ever since resided here, he is now one of the oldest citizens and most extensive property owners in the village. As early as 1853 one Comstock opened the first hotel in Fenelon Falls. It was of logs, and stood almost exactly on the site now occupied by the McArthur House. Mr. Comstock is reported as having been a model host, of wide popularity among sportsmen and tourists, whom he used to equip with the implements for securing the game with which the adjacent forests and lakes abounded.

The site of the village was still covered with forest, with the exceptions indicated, as late as the building of the second mill in 1851, the only semblance of a road being a track cut along the main street of this date, sufficient to admit of the passage of ordinary unloaded vehicles. The chief avenue of the present was soon thereafter cut out, however, by Mr. Wallis, who laid a foundation of slabs from his mill, which he covered with gravel, and to demonstrate his further interest in the improvement of this highway, it is said, he carried two stone sledges of different sizes, with which he went to break the stones on this street in passing to and fro between his mill and residence, the latter being located on the shore of Cameron Lake.

The increased activity incident to the completion of the mills soon attracted a number of tradesmen, mechanics, and others, and what had so recently been a forest began to loom up a village. The first of these to engage in mercantile trade was James Fitzgerald, who opened a store in a building still standing on Main Street. The proprietors had the building on the left bank of the river (where the chief portion of the village is located) surveyed and platted into village lots in time to meet the increased demand occasioned by the influx of settlers, and the growth of the village was steady and satisfactory until the destruction of the mill by fire about eight years after its completion, whereupon a reaction took place, and the progress of the village was suspended for a considerable period.

Very soon after the building of the mill referred to, Mr. Wallis built a boat to convey his lumber to Port Perry, whence it was "teamed" to Port Whitby. At the launching of this craft, which was called the *Ogemah*, and commanded by Capt. John Albright, there is said to have congregated the greatest crowd of people ever seen in Fenelon Falls, and the event was celebrated by a free banquet, spread, at Mr. Wallis' expense, in the workshop on the river bank.

After the destruction of the mill, the property along the left bank of the river fell into the hands of Sutherland Stayner, in whose possession it lay idle for a considerable time, when R. C. Smith, of Port Hope, and — Waddell, of Cobourg, rented and built a new mill upon it. Before the expiration of the lease, Mr. Smith acquired the property by purchase, and still remains its owner, as he is of the opposite side of the stream, where stands an extensive saw mill.

The revival which followed the completion of the Smith mill soon brought this village into commercial prominence, and elevated it to a plane of great lumbering importance. Its development thereafter was more rapid than formerly, and though several destructive fires have since swept portions of its area bare, it has steadily progressed to its present enviable status. In 1875 the village entered upon an independent municipal existence, under the control of the following named Council: J. D. Smith, Reeve; J. W. Fitzgerald, Joseph McArthur, William Jordan, and Richard Jackson, Councillors. The succession in the Reeveship since then has been: J. W. Kennedy, 1876; and James Dickson, P.L.S., from that date to the end of 1880. For 1881 the list stands: H. W. Green, Reeve; Wm. Campbell, Wm. Deyman, W. L. Robson, and Edward Fitzgerald, Councillors. Jas. Cameron, Clerk and Treasurer.

The considerable manufacturing interests of Fenelon Falls are confined to milling, in grain and lumber, the latter branch of trade being the most extensive, and employing several saw mills of very large capacity. Other commercial interests are well represented by an enterprising class of business men. The architectural appearance of the town is up to the average presented by villages of 300 inhabitants, though not such as calls for special admiration. It is well supplied with hotels, the chief of which is the Mansion House. Churches of the different creeds usually met with in this country flourish, and educational interests are well sustained.

The *Gazette* supplies the journalistic advantages of the vicinity. It is a good local paper of Liberal proclivities, established in 1875 by E. D. Hunt, the present proprietor. A station on the Victoria Railway affords shipping facilities to the frontier via Lindsay, as well as to the lumber limits of the north-east. This is the most important point on the line named, except Lindsay.

There had been settlements formed in the TOWNSHIP OF FENELON prior to the location at the Falls of the pioneers of that village. About two miles from the village, on the shore of Sturgeon Lake, John Langton settled about 1845. He was subsequently prominent in political affairs, was elected to Parliament, and afterwards appointed Auditor-General of the Province.

The land in the vicinity of Cameron Lake had been granted to John Cameron, a Toronto banker, a political supporter of the powers that were in those days, from which incident the lake mentioned took its name. In that locality the pioneers were an Englishman named Bellsford; John McIntyre; the present Judge Denniston, of Peterboro', who located at "The Chimneys," on the west shore of the lake; Hamilton and Samuel Boyce, from whom Boyce's Bay took its name; and James Humphrey. Along the shore of Sturgeon Lake, north arm, Jas. Cook, John D. Naylor, Wm. Jordan, and — Powers, deserve mention among the early residents.

About the centre of the township was formed what was known as the Scotch settlement, where Isaac and Thomas Moynes, Robert and Archibald McNeivins, Wm. Selby, the Murchisons and Browns, settled, with others, during the early history of the township.

Fenelon now ranks among the highly developed townships of the Province, though the character of a portion of its surface precludes the possibility of bringing it to a high state of agricultural excellence. It is traversed substantially from south-west to north-east by the Victoria Railroad; is peopled by a progressive, industrious class; and besides the advantages offered by Fenelon Falls as a centre of commerce in the north-east, the thriving VILLAGE OF CAMBRAY, near the south-western limit of the township, furnishes the attractions and benefits incident to a village of 250 inhabitants; while a station on the Midland Railway, about two and a half miles from the village, affords shipping advantages and attracts large quantities of produce to the market here established.

### BOBCAYGEON AND VERULAM.

The survey of Verulam Township was made with that of Harvey by Mr. John Houston, and its lands were placed in the market in 1832. Like most of the new townships of that period, it was seized on by speculators, and thus its settlement was retarded. The township is

bounded on the south by Emily, on the west by Fenelon, on the north by Somerville, and on the east by Peterboro' County. It is cut completely in two by Sturgeon Lake, the outlet of which into Pigeon Lake is by two channels on either side of a considerable island; that to the north being called the North River, and the other the Little Bob, an abbreviation of "Bobcaygeon," the Indian term for the "shallow rapids" in North River; and which name is now applied to the island and the village built partly on it, and partly on the north shore of the river. In the south of the township, and partly over the boundary, lies Emily Lake, from which Emily Creek passes into Sturgeon Lake, receiving a few small branches on the way. Other creeks flow into Sturgeon Lake from the north, and a few brooks rising in Verulam flow westward, being divided from those at the east by a height of land. The greater portion of the township north of the lake is rocky, with shallow swamps interspersed. The south is reckoned preferable for farming; but there is an extensive cranberry marsh between Emily and Pigeon Lakes, and a quantity of drowned land along Emily Creek.

Long before the opening of Verulam to settlement, an Indian trader named Billy McKeough had located on the site of Bobcaygeon Village, to carry on barter with the Mississauga Indians, remnants of which tribe still remain in the locality. The Smiths of Port Hope also traded along these waters; and it is related that in buying beaver skins, for which they paid \$10 a pound in highly rated goods (and "bads"), they placed a hand in the scale to represent one pound, and a foot for two pounds. It is probable that long experience had taught the exact amount of pressure necessary, and within the bounds of profit and prudence. The first actual settlements on lands in Verulam were made in the year 1832, John Hunter locating in the south-east corner, about the same time that Wm. Bell took up his abode by building a shanty north of the lake, near the town line of Harvey, in which township had settled a number of Fermanagh families who had come to Canada with him in the same ship. In the fall of 1832 John McFeeters settled near the Emily boundary, and the Frasers and McAndrews located quite early near the Fenelon boundary. In 1833 some of the Fermanagh people moved from Harvey into Verulam, and located near Bell, at or adjacent to the present Village of Bobcaygeon. Among these were the Grays, Murdochs, and McConnells. In the same year Wm. Junkin, John Stewart, and others, settled further within the township, about the centre of the northern part; Matthew Ingram to the eastward of them; and a man called Darcas on the south shore, in the 9th Concession. Thomas Need built the first saw mill at Bobcaygeon, rigging it with an upright saw. Other early settlers were: Edward Attlo, on the shore of Sturgeon Lake, about five miles from Bobcaygeon; one Forrest, whose cabin was at the head of the island; and Campbell Sawyer, on the north side of the river, where is now Peter's saw mill. Boyd in 1834 settled near Attlo, and another pioneer, Charles Bailey, made his home with Mr. Forrest on the island, on which was at least one more cabin, that of a man named Long, before James McConnell built the first "house," which he opened as a tavern, and in which the first Divine service was held by Rev. Mr. Edwards, from Peterboro'. The first white child born in the township was a daughter of Matthew Ingram. She afterwards married John Junkin, and died several years ago. A son of William Junkin, also called William, was the first white child born in Harvey, on the 27th of October, before the family removed to Verulam. The first death was probably that of Robert Thomsom, killed in 1834 by a falling tree, on Lot 18, 9th Concession. The first school was opened in Forrest's little log cabin on the island, John Taylor, another pioneer, being the first teacher. A Sunday school was conducted in the same place. Need's mill had a pair of grinding stones added to its machinery; but for a time gristing was done under difficulties, as there was no bolt, and the miller was the same with the sawyer. Jas. W. and Hartley Dunsford, who came into the township in 1837, established a shingle mill in the Junkin settlement. Of these brothers, Hartley is now Registrar and Police Magistrate at Lindsay. Thomas Need opened the first store at Bobcaygeon, and Edward Lyle the second. Need was also the first Postmaster. He is described by one who knew him as a "general purpose" man. He left Verulam after an active career of about a dozen years, selling his possessions to Mossom Boyd. Among these was the island, given to Need by J. S. Bolton, it is said, for support at an election. Before the transfer to Boyd, village lots had been laid out, the surveyor being John Read. Boyd subsequently bought the entire water power along the river.

But while the village was assuming shape, the township was improving very slowly owing to the amount of its lands locked up in the hands of speculators. One well acquainted with Verulam says that this retarding effect left the township as late as 1860 with less than twenty miles of wagon road. A return for 1842, places the number of householders in both Verulam and Harvey at 68; their entire population at 371. There was then no schools in these townships, there being but thirty-three children of school age in them. Of the population nearly one-half were Irish; about one-third Canadians; and the rest Scotch and English. In 1850, Verulam had not more than 500 inhabitants, and 1,604 cultivated acres. Bobcaygeon then had both grist and saw mills, and village lots had been laid out, on the mainland by the Government and on the island by private enterprise. About this time a school was established, and two years later there was a merchant in business. Shortly after the canal and lock was constructed, the stone for the masonry being got out on the spot, as was also that for the Lindsay lock a little later. The village had begun to present a thriving appearance. In 1857 there were a number of new houses built and being built, and there were now two stores in the place. Besides Boyd's saw mill at the village, there were two others, on the south shore of Sturgeon Lake, in the south-western part of the township. The shingle factory of the Dunsfords' was also in operation on the north side. The Bobcaygeon Road had some work done on it. The taxed acreage of the township was 31,851, valued at \$97,184; and the personalty was reckoned at \$14,109. Rev. Daniel Wright was superintendent of Schools for the four Townships of Verulam, Somerville, Fenelon and Bexley; and H. Dunsford was Sub-Treasurer of school moneys for the two first named. J. W. Dunsford was the only Verulam magistrate on the list of that time. It was not till 1862 that the first church in the township was built by the Methodists at Bobcaygeon. The credit of its foundation is given to Thomas Taylor, one of the first local preachers, and son of the pioneer school teacher.

On the introduction of the municipal system in 1850, Verulam, Fenelon and Bexley were divided into wards for the election of local representatives. The first Council consisted of John Langton, Reeve; J. W. Dunsford, Wm. Studdaby, Samuel Brock and Jabez Thurston. W. Pawles, a Fenelon Falls man, was appointed Clerk. Mr. Dunsford subsequently held the Reeveship for nine years; then Mr. Thurston. The present Council of Verulam consists of: J. W. Dunsford, Reeve; John Junkin, Deputy-Reeve; John Bredin, John Kelly and



Wm. Thurston. Clerk, Irvine Junkin; Treasurer, W. B. Read. The present population of the township (exclusive of Bobcaygeon, now incorporated) is given at 2,230, and its assessed valuation at \$673,912. It has a debenture debt of about \$11,000, of which \$7,000 was a bonus by the north-west part to the Victoria Railway, and for which payments to a sinking-fund have been made since 1874.

Bobcaygeon's incorporation as a village took effect on 1st January, 1877. The first Councillors were: W. B. Read, Reeve; Charles Readfield, J. L. Read, E. Bottum and John Kennedy. J. G. Edwards, was appointed Clerk and Treasurer, and still holds the keys. The next Reeve was George Bick, for two years; then George H. Howson who still holds the position, the other members for the present Council, for 1881, being I. Junkin, Alex. Orr, E. Bottum and W. B. Read; Clerk, J. H. Thompson. The population of the village is about 1,000, and its total assessed valuation, \$150,530. It is 18 miles by water from Lindsay, and about 22 miles from Peterboro', via Bridgenorth. There is a Village Hall of red brick, which cost about \$3,000. Its principal manufactures are of lumber and shingles; and there are also carding mill, tannery, grist mill, &c. The postal, mercantile, educational and religious facilities are good, and a live local paper is issued weekly. This journal, started by Mr. E. D. Hand, of Fenelon Falls, in 1870, is now conducted by Mr. C. E. Stewart and his clever daughter. It is "Independent" in politics, as in name. Here is a canal about half a mile in length, having one well constructed lock, and making navigable connection between Sturgeon and Pigeon Lakes, in the route of the proposed Trent Valley Canal. A fine bridge, lately built at a cost of \$5,150, connects the insular with the other portion of the village. Good limestone abounds in the neighborhood, and lime is extensively manufactured, one kiln here being capable of producing one hundred barrels per day. Quarries of lithographic stone, about three miles from the village, were worked last summer, but not fully developed. Bobcaygeon has many summer visitors, tourists through the back lakes, and it is also in the centre of a fine sporting district. There are in the place a Masonic Lodge, "Verulam, 263," and a Young Men's Institute with library and reading room.

#### THE BACK TOWNSHIPS.

The townships of Victoria County in rear of those already described are: Somerville, to the north of Verulam; Bexley and Laxton, west of Somerville; Carden, north of Eldon; Dalton, north of Carden; Digby, north of Laxton; and Longford, north of Digby. The general extent of these townships is about 50,000 acres each. None of them were surveyed till after 1830; and all, except Bexley and Somerville, at considerably later dates. These two townships lie partially, and all to the north wholly, within the crystalline area mentioned in our geological sketch. The division between the limestone and the essentially granitic areas is distinctly marked by a ridge which crosses about the centre of Somerville. The whole country comprised within these northern townships is very full of lakes and streams, which render the geography very fantastic, while the topography is similarly served by innumerable rocky projections. Longford, Digby, and Dalton, have a few streams of considerable size, two branches of Black River flowing westward through the two last mentioned townships. Digby has also a branch of Gull River, and Head Lake lies on the boundary between it and Laxton, divided from Somerville by Gull River and Mud Turtle Lake. From Deer Lake and Perch Lake, in Laxton, the Talbot River and Perch Creek flow into Bexley, in which township they unite below Raven Lake. Bexley is very irregular in shape by reason of the many deep indentations of Balsam Lake, which, with Gull River, divides it from Somerville. Grand Island, in Balsam Lake, mostly belongs to Bexley. From Bexley the Talbot River flows into and through the southern part of Carden, until it enters Eldon, receiving several branches. In the north-west are Upper and Lower Mud Lakes, drained into Dalton by Head River, which again enters the north-east corner of Carden, cuts the corner of Laxton, and flows through the southern part of Digby to the lake. Somerville is divided diagonally, from north-east to south-west, by Burnt River, of which Union Creek is a branch from the east. Between Gull and Burnt Rivers lies Four Mile Lake, of which the outlet is Cobden Creek, flowing into Balsam Lake. A portion of these waters was surveyed for a canal route in 1835 by N. H. Baird, he having two years before surveyed the lower Trent waters. Sections of his estimates related to those parts, from Bobcaygeon to Cameron's Falls and Balsam Lake, including Sturgeon Lake, Bobcaygeon Rapids, and the shallows above, with a dam there and another at the mouth of the Little Bob; and from Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe, including a collateral cut to Talbot River, locks thereon, clearing of floodwood, and piers at the mouth of Talbot Harbor. The estimates of the whole work, between Lakes Ontario and Huron, footed up to £495,515; but for cheapness, the engineer proposed a part water and part rail route, the idea being to use steamers to transport trains of cars. This was the inception of the now much discussed Trent Valley Canal scheme.

The preliminary arguments which led to Baird's survey brought about the first settlements along or near the proposed canal route in the north of Eldon. The earliest settler in Bexley was probably Admiral Van Sittart, who drew a large tract of land along the west shore of Balsam Lake—very pretty in its pristine wildness, but at the same time very stony. This gentleman had a waiter named Stevenson, whose daughter he married; and to her he left the bulk of his property. The Admiral had come and gone before the canal survey. Many islands in the lakes and rivers were reserved for the Indians, who in 1847 sent in to Government a claim, not only to all the islands, but also to the points of land or broken fronts, and to lands extending to the line of 46 degrees north latitude, which had not been ceded to the Crown. The only white men who came into this northern district were a few traders who had established posts to barter with the Indians for peltries. But by and by the fur trade had to give place to the timber business, and lumbering soon brought settlement. The first mill north of Cameron's Lake was built by John Bateman, not more than twenty-five or thirty years ago, at Coboconk. This name is derived from the Indian, Ko-ash-kob-o-cong, and applied to the part of the river where a portage of a few rods were made. Soon after the mill was built, lands began to be taken up in the adjoining townships. Among pioneer names are those of Bowman, Bradmour, Grozette, and Denniston, in Bexley; Badgerow, Butler, Cavanagh, Cookman, Crabbe, Ead, Earl, Fell, Hannah, Hunt, Lyle, McKay, McMahon, Powers, Taggart, and Workman, in Somerville; Connors, Dexter, Gillespie, Murtagh, Quigley, and Richmond, in Carden; Angers, Courtemanche, Corbett, Foley, Potter, Russell, Ryan, and Staples, in Laxton; Foley, McFayden, and Powers, in Digby; and Gardiner, Montgomery, and Thompson, in Dalton. In Longford, cultivation is confined to farms for the supply of lumber shanties. The timber

limits here are owned by John Thompson, and those in the other townships by different lumberers. The Fell settlement, in Somerville, was established by people from Cavan Township, County of Durham; that by the brothers Ead and others, on the west side. A French settlement comprised the earliest locations in Laxton, Augustine Angers becoming its pioneer by settling on the shore of Mud Turtle Lake. The Dexters, early settlers in the north-west part of Carden, built a mill, the only one in the township. At the census of 1871 Bexley had 489 inhabitants, and 2,448 improved acres; Somerville, 1,074 inhabitants, and 5,277 improved acres; Laxton, Digby and Longford, 850 inhabitants and 5,120 improved acres; and Carden and Dalton, 1,027 inhabitants, and 5,238 improved acres. Since then Bexley, Somerville, Carden, and Dalton have increased in population less than one-half, while the other three townships have remained about stationary. In 1879 Longford returned only one ratepayer; Digby, 32; and Laxton, 134; while the figures for Dalton were 93; Carden, 191; Bexley, 152; and Somerville, 295. The equalized assessment valuation of the municipalities in that year was: Somerville, \$215,079; Bexley, \$106,088; Carden and Dalton, \$90,558; and Laxton, Digby and Longford, \$83,471. The lands of Bexley were valued the highest in these townships, being reckoned in the fifth class at \$3.75 per acre, as compared with the first class in Mariposa, at \$2.4 an acre, for assessment. Somerville lands were put in the next class at \$3.50; those of Laxton and Carden next at \$2.25; Digby at \$1.50; and Longford in the lowest class, at 60 cents per acre.

Very little of the surface of Longford is arable, and its present worth lies wholly in its timber. Digby has produced some of the best pine ever got out of the county, but it is now pretty well culled. It has a profusion of granite; but there is some arable soil at the south-west and a little in the south-east corner. Dalton's few settlers are at the south. At least two-thirds of the township is huckleberry plain. In Carden the settlements are to the south-east and north-west of the tamarac and balsam plains, which occupy a large area in the centre of the township. Laxton is rough and rocky, and has very few good farms. The great drawback to agriculture in Bexley is the out-cropping of limestone and granite. In most instances, whatever soil may be on the surface is so shallow that it is utterly destroyed by the burning of the timber. Even where the soil is deepest it is freely interspersed with boulders. However, this is considered the best of the seven northern townships. It gave a bonus of \$15,000 to the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, which, entering at the west side, runs through the township, and across the head of West Bay, Balsam Lake to Coboconk. This village is situated on Gull River, a short distance above its debouchement into Balsam Lake. The first store was built here by Adam H. Carl; and the first public house, without liquor, was that of Amos Fern, on the Somerville side. It now has five stores, a hotel, railway station, grist and saw mills, three churches, and all the other accessories of a smart little village. Down the west shore of Balsam Lake, Mr. Geo. Laidlaw has about a thousand acres of land (the old Van Sittart location), which he is improving for a summer resort for the public. Some portions of Somerville, notably the Fell and Ead settlements, are good; but the greater part is emphatically a bad country for farmers. It is the largest, and has the greatest population of any of these northern townships. It gave \$15,000 to the Toronto and Nipissing, and the same amount to the Victoria Railway, which passes through it, along Burnt River, from the south-west to the north-east corner, where is situated the Village of Kinmount, the principal trade centre of an extensive stretch of territory, though its commercial attractions are limited to a population of about 200, and the shops, stores, &c., which usually flourish in a backwoods village of that size.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE KEMPT, Sheriff of Victoria County, is of Scottish birth, son of Kenneth and Ann (Williamson) Kempt, who settled in Canada in 1832, when the subject of this sketch was ten years old, removing to the County of Victoria one year later. In this county Mr. Kempt has for many years ranked as one of the most popularly prominent residents, his connection with the business interests of Lindsay during its progress from the rank of a backwoods village to the important commercial position it now holds, having been especially extensive and intimate. He served at the Council Boards of the town and county several years, discharging the duties of the Reeveship during a portion of this period.

On the establishment of the House of Commons in 1867, by virtue of the Act of Confederation, Mr. Kempt was elected as the Liberal candidate to the representation of South Victoria in that Chamber, retaining his seat during the continuance of the first Parliament. In 1872 he received the appointment to the Shrievalty of this county, and since the introduction of the Crooks' Act has officiated as Chairman of the Victoria County Board of License Commissioners. In official as in private and representative life, Sheriff Kempt's record has been one of efficiency and courtesy, securing to him a degree of respect which bespeaks the characteristics of its object.

THOMAS FEE, of Lindsay, is a native of this county, having been born in the township of Emily, January 3rd, 1831. He is the eldest of seven sons of James and Catherine Fee, who came from the north of Ireland about the year 1820, and located in the township named, being among its pioneers.

Mr. Fee's early life was spent on his father's farm, but on attaining his majority he crossed the American border, where he gave scope to his mechanical predisposition in acquiring a knowledge of the carpenter and builder's science. Within four years thereafter he returned to his native county, and located in Lindsay, where he engaged in contracting for buildings, from which small beginning his business developed within a year to the proprietorship of a planing, sash, and door factory—the nucleus of the one he now owns, which is illustrated on another page. Success attended his well directed efforts, and his possessions increased until a shingle and saw mill, and farm of 300 acres, were added to the list of industrial institutions under his management. His progressive ideas of mechanism had meanwhile led to his invention of an improved shingle machine, which increased the capacity of production from eight to twenty-five thousand per day, the former figure having been the limit of the best machine before in use. With characteristic generosity and public spirit, however, he donated this invention to the public use, unhampered by a patent.

The success in business which has attended this gentleman has been largely induced by that high intelligence which has ever prompted him to ascertain, by thought and reading, the why and wherefore of all conclusions brought to his notice, whether theoretical or demonstrable. Another result of his studious disposition has been the acquisition of

a vast fund of general information of a historical, scientific, and theological nature, and the able advocacy of his theories through the public prints. As a citizen he has always kept fully abreast of the times, has served with credit in the Town and County Councils, and in his capacity as a business man has contributed to the advancement of the interests of the town in a degree unsurpassed by any of its residents.

JAMES THORNDIKE, of Oakwood, is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Milner) Thorndike, of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire, England, where he was born in 1807. The family of Thorndikes—whose history dates back to 1539—included among its members some profound scholars (notably Herbert, Prebend of Westminster Abbey, who died in 1672) besides a long list of clergymen and country squires of considerable note, the descendants of some of whom are now living in the Eastern States.

The subject of this reference emigrated to Canada in 1831, arriving at Little York (now Toronto), subsequently locating on his present farm in Mariposa Township in 1839. Since his settlement in this locality Mr. Thorndike has exerted a leading influence in all matters tending to the development of the agricultural, municipal and other interests of the community; held the office of Township Treasurer for several years from the organization of the township, was the moving spirit in the organization of the first Agricultural Society within its limits, in which corporation he held an official place during many years, and has in all respects earned the commendation and good-will of his fellows by the active part he has assumed as an advocate of the general welfare and a representative of private enterprise.

DUNCAN CARMICHAEL, of Woodville, is a native of the township of Mariposa, where he was born May 14th, 1834. His parents, Neil and Ann Carmichael, came from Islay, Scotland, and located in the township named about 50 years since, being among the earliest residents of that portion of Mariposa adjacent to the present Village of Woodville.

The gentleman of whom we write has been continuously a resident of this locality since his birth, and has noted and assisted in the progress of the township from its almost virgin forest desolation to the attractive state of agricultural excellence which now characterizes the scene, and places this portion of the Province among the most fertile and progressive in the country.

Being of an unassuming disposition, Mr. Carmichael has held aloof from active participation in public affairs, though eminently qualified for their discharge; and has been content to direct from a distance the tide of public opinion, leaving to the more ambitious the task and honor of practically applying the ideas which he has assisted in moulding. But if he has neglected public business it has evidently been that he might the more nearly perfect his acquaintance with the control of agricultural affairs, and his success in this direction, while necessarily contributing to his own material welfare, has been incidentally advantageous to the public in the benefits accruing from the emulation of profitable examples in advanced agriculture.

WILLIAM MCINDOO, deceased, late of the Township of Mariposa, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1811, removing thence with his parents, and locating in the Township of Cavan, Durham County, in 1820, and two years later settled in Mariposa, of which township he was one of the pioneers.

The balance of his life was there spent in the quiet and unassuming pursuit of the agricultural profession, of which he was a leading and highly respected representative. After a useful life in that capacity, during which he was noted for his energetic industry, strict probity, intelligence and generosity, he passed away to the future life in 1878, regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom his many amiable parts had endeared him.

PHILIP SANFORD MARTIN, born at Whitby, Ontario, is the fourth son of Sanford Martin and Fatama Ellsworth, his wife, Americans by birth. He studied for the Bar, and in 1864 commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Lindsay, where he at once secured a lucrative business.

JOHN MORISON, deceased, late ex-M.P. for North Victoria, was a son of Malcolm Morison, a native of Islay, Scotland, who subsequently resided in Greenock, Scotland, where the subject of this memoir was born, September 9th, 1818. Removing in early life to Canada, he located in the incipient Village of Woodville in 1849, and there engaged in mercantile trade, which he successfully prosecuted until his abandonment of active business within a short time of his death. He was one of the most prominent and enterprising gentlemen in the locality mentioned; and was largely instrumental in promoting the advance of Woodville to its present satisfactory commercial status, as well as an appreciated contributor to the social, educational and municipal welfare of the Township of Eldon, in which a portion of the village named is situated.

Mr. Morison officiated as Reeve of Eldon during 1860-61, discharging the functions of Township Treasurer for several subsequent years. In 1867, on the erection of the electoral division of North Victoria, he was selected by the Liberal party to contest the seat in the Commons for that Riding, and was returned by a good majority. His record as a Parliamentarian was very creditable, but was cut short by his unsuccessful candidacy for the same seat at the general election of 1872. In February, 1873, after having retired to the enjoyment of a competency, which his good business tact and upright dealing had enabled him to amass, he passed away from this life at the age of nearly fifty-five years, lamented by a large circle of those whose friendship his life of integrity had attracted, and deeply mourned by the interesting family who survive him.

PETER MCCORVIE, of Oakwood, Mariposa Township, is a son of Edward McCorvie, who emigrated from Cantyre, Scotland, and settled in the township of King, York County, where his son Peter was born in 1841. Removing thence with his parents to Mariposa two years later, Mr. McCorvie has grown to manhood and middle age in this township, where he has taken rank among the most advanced and successful farmers of this progressive portion of Ontario. He has not devoted much time to public business, for which he has little taste, but as a representative of the agricultural profession and a promoter of its interests, a kind friend, intelligent gentleman and useful citizen, he has attained a wide and enviable popularity.

JOHN DOBSON, of Lindsay, is a gentleman whose intimate connection with the municipal and trade interests of the town named has secured him a place among the most thoroughly representative men within its limits, while placing him upon a plane of pecuniary independence quite complimentary of his attentive industry and enterprise.

Mr. Dobson is a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, where he was born, September 8th, 1824. Emigrating to Canada in 1852, he resided some time in Toronto, and in 1862 located in Lindsay,



where he has since continued to reside, and to carry on a successful mercantile business. His interest in public affairs has brought him forward in a representative capacity on different occasions, and resulted in his unanimous election to the civic chair of Lindsay for the year 1873. In national politics, as well, Mr. Dobson has taken a leading and influential part, contributing materially to the success of the Conservative candidates in South Victoria, and holding the Presidency of the Conservative Association for that Riding.

WILLIAM W. DEAN, County Court Judge of the County of Victoria, is a native of Canada, having been born in London, Ontario, in 1830, the son of Rev. Horace Dean, a Wesleyan Methodist clergyman. He was educated at Victoria University, where he took the degree of B.A.; studied law with Hon. Lewis Walbridge, Q.C., and was called to the Bar, Michaelmas Term, 1859.

Having been appointed to his present position in 1874, he has since continued to discharge the duties pertaining thereto with marked ability and impartiality, and is looked upon in every quarter as one of

the most useful members of the Judiciary; while as a private citizen and gentleman he commands the highest degree of esteem.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES DEACON, of Lindsay, is of Irish nativity, having first seen light in the ever green Isle in 1824. His life has been in a great measure spent upon the "tented field," and he has served with credit and distinction in many campaigns and in many climates. He was Captain in the Royal Scots Regiment of Foot, in which corps he served in the Mediterranean, and East and West Indies, including the Crimean campaign under Lord Raglan. He also served in the capacity of Staff Adjutant in the detached force under Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde.

Having settled in the County of Victoria in 1866, he has since that time been one of the leading citizens of the County Town. He has served at the Municipal Board, during several years of which time he occupied a seat in the County Council. He has also filled the civic chair with satisfaction to his constituents. He takes a great interest in Canadian military affairs, and has been a number of years the Lieut.-Colonel in command of the 45th Regiment, Volunteer Militia,

being considered in military circles one of the most valuable officers of the Canadian force.

WILLIAM GRACE, of Lindsay, has been for a long time numbered among the chief citizens of the County Town of Victoria County. He is a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, having settled in this county in 1854. Since this time he has been prominently identified with every public question affecting the welfare of his adopted town. He was many years in the Municipal Council, and has been closely identified with local educational affairs, having been a number of years chairman of the Board of Education. He is at present Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Clerk of the County Court, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court for Victoria County; and has the reputation of being a most efficient and courteous public officer.

R. ADAM, of Woodville, Mariposa Township, is the son of James and Hannah Adam, who came here from Ayrshire, Scotland. The subject of this sketch was born July 12, 1832, at Quebec. He came here in 1848, and has held municipal offices since 1871. At the present writing Mr. Adam is Reeve of Mariposa.









# DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND EXTENT of the Dominion of Canada are more exactly shown in the maps of this atlas,—the *projections* for which were laid down by the United States Coast Survey at Washington, and the details furnished by the *latest surveys* of the Dominion and Provincial Governments,—and a clearer idea given of the value and extent of its vast territory than it has heretofore been possible to obtain through *private* and *less* comprehensive surveys.

From the southern frontier-line which separates them from the United States, to their ice-bound extension towards the Arctic Pole, then stretching from ocean to ocean, and measuring an air-line of 3000 miles from the outer limit of the Island of Newfoundland, washed by the Atlantic, to the outer limit of Vancouver's Island in the Pacific, the magnitude of the North American possessions of Great Britain, embracing more than half of the continent within their limits, is hardly realized by its own residents, and still less by even the most interested of our brethren in the mother country.

The line of demarcation between the territory of the United States and the territory of the Dominion of Canada starts on the east from the mouth of the River Ste. Croix, in the Province of New Brunswick, at a point where a land-mark, called the "Monument," is erected; following the waters of that river, it crosses a portion of the valley of the St. John, till it reaches that noble stream, the middle course of which it then follows to the mouth of the St. François River; thence it is continued by a broken line till, in the Province of Quebec, it reaches the 45th parallel of N. latitude, which it follows to St. Regis on the St. Lawrence. From St. Regis the boundary-line between the two countries is the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and of Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, River Detroit, Lake Ste. Claire, River Ste. Claire, and Lakes Huron and Superior. From the head of Lake Superior, the frontier-line follows the water-courses to Lac-des-Bois, and then the 49th parallel to the Pacific Ocean. North of the frontier-line thus traced, the whole of the continent of America is Canadian soil, with the exception of the territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America.

At the eastern frontier above briefly described, lie, surrounded by the waters of the Atlantic, the Island of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island, which are in the Dominion, together with the Province of Newfoundland, which, although at present a distinct government, will no doubt soon follow the example of its neighbours and come under the banner of confederation; and as a counterpart, at the west lie, surrounded by the waters of the Pacific, Vancouver's and other islands included in the Dominion Province of British Columbia.

It is true, a considerable portion of this enormous extent of country is not capable of sustaining a large population; but the portion that is available for agricultural and industrial purposes is of immense extent, and sufficient to afford to the emigrating population of Europe ample room and abundant inducement for generations to come.

All the British North American countries, with the exception of the Province of Newfoundland, are now integral parts of the confederation called the Dominion of Canada.

The superficial area is greater than that of the United States, and is nearly equal to the whole of Europe. It comprises the following Provinces and Territories: Ontario, 121,260 sq. m.; Quebec, 210,020; Nova Scotia, 18,670; New Brunswick, 27,037; Prince Edward Island, 2131; British Columbia, 233,000; Manitoba, 16,000; Hudson Bay and North-west Territories, 2,206,725, exclusive of Labrador and the islands in the Arctic Ocean.

These being added, the total area is nearly 3,500,000 square miles. Of this amount more than half is the property of the General Government, acquired by purchase from the Hudson Bay Company.

The prairie and timbered lands adapted for agriculture, and suitable for the growth of wheat and other grains, cover 586,225 square miles; and a further belt of land, comprising 928,000 square miles, is sufficiently timbered, and is applicable for the growth of grasses and hardy grains. In short, there are about 375,184,000 acres of agricultural land fit for cultivation, outside the limits of the organized Provinces, the greater part of which is well adapted to the growth of wheat.

The northern extremity of the chief wheat zone, commencing in the east at the parallel of 50°, on the N. side of the St. Lawrence, near its mouth, is deflected a little to the south, when it reaches as far W. as James's Bay; it then takes a general N. W. course till it strikes the parallel of 60° at its intersection with the meridian of 101°; from which point to the Pacific it has the form of a bow slightly bent northward, both ends of which rest on the parallel of 60°. The northern limit of grains and grasses, crossing James's Bay in lat. 52°, takes a N. W. course till it attains to nearly 70°, at the meridian of 132°. The wheat zone covers 1,300,000 sq. miles, that of the grasses and coarser grains 2,300,000 sq. miles, and of maize, 500,000 sq. miles.

Besides its agricultural lands, Canada possesses the wealth of immense forests, of the best fishing grounds of the world, and mineral deposits where gold, silver, copper, iron, and other metals abound, together with coal, in bountiful profusion.

Canada produces far more wheat, barley, peas, and oats to the acre than any part of the United States (we found this statement upon the results as given in the census of the two countries for the last twenty-five to thirty years). The most northern States approach nearest to Canada in the production of these staples. But even to a greater extent for pastures and meadows, and as a grazing country, does Canada excel the Republic.

Orchards everywhere thrive, and the Canadian apple is the standard of excellence; vast quantities are exported to England and sold as American, their nationality being lost. Melons and tomatoes grow equally with the potato, pea, turnip, and the rest of the vegetables known in England, and all thrive to a remarkable degree; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised in the eastern townships of the Province of Quebec.

## CLIMATE.

Canada has not the same varieties of climate that some countries of much smaller extent enjoy; but the distribution of large bodies of fresh water saves it from the evils of aridity and sterility, and it is among the most invigorating and healthful belonging to the regions where grains and grasses grow, particularly favourable for the emigrant from Great Britain, or the north and north-west of Europe, and pre-eminently adapted to the production and continuance of a vigorous and healthy race of people.

It may be remarked that the climate of Canada has been more misunderstood than any other fact pertaining to the country. Very exaggerated impressions prevail respecting the rigour of Canadian winters. It is true that these are very decided in their character; and the snow, in many parts, covers the ground to a depth of two or three feet; but there are advantages in this. The snow is dry and packs under foot, making the best roads, and forming a warm covering for the earth; producing, moreover, an effect upon the soil which greatly facilitates the

operations of the farmer in the spring. The dry winter atmosphere is bracing and pleasant.

The sensation of cold is far more unpleasant during the damp days, such as mark, for instance, the winters of the United Kingdom, than when the winter regularly sets in. The summers, like the winters, are also of a decided character, being in the main warm and bright; and fruits and vegetables which cannot be ripened in the open air in England will ripen here to perfection. It is believed that, taken as a whole, the climate of Canada is more favourable for both the agriculturist and the horticulturist than that of England, with the single exception of length of season in which labour can be done in the field. On this point, however, it may be remarked, as has been stated by Professor Johnston in his work on New Brunswick, that the number of days in which labour cannot be performed in the field, owing to rain, is much less in this country than in England.

## INLAND WATERS.

The St. Lawrence and the connecting lakes above are estimated to contain 12,000 cubic miles of water. Besides these, there are thousands of lakes in Canada further north, some very large, and others of which the size is only very imperfectly known.

The River St. Lawrence, which brings down the waters of six lakes (for to the five on the frontier Nipigon in the north must be added), is the greatest natural entrance and outlet of the country. This river is navigable for sea-going vessels as far as Montreal, a distance of nearly 600 miles. Above Montreal several extensive rapids occur. They can be descended by the largest steamers which navigate Lake Ontario; but as no force of steam is sufficient for their ascent, it has been necessary to construct canals, near the sides of the river, to overcome them. These canals, with that intended to overcome the falls of Niagara—the Welland—have been constructed at a cost to the Province of \$15,000,000, the whole of them having been directly built as government works. By the aid of these canals, and that constructed at the Sault Ste. Marie, between Lakes Huron and Superior, vessels may descend from the head of the latter lake into the ocean; and as a matter of fact, several vessels have gone from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Liverpool. The Saskatchewan, which takes its rise in the Rocky Mountains and empties into Hudson Bay, through Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, is about 1800 m. long; but from the interruptions to navigation near its mouth, and the high latitude in which it lies, it is only the upper section, or Saskatchewan proper, that is valuable for navigation. The Mackenzie, which has a course over 10° of latitude, connects with the Arctic Ocean. The St. John in New Brunswick, the Fraser in British Columbia, the Ottawa and the Saguenay, are great highways and feeders to the commerce of the country; and the numberless tributaries to the larger streams, and the innumerable lakes, testify to the abundant manner in which the lands of the Dominion of Canada are watered.

## POPULATION.

In 1861, the population of the Provinces now forming the Dominion was 3,207,636; and by the census of 1871 it was 3,672,325, exclusive of Indians in the North-west and Hudson Bay territories, distributed as follows: Ontario, 1,620,851; Quebec, 1,191,576; New Brunswick, 285,777; Nova Scotia, 387,800; British Columbia, 50,000; Manitoba, 13,600; and Prince Edward Island, 94,021, and North-west Territory, not included in organized Provinces, 28,700. At the same ratio of increase, which, however, has been exceeded by reason of increased immigration, the present population of the Dominion now would be 4,000,000. In Manitoba the increase by immi-



gration has been over 100 per cent., and there is no doubt that the Dominion now contains over 4,000,000 of people. The percentage of increase in the principal cities of the British Provinces, between 1861 and 1871, has been—

	Per ct.
Charlottetown, Pr. Ed.	31.3
Frederickton, N. B.	34.3
Halifax, N. S.	18.3
Hamilton, Ont.	39.9
St. John, N. B.	36.6
* Kingston, Ont. (decrease)	9.7
London, Ont.	36.9
Montreal, Que.	18.7
Ottawa, Ont.	46.9
* Quebec, Que. (decrease)	5
Toronto, Ont.	25.1
Three Rivers, Que.	24.9

The nationalities comprised were 1,082,940 French, 846,414 Irish, 706,369 English, 549,946 Scotch, 202,991 German, 29,622 Dutch, 23,035 Indian, 21,496 African, 7,703 Welsh, and the rest of various origin.

There were in 1871, in the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, 1,492,029 Roman Catholics, 494,049 Episcopalians, 490,093 Methodists, 417,348 Canada Presbyterians, 107,259 Church of Scotland Presbyterians, 225,745 Baptists, and numerous other denominations in smaller numbers.

About 500 newspapers and periodicals are published in Canada, one-tenth being daily; one-half that number tri-weekly; one-half of the latter number semi-weekly; 350 weekly, 50 monthly, a few quarterly and annually.

#### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

The Constitution for the government of the Dominion is embodied in an imperial act, known as "The British North-American Act, 1867;" it received the royal assent on March 29 in that year. The passage of this act took place at the express desire of the Provinces interested.

The immediate reason for a change was that the old union between Upper and Lower Canada had become unsatisfactory. Based as this union was upon an equality of suffrages without regard to relative population, the increasing preponderance of Upper Canada, carrying with it no corresponding increase of political power, made itself felt in discontent with the existing political conditions. When it became manifest that Lower Canada would not consent to an increase of the representatives of Upper Canada, under the then existing legislative union, the upper Province sought a remedy in a change of the relations of the Provinces to one another and to those adjoining, but not united to them. The initiative was taken in 1864, by the parliament of Canada, a secret committee of the legislative assembly being appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Provinces, and devise a remedy for the evils complained of. The proceedings of that committee have never been divulged.

Scarcely had it concluded its labours when the two political parties, hitherto separated by an antagonism which every year tended to make more acrimonious, united with the avowed object of bringing about a federal union of the whole of British America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, the latter of which, in the colonial system, is not considered part of British America. Delegates were appointed by the governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to arrange a basis of federal union. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland refused to co-operate; and the majority of the people of Nova Scotia, not sanctioning the action of their government, displayed a strong opposition.

When the basis of union had been agreed upon at the Quebec conference of delegates, it was submitted to the several legislatures for ratification. In Upper Canada there was no opposition; in Lower Canada opposition was confined to the usual political minority, relatively very small; in New Brunswick confederation, after a struggle, commanded a large majority; in Nova Scotia the consent of the legislature was not obtained. Delegates were now appointed by the governments of the several Provinces, to carry this basis of union to England and get it embodied in an act of the imperial

\* The apparent decrease in Kingston and Quebec arises from the fact that the troops stationed in these cities were included in the census of 1861, but omitted in the enumeration of 1871.

parliament. That parliament would probably have refused to do violence to the wishes of any Province; but it was induced to believe that the question of confederation had not been an issue at the previous general election in Nova Scotia. To the united Provinces the name of the "Dominion of Canada" was given. At the start the confederation included four Provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island have since been brought in, and the whole of the Hudson Bay territory purchased and annexed. The executive authority is nominally vested in the Queen of England; and the Governor-General, the only officer in the Dominion who receives his appointment from the British government, carries on the government in her name. With the sole exception of the pardoning power, the authority of the governor is exercised under the advice of a privy council, appointed and removable by himself, with the approbation and assent of the House of Commons. The command of the land and naval militia, and of all naval and military forces, is vested in the Queen. Ottawa is the seat of the federal government. The legislative power is exercised by two houses of parliament, styled the Senate and the House of Commons, in connection with the Governor-General, whose assent to all acts of parliament is given in the name of the Queen. The Senate is not a representative body, in the sense of being periodically elected. Its members are nominally appointed by the Crown; in fact, by the Governor-General, on the recommendation of the privy council. Under the legislative union of the Canadas, the legislative council, which then formed the second chamber, had for some years been elected by the people. This practice had not prevailed in New Brunswick; and the Quebec conference decided upon going back to the principle of Crown nomination. Ontario has 24 senators, Quebec 24, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Prince Edward Island 4, British Columbia 3, and Manitoba 2. The whole number cannot exceed 78. A senator must be 30 years of age, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, possessed of freehold property to the value of \$4,000, and an equal amount in personal property, and a resident of the Province for which he is appointed. In the case of Quebec, senators are appointed to represent particular districts; and they must either be residents of those districts or have a property qualification therein. The appointments are for life, but a seat would be vacated by bankruptcy or loss of the required property qualification, transfer of allegiance to another country, treason, felony, or any infamous crime. The House of Commons now consists of 206 members, of whom 88 are for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 6 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, and 4 for Manitoba. There is no fixed date for the annual meeting of parliament; that body is summoned, as in England, by the executive, at convenient times for the dispatch of business. The electoral divisions of Quebec (late Lower Canada), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, remained the same as before the confederation was formed; those of Ontario (late Upper Canada) were somewhat altered. Except for Quebec, which is always to continue to have the fixed number of 65 representatives, there is to be a re-adjustment of the representation after every decennial census, according to the changed proportions of the population; but no Province is to have the number of its representatives reduced unless the decrease of population, as compared with the population of the whole of Canada, reaches 20 per cent.

All appropriation and tax bills must originate in the House of Commons; and no money vote can be proposed unless it be recommended to the house by message from the Governor-General. There are certain measures of an unusual or extraordinary kind to which the Governor-General may refuse the royal assent, and which he may reserve for the signification of the Queen's pleasure; and the royal veto may be exercised at any time within two years. Besides the federal government, there is a local government in each Province. The lieutenant-governors of the Provinces are appointed by the Governor-General, and hold office during pleasure, but are removable only for cause within five years, which is practically the term of their incumbency. They are advised by executive officers,

most of whom act as heads of departments, who are responsible to the people's representatives. These governments are not uniform in structure, one of them, that of Ontario, having but one chamber. In the distribution of the powers between the general and the local legislatures, the Crown lands remained under the control of the governments of the Provinces in which they are respectively situated. To the charge of the general parliament were assigned public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; the raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval, and defence; beacons, buoys, lighthouses, Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a Province and any British or foreign country, or between two Provinces; currency, coinage, and legal tender; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians, and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law (from which the constitution of the courts is strangely excepted, and the anomaly is seen of local legislatures constituting or altering the constitution of courts to which the general government appoints the judges); the establishment, maintenance, and management of penitentiaries; and all subjects not expressly assigned to the local legislatures. The residuum of power therefore rests with the general legislature, not the provincial. The parliament of Canada has to enact uniform laws relative to property and civil rights in the several Provinces, and the procedure of any courts therein; but such laws can not go into effect until re-enacted by the provincial legislatures. The powers confided to the local legislatures are uniform. They include the right to amend the local constitutions, except as regards the office of lieutenant-governor; direct taxation to raise a revenue for provincial purposes; to borrow money on the credit of the Province; the establishment of the tenure of provincial offices, and the appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of the public lands and timber; public and reformatory prisons; local hospitals, asylums, and charities, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions, shop, saloon, auction, and other licenses; local works, exclusive of lines of ocean and other ships, railways, canals, and telegraphs which extend beyond the limits of the Province, or, being situated wholly within one Province, have been legally declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, or of more than one Province; the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; the solemnization of marriage; property and civil rights; the administration of justice; the enforcing of laws, by punishment, fine, or penalty, having relation to any of the subjects of which the provincial legislature has cognizance; and, generally, all matters of a local or private nature. Previous to the establishment of confederation, separate Roman Catholic schools had been established in Ontario, and dissentient or Protestant schools in Lower Canada, as part of the public-school system; and the continued existence of both is guaranteed by a constitutional prohibition to legislate on the subject. With regard to agriculture and immigration, the general and local legislatures have concurrent jurisdiction. The only judges appointed by the local governments are those of the probate courts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The judges of the courts of Quebec, where there is a million of French-speaking people, must be selected from the bar of that Province. The judges of the superior courts hold office during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on address of both houses of parliament. The salaries, allowances, and pensions of the judges of the courts, except the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, are fixed by the parliament of Canada. Parliament has recently established a general court of appeal, of which the powers are similar to the supreme court of the United States. Previously the Dominion government had to pronounce on the constitutionality of acts of the provincial legislatures, before exercising the authority to disallow them. The Dominion assumed the debts of the several Provinces



to the amount of \$62,500,000; and the residue of the debt of Canada above that amount, not less than \$10,500,000, was assumed by the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in proportions to be determined by arbitration. Nova Scotia became liable for whatever amount its debt was in excess of \$4,000,000, and New Brunswick for whatever sum its debt might exceed \$7,000,000. The Dominion government undertook the purchase and completion of the P. E. I. Railway, and in British Columbia the construction of the Pacific Railway to connect it with the Eastern Provinces. The Dominion obtained the customs and excise revenues, and agreed to pay each Province an annual subsidy of 8c cents per head of the population, besides a fixed yearly sum for the support of its government; Ontario, \$80,000; Quebec, \$70,000; Nova Scotia, \$60,000; New Brunswick, \$50,000. Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba have since had similar grants upon admission to the confederation.

This subsidy, and the lands, minerals and forests constitute the actual sources of the provincial revenues; but to them they can, if necessary, add the resort to direct taxation. To Nova Scotia an additional amount has since been granted.

New Brunswick was entitled to receive, in addition to the above amount, \$63,000 a year for ten years. To the existing Dominion debt is to be added the further cost for the intercolonial Railway connecting Halifax and Quebec, sections of which were built many years ago, and the remainder of which is since completed; and the Pacific Railway, the construction of which was one of the conditions of the accession of British Columbia to the union.

In the division of assets, the Dominion took the canals, harbors, lighthouses, public vessels, river and lake improvements, debts due by railway companies (few of them of any value), military roads, custom houses and public buildings, except those required for the provincial government, armories, drill-sheds, munitions of war, and lands set apart for general public uses.

## MILITIA.

The militia of the Dominion is in a state of efficiency very creditable to its organizers.

The number of active volunteer militia enrolled in the Dominion is about 44,000.

Of this number upwards of 20,000 performed the annual drill, the greater part for 12 days' continuous drill. The reserve militia now numbers about 700,000 men between the ages of 18 and 60. Scientific instruction in artillery exercise is provided for, and the batteries are being armed as fast as circumstances will permit, with the same description of field-guns as those lately issued to the horse artillery of the regular army. The cavalry are armed with Snider carbines in addition to their swords. The infantry are all armed with Snider breech-loading rifles, and use the same ammunition as the regular army. The active force is organized by corps, companies, battalions, and batteries into brigades of the three arms, and these rest upon a reserve organization of the whole manhood of the Dominion, as above stated. The Major-General reports that in some of the rural battalions of the active militia were whole companies equal in height and physical appearance to the English Guards, and that no finer material for soldiers could be found anywhere than amongst the backwoodsmen of Canada.

The command of the Canadian militia must, according to the statute, be filled by a person having attained a field officer's rank in the imperial forces, and was, in 1880, conferred on Major-General Luard, in succession to Major-General Sir E. Selby Smyth, who had recently resigned and returned to Great Britain.

## IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND REVENUE.

Since the visitation of the "panic" in 1875, the amount of both imports and exports has been constantly diminishing, with some slight fluctuations, as will be seen from the

figures we give below, which show a comparative statement of imports for five years since that time, and of imports, exports and customs duties for the last four. It will be noticed that the imports declined during the first year of the "panic" to the extent of \$29,859,937.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
1875.....	.....	\$123,070,283	.....
1876.....	\$80,966,435	93,210,346	\$12,833,114 48
1877.....	75,875,393	99,327,992	12,548,451 09
1878.....	79,323,667	93,081,787	12,795,693 17
1879.....	71,491,255	81,964,427	12,938,540 66

In the last mentioned year \$80,341,608 of the total imports were entered for "home consumption" and of this amount \$55,267,393 only were dutiable goods, against \$24,911,596 on the "free list, notwithstanding the general extension of the customs system under the operation of the "National Policy," which, as will be seen from the above figures, has resulted in the steady increase of the customs revenue each year, in an inverse proportion to the steadily decreasing list of imports.

The great importance of our American trade can be imagined when we quote from the report of the Minister of Customs, that of the total imports for the last mentioned year, \$43,626,027 came from the United States, the next country on the list being Great Britain, which sent in \$30,943,703, while France, which was third, sent \$1,532,191.

The comparative quantities of imported and exported goods, by Provinces, for the last above-mentioned year, is shown by the following statement:

Province.	Imports.	Exports.
Ontario.....	\$34,105,826	\$23,854,459
Quebec.....	30,924,842	29,740,512
Nova Scotia.....	7,062,614	7,364,324
New Brunswick.....	5,296,454	5,371,471
Prince Edward Island.....	835,569	1,831,389
Manitoba.....	1,140,871	512,899
N. W. Territories.....	157,462	60,139
British Columbia.....	2,440,789	2,755,972

The difference in exports in favor of Quebec as against Ontario, and the *smallness* of the difference of imports into Ontario as against Quebec, are both more apparent than real, as Montreal, being the great depôt and entrepôt for both branches of commerce, a vast amount of Ontario's imports and exports alike are officially credited to that city, and come under the official returns for the Province of Quebec.

The above returns of customs duties collected indicate in each case a trifle more than one-half of the total revenue of the Dominion, the balance being made up from various sources, including the public lands, post-office, government railways, canal tolls, leased property, &c., &c., besides excise receipts, which form the most important item next to customs.

Considering the stagnation of the lumber trade since 1874, the returns go to show that other sources of production continue in an active and healthy condition, and that the substantial progression of trade through the country yearly continued up to that year.

The great increase of Canadian trade will appear more striking if we take two decennial periods and note the steady augmentation.

From \$29,703,497 in 1850, the total trade of Canada, then comprising only Ontario and Quebec, had increased in 1859 to \$58,299,142; and from \$68,955,093 in 1860, to \$94,791,860 in 1866-7.

Since the confederation of the Provinces, the total trade of the Dominion is set down as follows:

1867-68.....	\$129,553,194
1868-69.....	130,889,000
1869-70.....	148,387,827
1870-71.....	170,266,589
1871-72.....	190,348,779
1872-73.....	217,197,096
1873-74.....	217,255,772
1874-75.....	197,505,636
1875-76.....	175,699,653
1876-77.....	172,175,876
1877-78.....	172,405,454
1878-79.....	153,455,682

Nothing can more clearly show than these figures the very rapid expansion of the trade of Canada for the twenty-four years previous to 1874; and although the universally prevailing commercial depression has laid its hand heavily upon Canada since that time, the trade indications are again promising, and every circumstance points to a season of returning and continued prosperity for the Dominion.

## MARINE MATTERS.

Ship-building is one of the most important industries of Canada, many vessels being built in favorable seasons for sale abroad, as well as those for home use.

The steady, progressive growth of this interest under the first twelve years of confederation may be seen at a glance in the following table. The number and tonnage of vessels built and registered each year since confederation is as follows:

YEARS.	BUILT.		REGISTERED.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1868.....	355	87,230	.....	.....
1869.....	336	96,439	.....	.....
1870.....	339	93,166	.....	.....
1871.....	339	106,101	.....	.....
1872.....	414	114,065	.....	.....
1873.....	481	135,163	6,783	1,073,718
1874.....	496	190,756	6,930	1,153,363
1875.....	480	151,012	6,952	1,205,565
1876.....	420	130,901	7,192	1,260,893
1877.....	432	120,918	7,362	1,310,468
1878.....	340	101,506	7,469	1,333,015
1879.....	265	74,267	7,471	1,332,094

Taken by Provinces, the number and tonnage of vessels registered the last-named year were:

Nova Scotia.....	2,975 vessels of 552,159 tons.
New Brunswick.....	1,135 " 340,491 "
Quebec.....	1,975 " 246,025 "
Ontario.....	1,006 " 136,987 "
Prince Edward Island.....	298 " 49,807 "
British Columbia.....	60 " 4,701 "
Manitoba.....	22 " 1,924 "
Total.....	7,471 " 1,332,094 "

The above figures show that the shipping and ship-building interests of the Dominion are of the most important character; also, that the year 1879 was the *first* in which there has been a decrease in the tonnage of registered shipping. Compared with other maritime countries, however, Canada is still forging ahead, and continually drawing nearer the first place. We extract the following statistics from the *Repertoire Général* for 1879-80, giving the number and tonnage of vessels of sea-going tonnage, and steamers of 100 tons burthen and over, belonging to all maritime states in the world, which have a total tonnage exceeding half a million of tons:

Country	No. Steamers.	Sailing Vessels.	Net Ton'ge.
Great Britain and Colonies (except Canada).....	2,658	11,770	6,807,609
United States.....	519	5,915	2,411,243
Norway.....	135	4,173	1,426,071
Canada.....	884	6,587	1,332,094
Germany.....	244	3,159	1,112,510
Italy.....	101	2,956	992,946
France.....	292	2,914	806,478
Russia.....	156	1,852	503,034

These figures show Canada to be the *fourth* maritime nation in the world, a position which she will certainly exchange with Norway for third place in the list in the near future.

## THE LIGHTHOUSE SYSTEM.

The *Lighthouse* system upon the sea coasts and inland waters of the Dominion is very extensive, and constantly extending under the energetic administration of the Department of Marine. The lighthouses are classed in six general divisions. The first, known as the Ontario Division, embraces the lights and lightships extending between Montreal and the boundary-line of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, as well as those on the Upper Lakes, the Ottawa River, and the St. Lawrence, from Montreal westward;



The next division, called the Quebec Division, comprises the St. Lawrence below Montreal, the Gulf, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, and three lights maintained by the Dominion on the north-west coast of Newfoundland—a very extensive district, and requiring a considerable staff as well as steam vessels for its inspection and management.

The other four divisions are named respectively the "New Brunswick," "Nova Scotia," "Prince Edward Island" and "British Columbia," the name being in each case synonymous with the position and extent of the several divisions.

The two last-named have undergone very many changes since the admission of the respective Provinces to the Dominion, and are now in a condition which compares favorably with the older divisions.

The most important of all is the Nova Scotia Division, which embraces within its limits 118 lights, 10 steam fog-whistles, 1 light-ship, 3 signal-gun stations, 3 automatic signal buoys, 7 large iron bell buoys, 6 stationary beacons, and 285 iron and wooden can-buoys and spar-buoys, besides 3 humane establishments for the relief of distressed seamen, 7 life-boat stations and 4 signal stations. The number of lighthouse keepers, engineers of fog-whistles, and persons in charge of life-boats, humane establishments and signal stations in this Division, is 183.

Below is the number of stations, &c., &c., in the whole Dominion for each year of the twelve succeeding Confederation:

	Light Stations.	Light Shown.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog-horns.
1868.....	108	227	2	..
1869.....	219	233	2	..
1870.....	240	278	4	..
1871.....	264	297	8	..
1872.....	280	314	13	..
1873.....	316	363	17	..
1874.....	342	384	18	..
1875.....	377	444	22	..
1876.....	407	488	24	..
1877.....	416	509	25	2
1878.....	427	518	25	4
1879.....	443	542	23	6

#### FISHERIES.

The fisheries of British America are of vast value, and are in a most flourishing condition under the fostering care of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The latest official statistics show steady increase in the number of vessels and men employed. Last year about 1,500 decked vessels, besides open boats, were engaged in fishing within these Provinces, employing some 63,400 men. The estimated number of persons supported almost entirely by this industry in the various fishing communities exceeds 300,000 souls.

The condition of the fisheries yearly improves, and their produce annually increases in quantity and value. The whole value of fish products for the past season exceeded \$13,500,000. This sum exhibits the value of fish products in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In addition to the above-mentioned value, it is computed that American fishermen have also caught on the coast of Canada between six and eight millions of dollars' worth of merchantable fish. The whole value of the yield from these fisheries last year, therefore, exceeds twenty millions of dollars.

These figures show that the fisheries of Canada, as a resource to trade and a source of food, are of very great value to the Canadian people, and also to the citizens of the United States; and if any further proof were required of this latter fact, it is to be found in the result of the recent international arbitration known as the "Fishery Award," whereby the Canadian Government were awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 as compensation for the use of their fisheries by the Americans since the operation of the "Treaty of Washington."

The value of the annual consumption of oysters in Canada is \$300,000. Of this only \$100,000 worth are produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince

Edward Island, mostly from the latter Province. There is no reason why this industry should not be very much extended. The Canadian oyster grounds are very extensive, and the localities admirably adapted for the cultivation of oysters. For delicacy of flavor and nutritive properties, the Canadian oyster is not excelled by the choicest United States oyster. They might be raised in enormous quantities, if the natural facilities were enhanced by artificial aids.

In Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick the fish which employ the bulk of the trade are salmon, codfish, herring, mackerel, and lobsters. In Ontario the white-fish and salmon trout are the principal sources of supply.

The estuary, river, and inland fisheries, continue to improve under the protective system. In both the salt and fresh-water fishings, a point of productiveness is being gained, when the stock of fish will be sufficient to afford remunerative employment to double the men and craft now employed.

Better and more economical modes of catching are also used, and profitable means of disposing of the fish have been secured. Instead of being salted and cured as formerly, salmon and white-fish are frozen or canned and sent fresh to our own markets and those of the neighboring States. 500,000 fresh salmon are now caught annually in these Provinces, equal to 8,000,000 lbs. of wholesome and delicious food, the bulk of which is now used as fresh food, instead of salted as formerly.

There are seven establishments where artificial fish culture is carried on in the several Provinces of the Dominion, and the number of fry distributed during the spring of the year 1878 amounted to over thirty-five millions, and is continually being increased.

The fisheries of Newfoundland are noted in the article on that Province.

#### BANKING.

The following statement shows the paid-up capital and deposits of the chartered banks for twelve years succeeding Confederation (as reported in the official statement to the Dominion Finance Department):

Years.	Paid-up Capital.	Deposits.
1868—June 30 .....	\$28,529,048 .....	\$30,168,536
1869— " .....	29,651,674 .....	36,671,432
1870— " .....	31,450,597 .....	50,229,788
1871— " .....	36,415,210 .....	55,763,066
1872— " .....	45,184,609 .....	64,720,489
1873— " .....	55,102,959 .....	68,677,117
1874— " .....	60,443,415 .....	78,810,367
1875— " .....	63,367,698 .....	75,053,801
1876—Dec. 31 .....	67,199,052 .....	74,594,058
1877— " .....	63,656,876 .....	71,850,289
1878— " .....	64,257,011 .....	72,040,819
1879— " .....	64,159,427 .....	71,868,502

But the deposits in the chartered banks do not by any means represent the whole of the deposits of the people. The deposits in government and post office, and other savings banks, and building societies, amount to considerably over fourteen millions of dollars, and there are two or three chartered banks in the Maritime Provinces whose figures are not included in the foregoing—they not being by their charters obliged to render returns, have not done so.

#### CANALS OF THE DOMINION.

The canals of the Dominion overcome the difficulties of St. Lawrence navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle to the head of Lake Superior, a distance of 2384 miles, of which 71¾ are artificial or canal navigation.

Another canal system overcomes the difficulties of the Ottawa, between Montreal and the city of Ottawa; and a further system opens navigation between Ottawa and Kingston.

A still further system connects Lake Champlain with the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

In Nova Scotia the St. Peter's Canal crosses an isthmus of half a mile, connecting St. Peter's Bay on the southern coast of the Island of Cape Breton with the Great and Little Bras d'Or Lakes, possessing a natural outlet into the Atlantic.

The Caughnawaga Canal is proposed to be constructed to connect the waters of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, and its completion is expected to be of great benefit to the inland transportation trade of Canada and the trade of Montreal.

#### BAY VERTE CANAL.

A supplementary report of the Minister of Public Works gives the reports of the engineers on the route and construction of the proposed Bay Verte Canal, between Bay Verte and Cumberland Basin, connecting the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence with those of the Bay of Fundy. The total length of the canal will be 20½ miles; 4 locks will be required. The general depth of cutting through the marshes will be 22 feet; but on the water-shed, a mile and a half across, below the deep spongy moss, from 10 to 20 feet deep, filling the bed of a lake, there lies a barrier of soft red sandstone which will have to be cut to the depth of 15 feet. The canal is to be 100 feet at bottom, with 16 feet of water. The mean level of the sea was found to be the same in Bay Verte and the Bay of Fundy. The water-supply will be furnished by the high water of the Bay of Fundy and the fresh-water lakes at the sources of the Laplanche. The estimate of the cost is \$5,000,000.

#### POST OFFICE.

The wonderful strides which the Post Office of Canada has made towards perfection in the past few years, must be regarded as an indication of the energy displayed by the heads of this Department.

In 1873 the money order system was extended to Manitoba and to British India, and the interchange of postal cards with the United States took place at the same period, while for some years the free delivery of letters in large cities and towns has been inaugurated with success, and the Canadian postal system is fast approaching an equality with that of the most advanced in other countries. At the beginning of the year 1875 extra postage to and from the United States was abolished, and a letter or postal card now goes between any part of Canada and the United States at the home rates of three cents and one cent, an immense concession on both sides to the public when the enormous correspondence between the two countries is considered.

A steady advance in the revenue is noticeable; but, on the other hand, the acceleration of mail travel by the opening of new routes of railway, the increased mileage caused by serving the new Provinces, and the more frequent service of the older portions of the Dominion, have made the expenditure more than keep pace with the receipts, so that there is still an excess of outlay over income.

Closed mails passing through the United States are regularly exchanged with the distant Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, a fortnightly mail contract having been entered into between San Francisco and Victoria, B. C., the time now occupied between these two points being four days.

The most perfect arrangements exist for paper, book, parcel, and sample posts within the Dominion, and with the United States and other countries, and the money order system is being rapidly extended to meet the growing wants of the country. A comparison of the number of post offices in the Dominion at fixed dates is interesting as showing the growth of towns as well as population. In 1868 there were 3638; in 1870, 3820; in 1872, 3943; in October, 1874, 4662; and at the present time there are very nearly 6,000.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Post Office Department some years since introduced Savings Banks in connection with various offices, which are very popular with, and extensively taken advantage of by the masses.



## THE LAND SYSTEM OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

As regards the land system of the Dominion, it may be stated that in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia, with the exception of a tract in the last-named Province, ceded to the Dominion for the purpose of the Pacific Railway, the lands are held by the several provincial governments. In several of the Provinces free grants are given to immigrants, and in almost all cases in which government land is for sale, it is offered at prices which are merely nominal, and which really only amount to settlement duties.

The lands in the Province of Manitoba and the North-west Territory are held by the Dominion Government, and are surveyed according to the following system:

The lands are first laid out into blocks of 12 miles square by north and south and east and west lines, the outlines of each block being marked off in the survey monuments every mile and half mile.

These square blocks, which are defined at each of the four corners by an iron bar boundary, are subdivided as the necessities of settlement may require into 4 townships of 6 miles square each; these into 36 sections of one mile square or 640 acres each, and each of such sections into quarters of half a mile square or 160 acres each.

The lands in such block are then ready for settlement.

## LAND REGULATIONS.

The Dominion lands in the North-west may be obtained either free by actual settlers, on certain conditions of residence, or simply purchased at the rate of from \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to its location and (in Manitoba and the North-west) proximity to the Canada Pacific Railway.

**Free Grants.**—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject either by birth or naturalization, may make an application to the Land Officer to be entered for a free grant of one quarter section of 160 acres, or for any less quantity, for a homestead, and then by a continuous residence thereon for three years, and not having alienated the same, or any part thereof, he will be entitled to a Crown deed; upon receiving which the land becomes his absolute property in fee simple.

**Purchase of Lands.**—Any person can buy vacant lands open for settlement from the Dominion Government in Manitoba or the North-west Territory, by paying therefor in cash as above. But no sale of more than a single section of 640 acres will be made to one person.

**Pre-emption Rights.**—Any person of 21 years of age, being a British subject, either by birth or naturalization, who may build a dwelling upon, and inhabit and improve any quarter section (160 acres) of land, or any smaller quantity, will have the right of pre-emption thereto; he may have his application entered with the Land Officer, and may at any time obtain a patent by paying from \$1 to \$2.50 an acre, being the price fixed by government for the pre-emption of such land.

But the claimant, before entering his application, must make an affidavit before the Land Officer that he has not previously exercised his right of pre-emption; and he must further furnish, by his own affidavit, together with the testimony of two credible witnesses, proof to the Land Officer of the settlement and improvement of the land.

No assignment of pre-emption right prior to the issuing of the patent will be recognized by the government.

A settler on land which he may have entered for pre-emption, may subsequently, on application to the Land Officer, have a homestead right substituted therefor.

**Reservations.**—The following lands are reserved from the operation of the regulations above stated:

1. The lands allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company.
2. Lands reserved for schools.
3. Woodlands set apart for supplying settlers with timber.

The above is a bare outline of what the Dominion land regulations generally embrace; but as they have been altered somewhat from time to time, we have simply included general principles, avoiding details.

The Mennonites of Russia have flocked by hundreds of families into Manitoba the past year; and if our own people desire to leave the older Provinces, they have a great North-west of their own to move to—not a parched desert region like Arizona, Colorado, and many others comprised in the great American Desert, where for hundreds of miles no vegetation for the sustenance of man can exist (see Bell's New Tracks in America), but millions of square miles of the most fertile lands, abundantly watered by streams, rivers, and lakes—and whose mineral resources are literally inexhaustible, immense beds of coal being found on the wide plains, and gold, silver, iron, etc., among the Rocky Mountains. The climate also is found not to be surpassed in salubrity anywhere in America. Already access to these Provinces and Territories is easily attained, and before many years a continuous track of railway will stretch across the whole continent, from the Atlantic seaport of Halifax to the Pacific port of Victoria—through the entire breadth of the Dominion—a line of railway which will be unrivalled; whether for its great extent, its completeness in every part, or the magnificent results which will flow from it when completed.

## IMMIGRATION.

The history of Canada previous to 1867 is a history of separate Provinces, often told heretofore, and not applicable to a work like this. The history of the Dominion begins in 1867, with the Act of Confederation which we have briefly sketched, and beyond that we have space only for useful and necessary statistics; but we cannot close this chapter without some brief remarks to those who may look it over in other countries than Canada, perhaps seeking information as emigrants.

There is no country in the world that presents to the European emigrant finer prospects than the Dominion of Canada, with her millions of acres of the most fertile and cheap lands, a healthy climate, an unprecedented demand for labour of all kinds, and high wages, together with institutions and laws that are just, respected, and obeyed.

Immigration has attracted much attention during the last few years, and from year to year the Dominion Parliament voted very large sums for the encouragement of the movement, besides which extensive grants have been made by the various separate Provinces. The rapid progress of the country caused great demands for labour. The Hon. Mr. Pope, the Canadian Minister charged with immigration, says in his report of 1872:

"The numbers of immigrants which might be absorbed by the immense agricultural and other requirements of the Dominion are practically unlimited. It is a fact that more than treble the number of the ordinary yearly arrivals of immigrants could be absorbed without making any glut in the labour market."

These statements of the Minister refer only to the ordinary labour demands of the Dominion, and are still more applicable to the present time; but, beyond the ordinary increasing labour demands of Canada, there is at present springing up an extraordinary demand of very considerable magnitude, for the construction of the Pacific Railway, the enlargement of the Canadian canals, and other public works in progress; and the status observed by Hon. Mr. Pope, as existing in 1872, has since then continued, if not actually increased.

The unoccupied lands of Canada can, too, absorb millions of agricultural settlers. In fact, the rapid growth and increase of wealth in Canada is quite apparent to any person who resides there even for a limited time, and during the last few years there has been an unprecedented demand for all kinds of labour, more especially agriculturists.

Small farmers, with some capital, can readily find land to clear in any part of Canada; or farms to purchase, in part or entirely cleared. But persons of that class who come here will act wisely if they put their money in the bank immediately after landing, and go to work and learn the nature of the land and the ways of the country before locating or making a purchase.

Passing over the very large number of immigrants who availed themselves of the nearer route through

Canada to the Western States, than via New York, the numbers of those reported by the Dominion agents at the several ports to have settled in Canada since Confederation are as follows:

1867.....	14,666
1868.....	12,765
1869.....	18,630
1870.....	24,706
1871.....	27,773
1872.....	36,578
1873.....	50,050
1874.....	39,373
1875.....	27,382
1876.....	25,633
1877.....	27,082
1878.....	29,807
1879.....	40,492

Besides these, an unusually large number of Canadians have returned from the United States—a movement which, as these lines are written, is rapidly going forward. The number of these arrivals for 1876 was upwards of 12,000, and statistics since published show that this class of immigration and repatriation has been steadily going on, at least in so far as regards the former residents of Quebec and Ontario, the movement not being so marked in respect to the Maritime Provinces; but as very many of those who have removed from this portion of the Dominion have gone to the Canadian North-west, the general effect on the country will be a gain rather than a loss, on account of the greater facilities there offered.

It may be remarked, with reference to these figures, that the settlement of the great North-west of the Dominion is only just beginning, while that of the United States is being checked by having reached the borders of the American Desert, which begins at about the rooth degree of west longitude, and stretches across the continent to the Rocky Mountains.

Great acceleration of the ratio of the increase of population in Canada may therefore be looked for, while that of the United States has already been checked.

*The classes recommended to emigrate to Canada are—*

Persons with capital, seeking investment.

Tenant farmers with limited capital who can buy and stock a freehold estate with the money needed to carry on a small farm in England.

Agricultural labourers, skilled and unskilled, for whom there is a large and increasing demand. But there is also a very large demand for the classes of common able-bodied labourers, arising from the numerous and extensive public works and buildings everywhere in progress in the Dominion, and this demand will be largely increased by other large public works projected, notably the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian canal system.

The handicrafts and trades generally, which are, so to speak, of universal application, can also always absorb a large number of artisans and journeymen, and female domestic servants of good character.

Children of either sex, respectably vouched for, and watched over upon their arrival by parties who bring them out, may be absorbed in very considerable numbers.

The various manufactures incident to a comparatively new country constitute an important and rapidly increasing branch of industry, and they cause a large demand for immigrant labour.

The getting out of timber from the forests, and its manufacture, form a leading industry of the Dominion, but not one to be much relied on for newly arrived immigrants, the various descriptions of labour which it requires being best performed by persons who have had special training in this country. The various industries, however, which have immediate sympathy with it, make a large demand for immigrant labour.

Skilled farm-hands get from £30 to £40 a year, with board and lodging; labourers, from 5s. to 6s. a day; mechanics and skilled artisans, from 6s. to 16s. a day; female servants, from 16s. to £2 a month.

It may be stated in connection with the rates of wages, that food is plentiful and cheap in Canada; and the Dominion is, therefore, a cheap country to live in.



The following are average prices: 4lb. loaf of white bread, 5*d.* to 6*d.*; salt butter, 9*d.* to 13*d.* per lb.; meat, 3½*d.*, 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb.; cheese, 4½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb.; potatoes, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per bushel; sugar (brown), but dry and superior quality, 4½*d.* to 5*d.* per lb.; tea, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; eggs, 6*d.* to 9*d.* per dozen; milk, per quart, 2½*d.* to 3*d.*; beer, 2*d.* to 5*d.* per quart; tobacco, 1*s.* to 2*s.* per lb.; and other articles in proportion.

The purchasing power of the dollar in Canada is much greater than in other parts of America, especially in those things which go to make the cost of living, and this fact should always be kept in mind in making comparisons between the rates of wages paid in Canada and the United States. It has happened that considerable numbers of persons who had left Canada, attracted by the higher apparent rate of wages paid in the United States, returned during the past year.

Families with fixed incomes will find in Canada, with much less difficulty than amidst the crowded population of the mother country, a suitable and pleasant home, with every facility for educating and starting their children in life. Persons living on the interest of their money can easily get from 7 to 8 per cent. on first-class security.

Money deposited in the post-office savings banks (government security) draws 4 per cent. interest.

The rate allowed for the deposit of money on call in other savings banks and banks is from 4 to 5 per cent., with undoubted security.

It may be remarked that the classes which should not be induced to emigrate to Canada, unless upon recommendation of private friends, and with a view to places specially available, are professional or literary men, and clerks and shopmen. As a rule there is a tendency towards an over-supply of applicants for these callings from within the Dominion itself, and unknown or unfriended emigrants seeking employment in them might encounter painful disappointments.

The fisheries of the Dominion, both on the Atlantic and Pacific coast, are of almost unlimited extent, and afford a field for the particular kind of labour adapted to them.

The Dominion possesses very extensive mining resources of almost every kind. These offer a wide field for explorations, and hold out much promise for the future. Their present state of development calls for a considerable amount of labour, which, it is expected, will be increased to a very large extent in the immediate future.

Contrast the recent surveys and reports of *our* great North-west with those relating to the unsettled lands of our republican neighbours, and we must inevitably conclude that the time has come for Canada to offer to the emigrants from the Old World those prairie homes which the United States no longer can supply.

Very thorough explorations by General Hazen, of the United States Army, whose report lately issued, leave no doubt that the interior of the Continent, not only in the vicinity of the proposed Northern Pacific Railway, but along all the proposed transcontinental lines in United States territory, is, to all intents and purposes, one vast desert, of no value for any use or purpose under the sun.

"The great middle region" has been opened up with a definiteness and with results that are a surprise and a disappointment to the American nation. According to General Hazen, whose opportunities for informing himself could not be surpassed, Arizona is so desolate that a large portion of it is destitute even of game. The eastern half of Kansas and Nebraska is valuable, the western half worthless. Not more than a fifteenth or a thirtieth of Colorado is arable. The Mormons, having settled on all the available land in Utah, are now obliged to find new land in adjoining territories for new arrivals of immigrants. On the northern line of California there are 200,000 square miles of lava-bed, not yet covered with mould and vegetation. Nearly all the agricultural portion of Nevada is in use, yet it has only 40,000 people; and in the territory of New Mexico, the land fit for cultivation is found only in the narrow valleys along the margin of streams. Water is wanted everywhere; and the winter storms, say along the lines of the Northern Pacific Railway, are described as terrific, and calculated to destroy all animal life not protected.

General Hazen estimates that, from the 100th meridian to the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1200 miles, not one acre in one hundred is of use for agricultural purposes; that the limits of settlement in the West have almost been reached, and that the phenomenon of the sudden upspringing of new and populous States will no more be seen in the neighbouring republic.

While we in Canada have every reason to wish our republican neighbours well, we have, at the same time, the satisfaction of knowing that the dreary wastes of their interior regions, as described by General Hazen, do not extend into Dominion territory.

In *our* great North-west there are the soil, the climate, the combination of wood and prairie, the rivers and valleys, which are so attractive to a European population, particularly from northern latitudes. The Canada Pacific Railway and Canadian ocean steamers will, ere many years, place *our* North-west within three weeks' travel from Germany, Scandinavia, or Britain, and here the millions of Europeans who are yet to leave their country will find such homes as they might look for in vain in any other part of the world; and the unveiling of the Great American Desert will doubtless aid in attracting fresh attention to a country the very opposite of that so graphically described in the report above referred to.

The agent-general of the Dominion, resident in London, has general supervision over all emigration agents, who are established by the general or local governments in most foreign ports, to assist intending emigrants; and the system of giving assisted passages, by means of passenger warrants, has, doubtless, important influence in increasing the number of settlers to Canada. Under these warrants approved immigrants could obtain passages in 1872 for £4 5*s.* sterling per steamship, instead of £6 6*s.*, the conference rate; and in 1873 for £4 15*s.* In 1873, moreover, special warrants were granted by the government of Canada, under which the families of agricultural labourers and domestic female servants could obtain passages per steamship for £2 5*s.* sterling per adult. The usual reductions were made for children in both these classes of warrants.

Of late years the majority of the immigrants have been of English or Scandinavian birth, and to these classes especially no country offers such inducements of congenial climate and society, and such familiar elements of industry and wealth as Canada. Although there have lately been signs of general unwillingness to promote any emigration from the United Kingdom, yet we think Englishmen are promoting the true interests of the mother country by encouraging and assisting emigration to Canada, for, as it appears from the returns published by the Registrar-General that the increase of population in Great Britain is very nearly a quarter of a million a year over both the deaths and the outflow from emigration, it may be concluded that emigration is necessary to prevent the overstocking of the labour market. It is certainly also building up a great and prosperous nation in Canada, which, in its turn, promotes prosperity in Great Britain by becoming a customer.

No more loyal or warmly attached colony exists for Great Britain than Canada, and no more certain way exists of perpetuating such feelings than for England heartily to assist in peopling it with Englishmen.

## ONTARIO.

The *Province of Ontario* is bounded on the east by the Province of Quebec; on the south by the middle course of the St. Lawrence, and the great lakes which form the source of that great river; and on the west and north by an undetermined line which is to separate it from the Province of Manitoba and the vast North-west. It covers an area of about 80,000,000 acres of land, the greatest part of which is fertile soil, and the worst of which abounds in forests and mineral products. On its southern and western boundaries it has the five great lakes of Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Superior, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, of which the total length is 1085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. A main water-shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa.

The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world.

The population, by the census of 1870, was 1,620,850, and at the present date is estimated at fully 1,900,000, which is the largest of all the Provinces. It has doubled its population within the last 20 years.

The soil varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed, and the Province is everywhere intersected by railways. In mineral wealth (excluding the one article, coal) Ontario probably equals any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc., etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with game.

A reference to the display of cereals and other agricultural productions made by Canada, at the exhibitions of London and Paris, might be considered sufficient to illustrate the remarkable adaptation of the soil to their growth and cultivation; but so limited a notice would leave the question of permanent fertility still unanswered. When, however, it is known that the area in which the astonishing crops of wheat are raised, for which the Province of Ontario is so justly distinguished, extends over three fourths of the present inhabited parts of the country, and that the prevailing soil consists of rich clays of great depth, the question of permanent fertility resolves itself into one of husbandry.

The average yield of wheat in some townships exceeds twenty-two bushels to the acre, and, where an approach to good farming prevails, the yield rises to thirty and often forty bushels to the acre. On new land, fifty bushels is not a very uncommon yield; and it must not be forgotten that Canadian wheat, grown near the city of Toronto, won a first prize at the Paris Exhibition. It may truly be said that the soil of what may be termed the agricultural portion of Canada, which comprises four-fifths of the inhabited portion, and a vast area still in the hands of the government and now open to settlement, is unexceptionable; and when deterioration takes place, it is the fault of the farmer and not of the soil.

Barley is now extensively cultivated, and is a very remunerative crop; but the same remark will apply to peas, which are generally, like the two former, of excellent quality. Oats, in moist seasons, yield abundantly, and Indian corn succeeds in all the warmer districts. The south-western portion of the Province contains soils of a similar character to those of the celebrated Genesee Valley in the opposite State of New York, and are remarkable for producing the finest varieties of winter wheat. The midge, which in some sections has of late years been very mischievous, seems now to be generally subsiding. Potatoes, turnips, mangels, carrots, etc., are extensively cultivated as field crops in the older settled sections, and in ordinary seasons, after good cultivation, they yield abundantly. Of late years more attention has been given to the dairy, whereby both cheese and butter have been greatly increased in quantity and improved in quality. Cheese-making, on what is termed the "Factory System"—that is, a number of farmers co-operating in one neighbourhood in supporting a common dairy—has been extensively carried out in several parts of the Province with very satisfactory results.

Flax culture has recently been added to the other numerous branches of Canadian industry, and is found to be a remunerative crop. At present there are some sixty scutch mills in the country, many of them at work and doing a profitable business. Prices of fibre prepared and ready for market will command from \$290 to \$325 per ton of 2000 lbs. net, and seed from \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel of 56 lbs. The produce of the latter will average from 8 to 12 bushels per acre. White, clean, scutched flax of good quality will produce from 200 to 300 lbs. weight per acre. The demand for fibre in the American market far exceeds the supply at the above prices, and this season the quantity sown will be largely increased.

Hemp, tobacco, and sugar-beet can also be profitably raised.

The high position which the Province of Ontario occupies, both in the Dominion of Canada and the North



American continent, in relation to agricultural and industrial progress generally, is largely to be ascribed to the very liberal manner in which public aid has been brought to second individual and voluntary effort.

There are in Ontario upwards of three hundred societies, organized according to law, for the promotion of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical arts, principally by holding annual exhibitions for public competition in their several localities. In addition to the large sums raised by members' subscriptions, the government encourage their efforts by an annual grant amounting, on the whole, to nearly \$70,000. This large sum is given to the different societies in proportion to the amount which each raise, respectively. The stimulus thus given to agricultural improvement generally has induced, of late years, several enterprising farmers to import from Britain pure-bred animals of the Short-horn, Hereford, Devon, and other breeds, at an immense expense; and this may be said also of horses, sheep, and swine, so that the Province now contains a large amount of breeding stock of the highest character and value.

Taking as a basis of calculation the official returns of each country, it can be demonstrated that Canada, and Ontario especially, instead of lagging behind the United States in every element of progress, can put the tabular statements of her products and her progress side by side with those of the Great Republic on her borders, and not suffer from the comparison; on the contrary, she is shown to be considerably ahead of the United States in many important indications of a skilled and productive agriculture, and a rapid general advancement. The comparison as regards the Province of Ontario is very favourable. It showed that the cash value of her farms, per head of the population, was greater in Ontario than in the United States. That the capital invested in agricultural implements was greater in Ontario than in the United States, in proportion to the breadth of land cultivated, being \$186 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in Ontario, and \$150 for every hundred acres of cultivated land in the United States. That the value of agricultural implements *manufactured* in Ontario did not fall very much behind the value of agricultural implements manufactured in the United States, in proportion to population, being \$0.41 per head of the population in Ontario, and \$0.55 per head of the population in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she produces more than three times as much wheat as the United States, raising 17.64 bushels for each inhabitant, while the United States raised only 5.50 bushels for each inhabitant. That she was greatly ahead even of the Western States as a wheat-producing country, the average production of wheat in the whole of the Western States being only 10 bushels for each inhabitant. That, of the eight leading staples of agriculture, common to both countries—wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, and potatoes—she produced 55.95 bushels for each inhabitant, while of the same articles the United States produced only 43.42 bushels for each inhabitant. That, excluding Indian corn from the list, she produced of the remaining articles 54.34 bushels for each inhabitant, against 16.74 bushels for each inhabitant produced in the United States. That, in proportion to population, she had more capital invested in live stock than the United States, the value of live stock owned in Ontario being \$38.13 per head of the population, while in the United States it was \$34.64 per head of the population. That for every hundred of the population Ontario owned 27 horses, and the United States only 20. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 32 milch-cows, and the United States only 27. That for every hundred inhabitants Ontario owned 84 sheep, and the United States only 71; and that of live stock, in the number of pigs only was she exceeded by the United States in proportion to population. That she produced 19.22 pounds of butter for every inhabitant, while the United States produced only 14.62 pounds. That she produced 2.62 pounds of wool for each inhabitant, while the United States produced only 1.92 pounds. That in ten years she increased her annual production of butter by 67 per cent., while in the United States the increase was only 46½ per cent. And that she increased her production of wool 40 per cent., while the United States increased their production only 15 per cent.

These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Ontario is not surpassed in variety and richness, but may be said to be almost entirely undeveloped.

Iron in large quantities is found a short distance back from Lake Ontario, in the country between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa; also, in the same region, copper, lead, plumbago, antimony, arsenic, manganese, heavy spar, calc-spar, gypsum or plaster of Paris, marble (pronounced by good judges as fully equal to Carrara, or that obtained in Vermont), and building stone, all of them in large quantities near the surface. Gold has also been found in the same region, but not as yet in quantities sufficient to pay well. Mica is also found in considerable quantities, and is very profitably worked.

On the north shore of Lake Huron are the celebrated Bruce mines of copper, from which ore and metal to the value of about £50,000 are exported annually. Silver is found on the shores of Lake Superior, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thunder Bay. Silver Islet, a small island in this bay, contains one of the richest veins of this metal ever discovered. There are other veins on the mainland, almost, if not quite, as rich.

Petroleum is got in the westerly part of the Province in immense and apparently inexhaustible quantities.

The first wells were struck at Oil Springs, county of Lambton, in 1860, and by March, 1863, over four millions of gallons had been obtained. Other regions have yielded this valuable mineral in large quantities—Bothwell, in the county of Kent, and Petrolia, in Lambton, being the principal. The last-mentioned place is now the largest producing district.

The production at present is about 438,200 barrels yearly. Large refineries have been erected at London and elsewhere, and the trade is assuming proportions of magnitude both for home and export use.

Salt is obtained at Goderich and the neighbourhood, in the shape of brine, from wells sunk to a great depth below the surface.

Large peat-beds exist in many parts of the Province, and the manufacture of peat for fuel is now being carried on by several companies.

## MANUFACTURES.

The almost unlimited supply of water-power throughout Ontario affords unusual facilities for manufactures to which that power is adapted, and in consequence various descriptions of industry are springing up in all directions. Steam-power is also used to a large extent. The principal articles manufactured are cloth, linen, furniture, sawn timber, flax, iron and hardware, paper, soap, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, etc.

## RAILWAYS.

The railway system has made rapid strides in Ontario during the last fifteen years. In the year 1852 there was not a single mile open in the whole Province. At the present moment there are not less than 5,000 miles in operation, and, as may be seen by reference to the maps where their proposed routes are laid down, many new roads are projected or being already constructed or extended.

As to ordinary roads—in the settled parts of the Province these are excellent, being generally gravelled or macadamized, and kept in good order. In the unsettled parts, with a view of opening them up, the government constructs out of the public money what are called colonization roads.

## EDUCATION.

The school system of Ontario is admirable. It affords the children of the rich and poor alike the means of free education. It now forms one of the chief departments of the administration, and is under special charge of the Minister of Education. The schools are supported by a direct tax on property, supplemented by the Legislature, and education is not only free but compulsory. Townships are generally divided into "sections," with a board

of three trustees for each. This board employs the teacher and controls the school. There are 53 inspectors of schools for the entire Province, but no inspector has the supervision of more than 120 or less than 50 schools. They are paid partly by the council and partly by the government. These gentlemen visit their respective schools twice a year, examine into the state of educational matters, and send an elaborate report to the Minister of Education of the result of their inspection, and the exact standing of the schools. Roman Catholics may, if they think proper, establish separate schools, and are in such cases exempted from supporting public schools, and receive a separate grant from the government. There are nearly 5,000 public schools, of which nearly 200 are Roman Catholic separate schools, with 490,537 pupils attending them. The amount of money expended in their support exceeds \$3,000,000 yearly.

The School Act of 1871 has given an immense impetus to public school education, and each year shows a greater increase in educational statistics.

The high (formerly grammar) schools of Ontario are principally confined to cities, towns and villages. Pupils enter them from the public schools, and thence to college and the university.

The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa have been the means of training an immense number of teachers for the profession. Over 8,000 have passed through the former and about 300 through the latter, which has only been a few years in operation. There are about twenty Universities and Colleges in the Province, of which three are Roman Catholic, and exactly one hundred High Schools and Collegiate Institutes. The total number of educational establishments (private and public) exceeds 5,500; the attendance thereat aggregates 520,000; and the yearly expenditure (public) in connection therewith is over \$4,250,000.

## GOVERNMENT.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly of eighty-eight members, elected every four years.

The laws and the mode of administering them are mainly the same as in England; the practice, however, is simpler, and far less expensive. The courts are the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery, each presided over by a chief-justice and two assistants, and a Court of Appeal, composed of a Chief Justice and four other judges, who hold court four times a year. In each county there is a County Court, presided over by a county judge. The judges of the Superior Courts (who are all appointed by the Dominion Government) go circuit to each county throughout the Province twice a year, to hold assizes for the trial of civil and criminal cases. The judges of the Court of Chancery also hold their courts in various counties as well as at Osgoode Hall.

## TAXATION.

In Ontario there is no taxation answering to the State taxation in the United States, the provincial expenditure being far more than covered by the share of the Dominion taxes which the Dominion hands over to each Province.

## THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Vast tracts of uncleared land are still in the hands of the government of Ontario awaiting the advent of the settler. The best locations in a new country are usually taken up first; but there are large quantities of wild land inviting the labour of the backwoodsman, which, when cleared and improved, will be equal to not a few of the older and improved settlements.

Thus there are some three millions and a half acres of surveyed government lands not yet taken up, and more than fifty millions of acres not yet surveyed. The greater part of these lands lie in the region bounded at the east by the Ottawa River, at the west by the Georgian Bay, and at the south by the more northerly of what are called the front townships, and which are more or less improved and settled up.

There is, in the basin of Lake Nipissing and the water-



shed of the Ottawa, both in Ontario and Quebec, a most extensive tract of excellent land, nearly as large as the peninsula of Ontario, much of it deep-soiled as the basin of the St. Lawrence, timbered with a heavy growth of mixed white pine and hardwood, much of it as level as the St. Lawrence valley, and some as even as a prairie. It lies, moreover, near waters which either are or can be easily made navigable.

The price of such government lands as are for sale varies with the situation. In the Algoma district it is ten pence per acre, but that is a somewhat remote region. The usual price for the more accessible tracts is from 2s. to 15s. per acre.

#### FREE GRANT LANDS.

The free grant lands in the Province of Ontario are especially worthy the attention alike of the immigrant and of parties already resident in the country who are desirous of possessing freehold farms, but whose means are limited. Anxious to promote the improvement of the yet uncleared districts, the provincial government have thrown open, upon the most liberal terms, a number of townships, containing over 3,000,000 acres, into any of which parties may go and select for themselves the site of a future home. Every head of a family can obtain, gratis, two hundred acres of land, and any person arrived at the age of eighteen may obtain one hundred acres in the free grant district. This offer is made by the government to all persons, without distinction of sex, so that a large family, having several children in it at or past eighteen years of age, may take up a large tract, and become, in a few years, when the land is cleared and improved, joint possessors of a valuable and beautiful estate.

The settlement duties are: to have fifteen acres on each grant of one hundred acres cleared and under crop, of which at least two acres are to be cleared and cultivated annually for five years; to build a habitable house, at least sixteen by twenty feet in size, and to reside on the land at least six months in each year.

In the older settled townships, farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved.

Cleared and improved farms, including the farm-buildings, can be bought at prices ranging from £4 to £10 an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

There are several large and influential land and building companies in Ontario.

#### THE CANADA COMPANY

The most extensive and influential of these corporations was a large land company of English capitalists, who, having the great support which £289,737 sterling (\$1,410,000) of paid up capital can give, entered into a contract with the Earl of Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, whereby they were to obtain all the public lands of the then Province of Upper Canada, which were surveyed subsequent to March 1st, 1824, and known respectively as Clergy Reserves and Crown Reserves, each of which (by the provisions of 31st Geo. I., cap. xxxi.) comprised one-seventh of the total quantity so surveyed. This agreement, which was entered into November 26th, 1824, stipulated that the price to be paid for 829,430 acres of Crown Reserves, and the same quantity of Clergy Reserves, was to be 3s. 6d. stg. per acre, one-third in improvements on the land, and the other two-thirds in cash payments extended over sixteen years of time. "The Clergy" (then the magnates of the Anglican Church) opposed this grant so violently that the home government were induced to enter into a new arrangement with the Canada Company, whereby the latter, in the place of receiving the 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, obtained a block of land described as follows in the official despatch of Earl Bathurst to Sir Peregrine Maitland, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, and dated 24th May, 1826: . . . "In

"lieu of the before-mentioned 829,430 acres of Clergy Reserves, His Majesty's Government will grant and convey to the Canada Company for the same price (£145-150 5s. cy.) a block of land containing one million acres "in the territory lately purchased from the Indians in the "London and Western Districts." This agreement was subsequently so far modified as to include 1,100,000 acres at the same price, and did not interfere with the original grant of "Crown Reserves," which, on survey, were found to contain 1,384,413 acres instead of 829,430, making a total of two and a half millions of acres in all, which this powerful Company became possessed of. Most of this was in the best parts of the Province. That which was granted *en bloc* comprised probably the most fertile section of equal area in America, and included the present Townships of Biddulph, McGillivray and East and West Williams, in the County of Middlesex; Blanchard, Downie, Easthope (North and South), Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan, in the County of Perth; Colborne, Goderich, Hay, Hullett, McKillop, Stanley, Stephen, Tucksmith and Usburne, in the County of Huron; and Bosanquet in the County of Lambton. These townships were all named after prominent stockholders or directors of the Canada Company.

This Company laid out several towns which have since risen to commanding importance, including Galt (named after the manager and chief commissioner in Canada, father of Sir Alex. T. Galt and Mr. Justice Galt), Guelph, Stratford and Goderich. As a financial enterprise it proved a great success, the profits exceeding the original investment many times over; and as an incentive to settlement it was equally advantageous to the Province, thousands of Old Country immigrants being induced to come in and settle on their lands, which have since developed into one of the most wealthy and prosperous sections of the whole Dominion.

The Company's head office is in Toronto, and they still own about 295,000 acres of land—chiefly, however, of the "Crown Reserve" grant, and scattered all over those parts of the Province which have been settled since 1828.

#### THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION COMPANY

Bought so recently as 1865 the ten townships of Dysart, Dudley, Harcourt, Guilford, Harburn, Bruton, Havelock, Eyre, and Clyde (in Peterborough County), and Longford (in Victoria County). These townships—all in one block—were unsurveyed, and after a survey, which cost the company \$31,810, it appeared that they covered 403,125 acres, from which, after deducting 41,000 acres for the area covered by swamps, etc., there remained 362,125 acres, to be paid for at the rate of 50 cents per acre; the amount paid by the company to government being \$181,062. The ordinary settlement duties upon these lands are to be performed within eighteen years from January, 1865, and ten per cent. of the purchase-money is to be refunded to the company for the construction of leading lines of road, subject to government inspection. Besides these expenses, the company has paid nearly \$10,000 more for additional surveying, road-making, etc., and also considerable sums in preparation of their estate for settlement, the furtherance of emigration, etc. In all, besides payments to government, over \$100,000 have been expended to date.

Some twenty-five miles of new road have been constructed, and twenty-five miles of the old government Peterson road have been brushed out and repaired. The company has shared the expense of many of these improvements with municipalities interested.

It should be mentioned that the Company sold the Township of Longford entire to John Thompson, of the celebrated "Longford Mills," and now retain the other nine townships, which form a square. As long ago as 1868 a charter was obtained for building a railway into this territory, but through some "hitch" of a political nature the scheme failed to secure the government aid which was looked for, and was temporarily abandoned. The charter remained in force however, and in 1874 the

company (known as the Victoria Railway Company) having obtained the promise of \$55,000 by way of bonus from the District, or Provisional County of Haliburton, the Government were prevailed upon to grant the very liberal sum of \$12,000 per mile to the enterprise, as a "Colonization Road." The Canada Land and Emigration Co. also extended liberal encouragement, and the result was the completion of the road from Lindsay to Haliburton during the year 1878. The people of Peterboro' town and county (Haliburton originally belonged to that county) opposed the building of this railway with might and main; and it was not until the people of the north withdrew from the south, and formed themselves into the Provisional County of Haliburton, that they succeeded in their efforts to extend sufficient encouragement to the railway to ensure its completion. The length of this road from Lindsay to Haliburton is 56 miles. The land Company gave them a bonus of \$3,000 per mile for that portion north of Kinmount.

The scheme of free grants which the Ontario Government introduced in their wild lands of the Muskoka District, immediately adjacent to Haliburton, for many years seriously impeded the settlement of the lands of the Canada Land and Emigration Company. Now, however, that a railway has been built into the heart of the territory, and the enterprise and liberality of the company have supplied it with a system of highways, people desiring homes are beginning to realize the fact that it is better to pay something for the advantages they offer than to get land free, but without facilities of this description; and under the stimulus of this last impression, the settlement of their territory has lately received an impetus which promises at no distant day to make Haliburton a populous and wealthy county.

There are unmistakable signs that a prolonged period of unexampled prosperity is dawning on Ontario, and it may fairly be assumed that her growth and population must for several decennial stages equal, if not exceed, those recorded in the past. Amongst other reasons for arriving at these conclusions the following are suggestive: The migration of the native-born from Ontario has almost ceased, while numbers of American citizens, farmers, manufacturers, miners, or lumber merchants, are making that Province their home. Emigration from the European continent and Great Britain is encouraged by reduced rates of passage-money and free grants of 100 acres to actual settlers. The legislature, moreover, votes large funds for the construction of national colonization roads, extending into the unoccupied public domain. Railways liberally subsidized, either under construction or projected, and intersecting every district, connect every section of the Province with that great railway artery of the Dominion, the Grand Trunk, thus affording facilities for the conveyance of emigrants to public lands, enhancing the value of farm produce and real estate, and calling into activity long dormant manufacturing and mining industries.

No language can convey so vivid a picture of the prodigious strides in population and civilization of counties a few years since wild and untenanted, like the present Nipissing region, as the passionless figures of the census. In 1827 the Huron country was an unbroken wilderness; in 1841 the counties of Huron, Perth, and Bruce counted only 5000 inhabitants; in 1851 the number had risen to 37,580; while in 1871 the enumeration was 161,216—being nearly thirty fold within thirty years; a rate of progress rarely paralleled amongst a population exclusively devoted to agriculture, and without the attractions of manufacturing centres.

#### TORONTO.

TORONTO, the seat of the provincial government, with a population in 1871 of 56,092, is now estimated at upwards of 90,000. Its port, opening on Lake Ontario, is the principal inland port of the Dominion.

Toronto Bay, which was until recently formed by a low narrow peninsula running from the east of the mouth



of the Don River, and extending crescent-like for a distance of over six miles into and along the lake, is a beautiful sheet of water nearly two miles wide along the whole city front. The entrance was formerly at the south-western quarter, but the action of wind and wave has formed a second "gap" to the south-east, and the former peninsula is now an island. The harbor, however, is the best on the lakes.

Six lines of railways run through the city—the Grand Trunk, Great Western, Northern and North-Western, Toronto and Nipissing, Toronto Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley.

The city generally is built of a light-colored brick, of a soft, pleasing tint.

The public buildings of the city are substantial in workmanship, and some of them beautiful in architectural design. Many of the stores, especially the wholesale stores, and private dwellings, are quite palatial in their outward aspect and interior structure. It is the seat of Law and the headquarters of the Educational Department of Ontario. The principal buildings are Osgoode Hall, a fine classic structure, containing all the Superior Law Courts of the Province; the Parliament buildings, of plain exterior, but now being replaced by a structure more in keeping with the growing requirements of the Province; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, a princely mansion; the Normal School buildings, of Italian design, containing offices and depositaries of the Council of Public Instruction; two model schools; one model grammar school and educational museum. There are several handsome common and grammar schools. In connection with higher education there is the University of Toronto, one of the finest buildings on the continent of America, and reckoned second to none on this side the Atlantic as a seat of learning. It is of Norman architecture in its principal features, with massive tower and richly sculptured doorway for its main entrance. It is beautifully situated at the western side of the Queen's Park, a noble public park for the recreation of the citizens, whose spacious avenues are ornamented with rows of stately trees. In the centre of the Park is a finely modelled and well executed bronze statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, by Marshall-Wood, England, and a short distance from this there is a monument erected in honour of those Toronto Volunteers who sacrificed their lives in defence of their country during the first attempted invasion of Canada by the Fenian miscreants (1866). Trinity College is another educational institution in connection with the Episcopalian Church; and there is also Knox College, for the theological training of students in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church. The Upper Canada College is an extensive range of buildings, and has a high reputation as a grammar school and boarding school for boys. There are two schools of medicine in Toronto, each having an efficient staff of professors. There is also an ably conducted veterinary college.

Toronto possesses a large number of exceptionally fine Hotels, the Rossin, Queen's, Walker, Windsor and American being a credit to any city. The first-named is an immense structure, and, as a hotel, has no equal in the Dominion, with the single exception of the Windsor of Montreal.

The city also has the two finest opera houses in the Dominion, besides one theatre, and a number of magnificent music halls.

The public institutions are numerous, and many of the buildings appropriated for their purposes have striking features of architectural beauty. Amongst these may be enumerated the lunatic asylum; the Crystal Palace, for holding the provincial agricultural exhibitions; the Boys' Home; the Girls' Home; the House of Providence; the Protestant Orphans' Home; the custom-house; the Government School of Technology; the new post-office, a fine specimen of the Italian order of architecture.

The manufacturing interests of Toronto are varied. There are several extensive iron foundries and engineering establishments, railway car-building shops, rolling mills, several breweries and a mammoth distillery, car-

riage factories, tanneries, soap-works, cabinet factories, one of which is the largest in the Dominion, car-wheel works, machine-shops of all kinds, pork-packing houses, sewing-machine, sash and door, and boot and shoe factories on a large scale. Its wholesale trade is very extensive and rapidly increasing.

Some twenty chartered banks have agencies in the city, nearly one-half of which have also their head offices here, besides a very large number of mortgage, loan and insurance companies, and private brokers who do a general banking business. Of over a half hundred churches, the seven finest are the St. James' (Episcopal) and St. Michael's (R. C.) Cathedrals, the Metropolitan (Meth.), St. Andrew's (Pres.), Jarvis Street (Baptist), Bond Street (Cong'l), and Gerrard Street (Pres.) Churches—all magnificent structures. The spire of St. James' is the highest on the American continent, and its tower clock is the finest in the world, with the single exception of the Strasbourg cathedral clock.

The assessed value of real estate—about \$38,000,000 in 1874—had increased by 1880 to \$52,533,270.

#### OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, the capital of the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Ottawa River, at the outlet of the Rideau, and on the Canada Central, Q., M., O. and Occidental, and St. Lawrence and Ottawa railways. It is one of the most flourishing cities in Ontario, being the *entrepôt* of the great lumber trade of the Ottawa River and its tributaries. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town by the Rideau Canal, which connects it with Kingston. The locks here are eight in number, and are very massive.

The town was founded in 1827 by Colonel By, R.E. It was incorporated a city, and its name changed to Ottawa in 1854, and selected by Queen Victoria as the capital of Canada in 1858. Its population in 1871 was 21,545, and is now, with suburbs, about 35,000.

The chief attraction in Ottawa is the government buildings, which occupy an elevated piece of ground, about twenty-five acres in extent and 150 feet above the river, known by the name of "Barrack Hill." The view from this natural terrace is superb. The great river with its moving rafts, steamers, barges, and canoes rolls swiftly on through splendid hill-ranges towards the south. In the distance the fine suspension-bridge which spans the majestic river just above the Chaudière Falls attracts the eye, even though it be tempted to rest upon the wild beauty of the cascade sweeping by craggy rocks between abrupt islands, and plunging into the basin below, where part of its waters disappear in a mysterious way. Far beyond the cascade glitters the broad river swiftly rushing down the rapids Des Chênes; and in the remote background rise towering hills and mountains, often brilliant with purple and gold when the sun dips from view and gilds their lovely summits with his parting beams.

The government buildings, the corner-stone of which was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in September, 1860, are constructed of a light-coloured sandstone found in the township of Nepean, in the valley of the Ottawa. The walls and arches are relieved with cut-stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and with red sandstone from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are covered with purple and green slates, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought-iron castings. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic, and the south front of the quadrangle is formed by the Parliament building, 500 feet in length. The two departmental buildings are 375 feet long. The rear is open, and will be railed off with a suitable ornamental screen. The committee-rooms occupy the front of the building. The library, a beautiful detached circular building, with a dome 90 feet high, is in the rear of the central tower, 250 feet high. The two legislative halls are on each side of the library, but in the main building. The dimensions of these halls are the same as those of the House of Lords, namely, 80 feet by 45; they are situated on the ground-floor and lighted from above. The library is constructed after the plan of

the new library of the British Museum, and will hold 300,000 volumes. The two departmental buildings contain over 300 rooms, and are intended to accommodate all the departments of the government of the Dominion, and are so constructed as to be capable of extension at any future time without injuring the general architectural effect. The buildings cover nearly four acres, and cost over \$4,000,000.

Ottawa contains seventeen churches and many charitable and educational institutions, large mills and manufacturing factories, and seven banks. The Governor-General's residence is "Rideau Hall," a handsome stone structure, with thirty-five acres of well laid-out grounds, and beautiful avenues of shade-trees. It is situated in the suburb of New Edinburgh, connected with Ottawa by a street railway. Hull, also connected with Ottawa by bridges, but situated on the other side of the river, in the Province of Quebec, is a thriving town full of mills and manufacturing factories.

#### HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, one of the most rapidly growing and enterprising cities of the Dominion, is beautifully situated on the south-western curve of Burlington Bay, at the western extremity of Lake Ontario. It occupies a delightful position on a plateau of slightly elevated ground, winding around the base of a mountain, and has superior facilities for becoming a large manufacturing city, being accessible from all points by railway and lake navigation, and being situated in the very centre of the finest grain-producing country in the Dominion. The Great Western Railway and its branches, passing through the most fertile and populous portions of Ontario, has done much to advance the prosperity of Hamilton. Here are located the chief offices, workshops, rolling-mills, grain elevators, etc., connected with the company, in which hundreds of men find employment. The Great Western forms part of the great central route running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, comprising the Hudson River, Boston and Albany, New York Central, Great Western of Canada, and Michigan Central railroads, passing daily through Hamilton, and connecting at every important point with all other railway and steam navigation. The Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay, and Hamilton and Lake Erie, lately amalgamated with the Hamilton and North-western Railway (projected to connect with the Northern Pacific), further tend to increase the mercantile and manufacturing establishments in the city, and add still more to its general prosperity. In addition to the extensive works of the Great Western Railway, Hamilton boasts of other large manufactories which will bear favourable comparison with any in the Dominion.

There are several large sewing-machine manufactories here, the largest of which, the "Wanzer," has a world-wide reputation, and does an enormous business. Its wholesale houses rank with those of Montreal and Toronto, and its merchants are noted for their enterprise and liberality. It is the head-office of the Bank of Hamilton, and several banks have branches here, and these buildings, as well as the public buildings, churches, and many of the stores, are handsome and costly structures. The city is well lighted with gas, has an excellent system of drainage, and possesses magnificent water-works, the supply to the reservoir of which is brought from Lake Ontario, a distance of nine miles.

Five miles from Hamilton, connected by rail, and by the Desjardins Canal, is Dundas, a thriving manufacturing place, having the advantage of a stream which rushes with great impetuosity through its centre, working on its way numerous mills. The well-known machinery and agricultural works of McKecknie & Bertram and Forsyth & Co. are situated here. Population of Hamilton, 42,000.

KINGSTON, at one time capital of Upper Canada, is pleasantly situated at the head of the Thousand Islands, River St. Lawrence, where Lake Ontario, the last link of the chain of the inland seas of the West, together with the Bay of Quinté and the great Cataraqui Creek, are united with the mighty channel which conveys and empties their waters into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



It is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest fort in the Dominion of Canada. There is a fort on Messessaga Point, and all other accessible points are secured by batteries. There are extensive military works on Navy Point, and on Point Henry is a fortress which completely commands the harbour and town.

It has recently been selected for the site of the new military college of the Dominion.

Kingston possesses good wharves, and is in every respect well adapted for the large grain shipping trade carried on here. It has also the best facilities for building ships and steamboats. Locomotives, cars, steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves of every description, pianos and melodeons are manufactured in Kingston. There are several large foundries, tanneries, breweries, etc.

Adjacent to the city is Portsmouth, a flourishing village, where the Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum are located. Kingston possesses two colleges—Queen's and Regiopolis—and has several handsome public buildings, such as the court-house, custom-house, city hall, banks, post-office, hospital, and churches. The Grand Trunk Railway has an important station in rear of the town; freight trains run to the harbour. A railway has lately been constructed from Kingston to Pembroke, distant 120 miles. The Rideau Canal, connecting this port with the Ottawa River, has made it a place of considerable commercial importance. Population, about 16,000.

LONDON, the westernmost city in the Dominion of Canada, is beautifully situated on the River Thames, county of Middlesex. It is the chief seat of the county, and honestly boasts a more rapid and prosperous growth than any city in British North America. Forty years ago its present site was a wilderness; now it is a fine city, regularly laid out, having wide streets, well built upon with handsome buildings, and has the best of railway communication with all parts of Canada and the United States. By bestowing on its streets, bridges, and surroundings familiar names to former residents of the metropolis of the world—such as, among others, Pall Mall, Bond, Piccadilly, Oxford, Waterloo, and Clarence streets, Westminster and Blackfriars' bridges, etc.—it endeavours to cluster round it fond recollections of its great namesake. Its situation has justly earned for it the title of the "Forest City." It is surrounded by a rich agricultural district, which furnishes it with a large trade in wheat and other produce. In the city are a number of manufactories, mills, machine-shops, foundries, and breweries, while immediately outside its limits are very extensive petroleum refineries. These all give employment to a large body of men, and add greatly to the wealth and importance of the city.

London contains seven branch banks, a number of fine hotels, a host of stores, an exhibition building, a lunatic asylum, orphan asylum, hospital, nine schools, a convent, four colleges, and nineteen churches (including Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals). St. Paul's Church (Church of England) is one of the few in Canada possessing a peal of bells.

On an eminence in the northern part of the city, surrounded by extensive grounds, is Huron College, established in 1863, Hellmuth College, established 1865, and Hellmuth Ladies' College, established 1869. These are all fine brick structures, and have at their head the Lord Bishop of Huron. The best professors are attached to each, and the highest branches of education are taught. To the energy and zeal of the Bishop, Dr. Hellmuth, is this section of the Dominion due for the successful establishment of the two excellent institutions bearing his name. Four railway companies run their lines through the city, the Grand Trunk, Great Western, the London and Port Stanley, and recently the London, Huron and Bruce, now a very important line. The depot of the Great Western is a large fine brick building. This company have also extensive workshops here.

During the summer months large numbers of invalids and health-seekers visit London to enjoy the benefit of its white sulphur springs (famed for their medicinal qualities).

Population in 1852, 6,034; 1861, 11,555; 1871, 15,826; and at present, including suburbs, about 30,000.

ST. CATHARINES is celebrated for its mineral springs, and for its excellent hotels. For this reason it is called the Saratoga of British America. The value of the waters as a remedial agent was first brought to the notice of the public by Col. Stephenson, who likewise erected the Stephenson House, a delightful hotel, large enough to accommodate 400 visitors. The spring first discovered, the water of which is used both externally and internally, supplies, on an average, 130,000 gallons per day. Of this amount a large quantity, partially evaporated, is sent throughout the country in its concentrated form, and although saline in its nature is, nevertheless, unfit for the manufacture of salt. A second boring in this vicinity has resulted in the discovery of another well, the properties of which are similar to those of the one first discovered.

The Welland House and these two others are equal to any in the Province, and are fitted up with a chaste elegance adapted to the taste of the most fastidious. The Great Western and the Welland railways have stations here. Manufacturing of machinery and agricultural implements is carried on to a large extent, and it contains seven churches, four banks, several assurance and insurance companies, a commercial college, collegiate institute, convent, general hospital, and five or six large flouring mills. St. Catharines is incorporated as a city, and its present population approaches 15,000.

GUELPH is the capital of the county of Wellington, on the River Speed, and on the G. T. and W. G. & B. railways, 48½ miles W. of Toronto. The town is built on a number of hills, which give it a picturesque appearance. It contains, besides the county buildings, churches of seven denominations, four branch banks, several assurance and insurance agencies, a library and reading room, several newspaper offices, two telegraph offices, several hotels, and about a hundred stores. The Speed here falls about thirty feet, furnishing abundant water-power to about three or four large flouring mills, two saw mills, two planing mills, and two woollen factories. The town has also manufactories of iron castings, machinery of every description, several large breweries, three sewing-machine and two melodeon establishments.

This town is the centre of a rich agricultural district. It has a large retail country trade, and exports considerable quantities of wheat and flour. No place in Canada presents more excellent manufacturing facilities. Here are several beds of whitish, sub-crystalline, dark brown and black dolomite, which is an excellent building stone. Valuable quarries are worked near the town. Some of the beds are burned for lime. Here is the northern terminus of the Galt and Guelph branch of the Great Western Railway, and the southern terminus of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce. This is also one of the chief stations of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Guelph may be taken as a shining example of a prosperous and rapidly-growing Canadian town. Its population in 1851 was only 1800; in 1861, 5070; in 1871, 6878; incorporated as a city in 1879, with a population at that time of 10,000.

BRANTFORD.—An incorporated city in the township of Brantford, county of Brant, admirably situated on a high ridge skirting the north bank of Grand River. It is the chief town of the county, and derives its name from Brant, the celebrated Indian chief. It is an important station on the Buffalo and Goderich branch of the G. T. R. A branch of the G. W. R. connects the town with the main line at Harrisburg, and with the "Air Line" at Tilsonburg, forming a direct through line from St. Thomas to Toronto. Brantford has agencies of the Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several assurance and insurance companies, and contains churches of ten denominations, about eighty stores, a handsome stone court-house, a widows' and orphans' home, and other public buildings. The buildings erected by the Grand Trunk are on a very extensive scale, occupying eleven acres. They consist of a repair-shop, engine-house, and round-house, built of white brick. Among the manufactures of the town may be mentioned brass and iron castings, tin and japanned ware, sashes and blinds, engines and mill machinery,

agricultural implements, and stoneware produced nowhere else in the Province. In the Brantford engine works about 125 men are employed in the manufacturing of engines and mill machinery. The Victoria foundry employs over 100 men. The stoves, farming implements, etc., turned out of this establishment are in great favour in Ontario. Population, nearly 12,000.

BELLEVILLE, an incorporated city at the mouth of the River Moira, on the Bay of Quinté, the southern terminus of the Grand Junction and North Hastings Railways, and one of the chief depôts on the whole line of the Grand Trunk, is the seat of Albert University, and a very important lumber, milling, manufacturing, railway and commercial centre, with a population exceeding 12,000.

Stratford and Peterboro' each contain over 10,000; and Brockville, Chatham, St. Thomas and Windsor each between 8,000 and 10,000; while among the towns containing between 4,000 and 8,000 inhabitants are Barrie, Berlin, Bowmanville, Cobourg, Collingwood, Cornwall, Galt, Goderich, Ingersoll, Lindsay, Napanee, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Petrolia, Port Hope, Sarnia, St. Marys, Whitby and Woodstock.

## QUEBEC.

THE Province of Quebec covers that vast extent of territory which extends from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the point where the 45th parallel of N. latitude strikes the course of the gigantic river of the same name, occupying both sides of its valley for a distance of 950 miles; is bounded on the south by the Baie des Chaleurs, the Province of New Brunswick, and the United States, and on the north by an undetermined line, embracing within its limits the extensive watersheds of a number of rivers, amongst which the most remarkable are the Saguenay, the St. Maurice, and the Ottawa—the latter being the dividing line between this Province and the Province of Ontario along the greatest part of its course. The area of the Province of Quebec may be set down at about 129,000,000 acres of land of all descriptions.

The Province of Quebec had in 1871 a population of 1,191,576 inhabitants; at present estimated at about 1,300,000, the great majority of whom cultivate the soil. The magnificent fishing grounds of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence engage the labour of a great portion of the inhabitants of the lower part of the Province; while the immense forests of the interior, and the mines distributed from one end of the country to the other, afford a constantly enlarging field for human skill, labour, and capital.

The historical city of Quebec, containing over 60,000 inhabitants, is the seat of the Provincial Government, and the most important port of export of the Dominion; while Montreal, with a population now estimated at 200,000, is the commercial metropolis, and the principal port of entry of British North America.

The Province of Quebec is chiefly peopled by the descendants of the early French colonists, who are for the most part settled in the fertile valley of the St. Lawrence; but in the Eastern Townships, and in the towns and cities, there is a large English-speaking population. The French still preserve with rare fidelity the language, customs, laws, and religion of their former mother-country; thrifty, clean and frugal, light-hearted and cheerful, there is not a more happy or contented population on the face of the earth.

The people of the Eastern Townships are industrious and enterprising. Many of them are descendants of the United Empire loyalists, and numbers are from New England, who have crossed over the line. Some of the neatest homesteads and finest farms in Canada are to be found in these townships; and perhaps the best stock on the American continent is bred and raised there.

The soil in many parts of Quebec is exceedingly fertile, and capable of high cultivation; the cereals, hay, root crops, and fruits grow in abundance and perfection.



'The winters are cold, and the summers somewhat similar to those of France. But very exaggerated ideas prevail abroad as to the severity of the winters in this Province. The atmosphere is generally dry and exhilarating, and the cold, therefore, is not felt to be unpleasant. The snow serves a double purpose of a warm covering for the ground and making winter roads over which heavy loads can be drawn in sleighs with the greatest facility. In the newer parts of the country, before the regular summer roads are made, the winter is almost the only time when heavy teaming can be done.

Ploughing generally commences in April. The only disadvantage the farmer has, is in the shortening of his season in which to do his work; he has none in respect to the ripening of his crops.

The climate of this Province is altogether one of the healthiest under the sun, as well as one of the most pleasant to live in. Fever and ague, those scourges of the South-western States, are unknown here, every climatic influence being healthy and pure.

The great river St. Lawrence flows through the Province. Just above Montreal it receives from the northwest the Ottawa, a river 800 miles long; and in no degree inferior to it in interest. Below Montreal it receives, on the right, the Richelieu River, having its source in Lake Champlain; the St. Francis, rising in Lake Memphremagog; and the Chaudière, the outlet of Lake Megantic; and, on the left, the St. Maurice, the Batiscan, and the Saguenay Rivers, from 200 to 400 miles in length. The latter is the outlet of the large and beautiful Lake St. John.

The Province of Quebec is richly endowed with mines of gold, copper, iron, and other ores. Gold is found chiefly on the banks of the Chaudière. Copper is found in large quantities in the Eastern Townships. Iron is found almost everywhere, and is of superior quality. Lead, silver, zinc, platinum, etc., also occur in various sections: At the present time there are over 6,000,000 acres of Crown lands surveyed and ready to be disposed of, and over 100,000,000 unsurveyed.

## LANDS.

Lands purchased from the government are required to be paid for in the following manner: One-fifth of the purchase money is required to be paid the day of the sale, and the remainder in four equal yearly instalments bearing interest at six per cent. But the price at which the lands are sold is so low, that is, from 20 cts. to 60 cts. per acre (10*d.* to 2*s.* 5½*d.* sterling), that these conditions are very little burdensome. In fact, it is equivalent to the same thing as giving them away in the wilderness form, for the price at which they are sold barely covers the cost of making the survey and opening roads.

The purchaser is required to take possession of the land sold within six months from the date of sale, and to reside on or occupy the same at least two years, and to clear and have under crop within four years ten acres for every hundred held by him, and erect a habitable house of the dimensions of at least sixteen feet by twenty feet. The letters patent are issued free of charge.

On eight of the great colonization roads 84,050 acres are set apart for free grants, and in lots of 100 acres each. Any person over eighteen years may demand a permit of occupation from any Crown lands agent, and if at the end of four years he has cleared twelve acres and built a house, he may take out letters patent free of charge.

The parts of the Province of Quebec now inviting colonization are the valleys of the Saguenay, St. Maurice, and the Ottawa; the Eastern Townships; the Lower St. Lawrence; and Gaspé.

The settlement in the valley of the Saguenay is much higher in latitude than Quebec, lying between the 48th and 49th parallels; but the climate is about the same as that of Quebec, and around Lake St. John it is said to be even more moderate. There are about 610,000 acres in this district surveyed and divided into farm lots for sale to settlers at 20 cts. (10d stg.) per acre. The soil in this locality is very rich, being argillaceous, mingled with a small quantity of sand. The ordinary crops ripen very well, and a road is being completed across the country to make direct communication with the city of Quebec.

The territory watered by the St. Maurice and its tributaries covers an immense region of 24,140 square miles. There are at present surveyed and divided into farm lots 180,000 acres, for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1s. 2½d. stg.)

The recent exploration in the valley of the Matawan, a tributary of the Upper St. Maurice, draining a larger tract of land about seventy-five miles beyond the Laurentian chain, has revealed the existence of an extensive tract of fertile land which is now attracting the attention of colonists.

Two parallel roads, the first starting from the town of Joliette, the second from Terrebonne—a distance of thirty-six miles apart—have already been opened as far as the Matawan. Settlement is taking place on them.

In the Ottawa valley the number of acres surveyed and divided into farm lots is 1,035,931, offered for sale at 30 cts. per acre (1s. 2¾d. stg.) The colonization of these lands is going on very rapidly, and new townships are being opened. The valley of the Ottawa is the principal seat of the lumber operations of the Province.

Many of the tributaries of the Ottawa contain large quantities of fish. Trout are caught in large numbers in some of these back waters, and packed in snow for transport to Southern markets, where they bring a high price.

In the Eastern Townships the government owns 453,935 acres of wild lands, which it offers at from 40 cts. to 60 cts. (1s. 9d. to 2s. 5½d. stg.) per acre. Settlement in the Eastern Townships is proceeding very rapidly. They are among the most inviting portions of the Province for settlers. The climate is somewhat milder than at Quebec or Montreal. The townships in their general features are hilly, well watered with rivers, brooks and lakes, affording considerable hydraulic power. The soil is rich, and the farmers, generally speaking, prosperous. They have good facilities of communication and good markets.

Below Quebec, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, there are large tracts of land favourable for settlement. The government have 1,706,000 acres, divided into farm lots, for sale at 30 cts. (1s. 2½d. stg.) per acre. An important colonization road has been opened through the centre of this tract, called the Taché road, of 209 miles in length. This is intersected with cross roads connecting with the settlements on the shore of the river.

The survey of the Intercolonial Railway has led to the opening up of a new township in Metapedia valley, the soil of which is reported very good. Colonization will doubtless soon follow the railway.

To the east of the Metapédiciac road is the immense district of Gaspé, forming an area of 8613 miles of superficies, bounded by the St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleurs. It is in great part rocky and unfit for cultivation; but there are many portions which are extremely fertile, and its fishing grounds are said to be the most advantageous in the Dominion. Both sea-weeds and fish are used for manure by the farmer. The government offers for sale 741,000 acres of land in Gaspé at from 20 to 30 cents per acre (10*d.* to 1*s.* 2½*d.* stg.)

The greater portion of the Province is covered by forests consisting chiefly of white and red pine. Large quantities of this timber are annually sent to England. The other kinds of timber are ash, birch, beech, elm, hickory, black-walnut, maple, cherry, butternut, fir, etc.

The lumber regions of Canada must, under judicious management, long remain a fruitful source of revenue to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. The augmenting and progressive demand in Great Britain and the United States, the West Indies, and South America, for rough and manufactured timber has given an enormous value within the last decade to timber limits; and, as a natural result, explorations have been pushed far into the interior, and regions long neglected have acquired a commercial value. Timber limits vary in size according to the standing of the lessees, many of the large lumbering establishments holding hundreds of square miles. The governments of Ontario and Quebec never relinquish their proprietary rights; they invariably retain the *fond* or proprietary right, merely leasing the usufruct. Formerly the leases were of short duration and at very moderate rates; but experience taught the Crown land



The Province of Quebec takes an active and liberal part in encouraging immigration. Agents are established abroad and at home, and at a late session of the legislature laws were passed for the encouragement of colonization railways, granting, on certain conditions, an annual subsidy to seven different companies incorporated for that purpose, and also an act for the encouragement and formation of colonization societies.

These societies may also act as immigration societies. Their objects are defined as follows:

1. To aid in promoting the establishment of settlers on Crown lands; to attract emigrants from other countries, and to restore to this Province such of its inhabitants as have emigrated.

2. To open, with the permission of the government, and to aid the government and municipalities in opening roads through wild lands of the Crown, or leading thereto.

3. To direct settlers or emigrants towards the localities which the commissioner of Crown lands shall, as hereinafter provided, have assigned to and reserved for them.

4. To provide settlers with seed-grain, provisions, and implements suitable for the clearing and cultivation of land.

5. To aid the department of agriculture and the department of Crown lands in the diffusion of knowledge and information calculated to extend colonization.

6. To promote colonization and assist settlers, by all means and proceedings which they shall deem desirable to adopt, in conformity with regulations to be provided by the Lieutenant-Governor in council.

The department of agriculture and colonization watches over the organization and working of these societies; and there is every reason to hope that a certain number of them will take an active part in promoting immigration.

The five principal cities of the Province are Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, and St. Hyacinthe. The principal manufactures are cloth, linen, furniture, leather, sawn lumber, flax, hardware, paper, chemicals, soap, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, steam-engines and locomotives, wooden ware of all descriptions, agricultural implements, ships, etc. The facilities for manufacturing afforded by abundant water-power are excellent.

#### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, the commercial capital of Canada, and the most populous city in British North America, is situated at the head of sea or outward navigation, and at the foot of the great chain of river, lake, and canal navigation which extends westward to Chicago and Fond du Lac, a distance of about 1400 miles, embracing an almost unequalled extent of inland water communication. It occupies one of the most commanding positions in America, and stands on a large, fertile, and beautiful island of the same name, thirty miles in length by ten miles of extreme breadth, formed by the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, and on the north bank of the latter. Thus situated near the junction of two very important rivers, with a free communication seawards (though 90 miles above the influence of the tides, and 300 miles from salt water), Montreal possesses all the advantages of both an inland city and a seaport accessible to steamships and other vessels of over 4000 tons burden.

The quays are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut-stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present, for several miles, a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

From whichever side approached, Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mont Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand and stately edifices, and many elegant public and other buildings of cut stone, adorned with glittering roofs and domes, tall spires and lofty towers, present to the view of the

beholder a vast, picturesque, and grand panorama. The city is the chief seat of manufacturing operations in the Dominion, and it has many extensive and costly establishments, the productions of which will compare favorably with those of other countries.

There are 81 cathedrals, churches and synagogues; 9 fire stations, 25 banks, over 70 assurance, insurance and loan associations; 44 homes, dispensaries and asylums, for infants, aged, reformed criminals, abandoned females, deaf, dumb, etc., etc.; 2 general, 1 foundling, 1 lying-in and 1 women's hospital; 33 newspapers and periodicals—7 of which are daily; 13 building societies, and a very large number of literary, scientific and national societies. Education is represented by a very large number of common schools—the *Asile de la Providence* (with 8 infant schools under it), 3 commercial academies, 7 R. C. convents, academies and seminaries; McGill University, Bishop's College, and Victoria University, Medical Colleges (affiliated)—College of Physicians and Surgeons for Lower Canada, Pharmaceutical Association of Quebec, College of Pharmacy, Methodist and Presbyterian Theological Colleges, St. Mary's and Montreal R. C. Colleges, and the National Institute of Fine Arts, Sciences and Industries.

Montreal is the chief dépôt of the G. T. Railway. The head offices and chief works are at Point St. Charles, a suburb in the western part of the city. The Victoria Bridge here spans the River St. Lawrence. The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stephenson was laid July 20th, 1854, and the first train crossed over it December 19th, 1859. It is 9184 lineal feet in length—twenty-four spans of 242 feet each, and one (the centre, sixty feet above the river) of 330 feet. The bridge cost nearly \$7,000,000. Its construction gave the Grand Trunk Railway a continuous and unbroken line of communication from Rivière du Loup and Portland to Lake Huron and Detroit, and Montreal unrivalled facilities and advantages for commerce, whether foreign or domestic, making it the great central depot for the traffic of Canada and the Western States. The cars of the Grand Trunk Railway—the longest line owned by one company and under one management in the world, and the building of which has placed Canada in the proud and prosperous position she occupies to-day—run daily east and west, making close connections in Ontario with the Great Western, Brockville and Ottawa, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora, Midland, Northern, Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Toronto and Nipissing, Wellington, Grey and Bruce, and Whitby and Port Perry railroads, also with the Canada Air-Line and Southern; and in the Province of Quebec with the Vermont Central, Stanstead, Sheffield and Chambly, South-eastern Counties Junction, and Massawippi Valley railways; and with the following lines, besides several others already completed, or in partial operation: Kennebec, North Shore, Canada Central, Richelieu, Drummond and Arthabaska counties, Gosford, St. Francis and Megantic International, and the great Intercolonial. The two latter roads give Montreal direct rail communication with St. John and Halifax, and largely increase its trade with the Maritime Provinces. The New Brunswick Railway, now extended from Woodstock to Edmonton, N. B., will also connect with the Grand Trunk at Rivière du Loup. In the Eastern States the Grand Trunk connects with several lines branching off from its principal stations, and at Portland with the Allan line of steamers in winter, and with steamers for St. John and Halifax the year round. The Vermont Central and Montreal and Province Line railways, and their connections, also afford direct communication with New York, Boston, and the principal cities in the United States. The Canada Central and North Shore railways (the former road is now being rapidly proceeded with) will prove of incalculable benefit to Montreal, by largely increasing its trade with the many prosperous sections of country through which they will pass, and causing the rapid extension of its limits eastward as well as westward.

There are several lines of European steamers running to Montreal during the season of navigation, the principal of which, the Allan line of splendid, powerful, fast

screw steamers, performing regular mail service, ply weekly between Liverpool and Montreal in summer, and between Liverpool and Portland in winter. During season of navigation daily lines of steamers, propellers and other vessels, run between Montreal and Quebec, Ottawa, Prescott, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Rochester, Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto, Hamilton, and many other lake and river ports, eastward as well as westward.

The city is well governed by a corporation composed of a mayor, nine aldermen, and eighteen councillors, has a fine police force, an efficient fire brigade, and the best fire-alarm telegraph system in the world. It is the principal port of entry in the Dominion, and is rapidly increasing in population and extending its city limits.

The commercial progress of Montreal is best shown by comparison. In 1863, 504 vessels arrived of 209,224 tons; in 1872, 872 vessels of 696,795 tons. In 1854 the imports were \$18,729,612, and in 1874, \$44,320,646, or nearly 250 % of an increase in twenty years.

The population in 1851 was 37,715; 1861, 90,323; 1871, 107,225; and now it is estimated at 175,000, with suburbs containing 25,000 more.

#### QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the stronghold of military power in British North America, and capital of the Province, is situated on a rock-bound promontory formed by the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and St. Lawrence, 180 miles below the city of Montreal. It is very strongly fortified, completely commanding the navigation, and by military authorities is declared impregnable.

Quebec is divided into two parts, called Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town occupies the highest part of the promontory; it is surrounded with walls, and otherwise fortified. The ancient citadel, which crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, covers, with its numerous works, an area of forty acres, and from its position is probably the strongest fortress in America.

The chief ascents to the Upper Town are by a steep and narrow winding street and by a flight of steps.

The Lower Town, which is the seat of commerce, is built around the base of Cape Diamond, where, in many places, the rock has been cut away to make room for the houses. On the side of the St. Charles the water at flood tide formerly washed the very foot of the rock, but from time to time wharf after wharf has been projected towards low water mark, and foundations made sufficiently solid on which to build whole streets, where boats and even vessels of considerable burden once rode at anchor. The banks of both rivers are now lined with warehouses and wharves, the latter jutting about 200 feet into the stream, and along which the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of the largest size. The streets are generally irregular and narrow; in few instances are they well paved and lighted. The houses are principally of stone and brick, two or three stories high, the older ones with steep and quaint-looking roofs.

The city has several times suffered from disastrous fires, but the result has been the erection of more attractive buildings, and a consequent great improvement in the general appearance of the city.

In the Upper Town are several squares and public walks commanding views unrivalled for their varied and picturesque beauty. In one stands a substantial monument, erected to the joint memory of Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French commanders who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759. It consists of an obelisk resting on a granite pedestal, the whole 65 feet high. A monument 40 feet in height marks the spot where General Wolfe fell on the Plains of Abraham; while on the St. Foy road stands an iron pillar surmounted by a bronze statue, presented by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte in 1855, intended to commemorate a fierce struggle which took place here in 1760 between the British and French troops. There are also other interesting objects throughout the city—the Roman Catholic Cathedral, with its many fine old paintings; the Episcopal, Presbyterian, and other churches; the Esplanade, Houses of Parliament, hospital, new gaol; "Spencer Wood," the residence of the Governor; Morrin College; the Laval University, erected at a cost of nearly



half a million dollars; the beautiful new custom-house at Point à Carcy, etc., etc. The Montmorenci Falls, a magnificent sight at almost all seasons of the year, are situated about nine miles from the city. Between them and Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, the largest and finest building of the kind in the Dominion.

The educational institutions comprise three Roman Catholic colleges, viz.: Laval University, with faculties of law, medicine, and arts; the Grand Seminary, and the Minor Seminary; the Ursuline convent, an extensive establishment founded in 1641; several nunneries; Morrin College, with ten professors; Laval Normal and Model School; the Quebec High School; and a number of academies and private and public schools.

Quebec ranks third as a seaport town, or first after Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. She carries on a considerable trade with the surrounding country and with the ports and fisheries below, but her principal business is ship-building and the lumber trade. She annually launches a large number of vessels, rigged and equipped, and of varying tonnage (from 1000 to 2000 tons and more), and exports millions of feet of timber, besides other produce of the country. The building of the Gosford Railway, together with the recent construction of the North Shore and Levis and Kennebec railways, will prove of incalculable benefit to Quebec, and add much to her commercial prosperity. The North Shore Railway now gives her direct communication with the places lying westward between her and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, as she also has with the south by the Grand Trunk Railway and the Levis and Kennebec Railway, with the State of Maine and Province of New Brunswick. Quebec is well lighted with gas, and abundantly supplied with excellent water from Lake St. Charles, at an elevation of several hundred feet above the highest level of the town. A continuous stream of water can be thrown, by its own pressure, over the highest buildings in the city, rendering next to impossible, with the assistance of a good fire brigade and an excellent fire alarm telegraph system, recently introduced, the recurrence of any of those serious conflagrations which have acted so injuriously on Quebec's prosperity. Opposite the city are two very important and flourishing towns—Levis and South Quebec. With these there is constant communication by steam ferries. The depot of the Grand Trunk Railway is situated in the latter town. From thence trains proceed to all points west, and eastward to the railway system of the Maritime Provinces.

There are two weekly lines of steamers for the Gulf ports and Maritime Provinces. From April to November, the Richelieu Company's palace steamers ply daily between Quebec and Montreal, and during the hot months the Canadian Navigation Company's steamers make four trips a week to the Saguenay and fashionable watering places. Population, over 70,000.

THREE RIVERS, the third city in the Province, and capital of the district of Three Rivers, is most pleasantly situated on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the River St. Maurice, which is included within its limits, together with the several islands there lying. It is equi-distant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the government, in 1853, gave additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about \$200,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than \$1,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply of lumber furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 200,000 miles. Messrs. Geo. Baptist, Son & Co., and Messrs. Ross, Ritchie & Co. have very extensive steam mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice. The former firm also have mills of very large capacity some miles up the river. There are numerous other mills in the city and vicinity, this being the chief dépôt of the St. Maurice Valley and the great shipping point of lumber to the Quebec, English, West Indian, United States and South American markets. The largest

glove, mitt and mocassin factory in the Dominion is situated here; also several extensive iron works, including the Radnor and St. Maurice l'Islet; besides a car-wheel factory of very large capacity; while the public improvements of the city embrace a magnificent water-works system on the Holly principle.

The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the district,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—have been greatly removed by the building of a first-class branch of the Grand Trunk Railway connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they could obtain it. The North Shore Railway also adds very materially to its commercial and manufacturing facilities. Three Rivers has a population of over 12,000.

SHERBROOKE, the principal town in the Eastern Townships, is situated on the River St. Francis, on both banks of the River Magog, and on the Grand Trunk and Massachusetts Valley Railways, and at the western terminus of the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway. It is chiefly famous for its water-power, which for extent and availableness is scarcely equalled in any other town in Canada. It contains the head offices of the Eastern Townships Bank, two branch banks, the chief office in Canada of the British America Land Company, several assurance and insurance agencies, churches of five or six denominations, and manufactories of woollen and cotton cloths, flannels, iron castings, machinery, axes, pails, etc.; also saw-mills, breweries, etc. Population, 8,000.

ST. HYACINTHE.—A city on the Yamaska River, seignior and county of St. Hyacinthe, *chef-lieu* of the district of St. Hyacinthe, which comprises the county of St. Hyacinthe and the counties of Bagot and Rouville. St. Hyacinthe is one of the most flourishing places in the Province of Quebec. The local business is considerable, and the markets are second only to those of Montreal as regards the variety, quality, and value of the articles brought in. It possesses many public establishments of great importance. The college is a fine cut-stone building, over 700 feet long, and is surmounted by a cupola, from the top of which there is an extensive view. This institution possesses an excellent library, physical and astronomical apparatus, chemical laboratory, etc. The grounds around the college are very fine. The head-office of the St. Hyacinthe Bank is here, and extensive manufactories of various kinds. The Grand Trunk Railway passes through the city, and places it at two hours' distance from Montreal, seven hours from Quebec, fourteen hours from Portland. Population, 5,000.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

NEW BRUNSWICK is bounded on the north-west by the Province of Quebec, from which it is separated by the River Restigouche; north by the Baie Chaleurs; east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits, the latter separating it from Prince Edward Island; south by the Bay of Fundy and part of Nova Scotia; and on the west by the State of Maine, from which it is separated by the St. Croix and St. John rivers; extending from latitude 45° 5' to 48° 40' north, longitude 63° 50' to 68° west; greatest length from north to south, 230 miles; breadth, 190 miles; area, 27,322 square miles, equal to 17,486,280 acres. Its coast-line is about 500 miles in length, interrupted only at the point of junction with Nova Scotia, where an isthmus of not more than eleven miles in breadth connects the two territories and separates the waters of the Northumberland Strait from those of the Bay of Fundy, and which it is proposed to unite by means of a canal, called the Bay Verte Canal.

The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. The shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait

abound in fine ship-harbours (each at the mouth of a considerable river) from which is exported much fine timber. For about twelve miles inland the country is low and skirted with marshes.

The face of the Province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, chief of which is the St. John, 500 miles in length. It is navigable for steamers of 1000 tons to Fredericton, ninety miles from the sea. Above this point smaller steamers ascend sixty-five miles, to Woodstock, and occasionally make trips as far as the Tobique, seventy-five miles further up, and even to the Grand Falls, a magnificent cataract seventy or eighty feet perpendicular, 225 miles from the sea. Above the falls the St. John has been navigated by a steamer to the mouth of the Madawaska, forty miles; from this point boats and canoes may ascend almost to its sources. The Madawaska River is also navigable for small steamers to Lake Temiscouata, a sheet of water twenty-seven miles long, from two to six miles broad, and of great depth throughout. From the upper part of this lake to the River St. Lawrence, at Trois Pistoles, the distance is only about eighteen miles. The country drained by the St. John and its tributaries comprises about 9,000,000 acres in New Brunswick, 2,000,000 in Quebec, and 6,000,000 in Maine. The valley is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. After the St. John, the largest river of New Brunswick is the Miramichi, flowing north-east into an extensive bay of its own name. It is 225 miles in length, and seven miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for large vessels twenty-five miles from the Gulf, and for schooners twenty miles further, to the head of the tide, above which, for sixty miles, it is navigable for tow-boats. The river has many large tributaries, spreading over a great extent of country.

The Petitcodiac, the Richibucto, and the Restigouche are all noble rivers, navigable for from fifteen to twenty-five miles above their mouths for large vessels, and draining over 8000 square miles of fertile and finely timbered country.

Among the numerous bays with which the coast is indented, the most important is the Baie des Chaleurs, an immense haven ninety miles in length and twelve to fifteen in breadth, with many excellent harbours. Throughout its whole extent there is neither reef, rock, nor shoal, nor any impediment to navigation.

The climate of this Province is exceedingly healthy. Disease, peculiar to the country, is unknown. Its beautiful scenery, sometimes wild and picturesque, with its hills and mountains; its beautiful rivers, brooks, and lakes abounding in fish; its sunny dales and wooded valleys, have their attractions.

The autumn is a season of exceeding beauty, the air being dry and clear, and the woods glowing with innumerable tints of the richest and most brilliant hues.

The prevailing summer winds are from the W.S.W. and S.; when from the S.W. dense fogs are often produced on the Bay of Fundy, and extend from fifteen to twenty miles inland.

Of the soil and capabilities of New Brunswick it is impossible to speak too highly. There is not a country in the world so beautifully wooded and watered. A large portion of the surface is covered with dense forests of pine, hackmatack, spruce, cedar, etc., etc., which provide immense quantities of timber both for export and ship-building. All kinds of cereals and fruits (except peaches) ripen perfectly and are of excellent quality. The potatoes raised in this Province are the best in the world. Turnips, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants thrive admirably. A most profitable crop is grass, which occupies about four-fifths of the land on every large farm. Agriculture, however, has made but slow progress, and the demand for food is far beyond the supply raised on the soil. The inhabitants generally find it more profitable to follow the lumbering business. The rivers, lakes, and sea-coast of New Brunswick abound with fish of almost every variety. In Baie des Chaleurs immense shoals are seen, darkening the surface of the water. The Bay of Fundy has long been celebrated for its fisheries.

The salmon fisheries of New Brunswick are among the finest in the world. The Buctouche, Caraquette, and Cocagne oyster-beds are as prolific as they are famous, and the finest lobsters are found in profusion.



Ship-building is extensively prosecuted in the Province, more especially at St. John and on the Miramichi. Vessels are also built at St. Andrew's, at various coves and harbors on the Bay of Fundy, along the banks of the St. John and Petitcodiac, and at Cocagne, Richibucto, Bathurst, Dalhousie, Campbellton, and other ports on the north shore. The statistics of these two industries are given among the "Dominion Statistics."

Coal is plentiful and iron ore abundant; the former is said to extend over 10,000 square miles. The Albert coal mine is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton, and the coal is worth for gas making \$14 to \$17 per ton at the shipping port.

Copper and manganese also abound. A large deposit of the former has been discovered on the banks of the Nepisquit River, which falls into Bathurst Bay, and another of plumbago within half a mile of St. John. The supply of the latter is said to be inexhaustible. Gypsum, limestone, freestone and grindstone abound.

The principal articles manufactured in New Brunswick are sawn lumber, leather, cotton and woollen goods, wooden ware of all descriptions, paper, iron castings, nails, mill machinery, locomotives, steam engines, etc. The number of saw mills in the Province is very large.

The great extent of sea coast, with its numerous bays and navigable rivers flowing into them, furnish admirable facilities for commerce. The principal exports are fish, timber and lumber, iron, coal, gypsum, shooks, hay, etc. The chief imports are wheat, flour and cornmeal, corn and other grain, salted meats, coffee, sugar, tea, molasses, tobacco, woollen, cotton and silk manufactures, fruits, etc. The value of imports into the Province has exceeded \$10,500,000 in a single year—the exports aggregating two-thirds of that amount. The imports at the Port of St. John alone have aggregated between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 in a single season, while the exports from the same port during the same time exceeded \$4,000,000.

There are six railways in the Province, three of which—the Albert, the Intercolonial, and the New Brunswick roads—have been only recently completed, the last in 1877. The Intercolonial, in this Province, runs from St. John to Halifax, with branch to Shediac. The head offices are at Moncton. The St. John and Maine Railway (late European and North American) runs from St. John westward to the State of Maine, connecting at Fredericton Junction with the Fredericton Branch Railway, at McAdam with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and at Vanceboro' with the rail system of the United States. This road forms a connection with the St. Francis and Lake Megantic International Railway recently built from Sherbrooke, eastward. By this connection the all-rail route between Montreal and St. John has been reduced to 430 miles. (By the Intercolonial the distance is 761 miles.) The New Brunswick and Canada Railway proceeds from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, with branches to St. Stephen and Houlton, Maine. This line connects at Woodstock with the N. B. R'y. running from Fredericton, whence it is to be extended to Riviere du Loup. It also has a branch up the Aroostook into Maine. Two other roads are in progress—the Grand Southern skirting the Bay of Fundy from St. John to St. Stephen, and the Kent Northern connecting Richibucto with the Intercolonial.

The growth of the Province has been steady and large. In 1851, the population was 193,800; in 1871, 285,777, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.; and now it is fairly estimated considerably over 300,000.

The school system of New Brunswick is non-sectarian and free to all. The Province annually grants about \$170,000, and with a rate on property supports free normal, superior and common schools in abundance. There is also a University of New Brunswick and several colleges.

No Province in the Dominion has made more generous provision for the immigrant than New Brunswick.

Under the land system of this Province, as established by the Act of 1872, Crown lands suitable for settlement and cultivation are set apart, and public roads made through the same.

These lands are granted to actual settlers in lots of one hundred acres. The terms of settlement are that a settler build a house, not less in dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and shall clear and cultivate not less than three acres within one year, and further clear and cultivate not less than ten acres in all within three years, and reside actually and continuously on such land for three years, necessary absence excepted.

By the Act of 1868, a grant of one hundred acres of land could be purchased for \$20 cash, or \$30 in three annual instalments, all to be expended in making roads through the settlement; but the new Act is in still better terms. Several hundred thousand acres were, however, applied for and settled under the old Act, and under the new one large tracts are settled by immigrants, chiefly English and Scotch.

The affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of eighteen members appointed for life, and a House of Assembly of forty-one representatives, elected every four years. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and four puisne judges having law and equity jurisdiction; one of Marriage and Divorce, a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a County Court for each county in the Province.

New Brunswick was first settled by the French, in 1639. It continued to form part of Nova Scotia until in 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate Province by a special constitutional charter. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of exiled loyalists, about five thousand persons, emigrated in 1783 to New Brunswick, where they were supplied with land, provisions, tools and clothing by the British government. These loyalists may be looked upon as the founders of New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a considerable part of the population.

It is urged and believed that this Province is peculiarly congenial to English, Scotch and Scandinavian immigrants; the climate is no more severe in winter than theirs, and the soil is better. But more, the love of order and good government inherent in them makes, in consequence, the laws and political institutions of this country suit them better than those of a republic.

The Maritime Provinces afford a fine field to anglers. In no part of the world, excepting, perhaps, the Seigniory of Mingan, in the Province of Quebec, are there finer rivers for trout or salmon than those of New Brunswick.

On the whole, to the laboring man who loves a life of industry, of liberty, independence, and rough plenty; where the tax-gatherer's visits are, like angels', few and far between; where he can worship God as he pleases, and where the means are not wanting; where there is no established Church, but all thrive side by side on equal terms, and all respectfully supported by willing contributions; where the schools are free alike to all; where to him the words "starvation and want" convey no dread,—this Province offers a most desirable home.

The chief cities and towns of New Brunswick are St. John, with Portland and Carleton as its suburbs, Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, Chatham, Woodstock, Sackville, Newcastle and Moncton.

#### ST. JOHN.

ST. JOHN, the commercial metropolis of the Province, and fourth largest city in the Dominion, is situated at the mouth of the noble River St. John, 500 miles from its source, parish and county of St. John. It occupies a very commanding position, and when approached from the Bay of Fundy presents an imposing appearance. The whole of the elevated portion of the city consists of solid rock, which for the purpose of form-

ing tolerable streets has had to be cut down at an incredible expense.

St. John is the *entrepôt* of a wide extent of country, abounding in agricultural resources, minerals, and valuable timber. Its admirable situation at the mouth of one of the largest rivers in North America, with a harbor open all the year round, with regular steam communication with all the main ports of Nova Scotia and the northern portion of the United States, with first-class railways running from it in every direction, with extensive maritime and manufacturing interests, insures the certainty of its becoming a city of the greatest commercial importance.

In 1873 (by the official report published) the imports were \$8,118,758, and the exports \$4,107,350; and the government statistics for 1874 (the most prosperous in its commercial history) showed an unparalleled increase—the customs duties for that year exceeding those of 1873 by nearly 25 per cent.

The position of its harbor, and its entire freedom from obstruction by ice—the only harbor in America, north of Cape Hatteras, which *always* preserves this immunity—owing to the tide falls of the Bay of Fundy, which vary between twenty-one and twenty-five feet, gives it great advantages over all other ports in the Dominion, and tends largely to its commercial importance. Its facilities for ship-building are very extensive. A large trade is carried on in this important branch; also in its principal article of export—lumber. The latter includes the shipment of deals to England, pine timber to the United States, and shooks to the West Indies. Numerous mills and manufactories surround the harbor, which is almost at all times covered with shipping.

The entrance of the River St. John into the harbor, about 1½ miles above the city, is through a rocky gorge, 90 yards wide and 400 yards long, occasioning very remarkable falls. At low water, the waters of the river are about twelve feet higher than those of the harbor; at high water the waters of the harbor are five feet higher than those of the river; hence the phenomena of a fall outwards and inwards at every tide. Above the falls the tide seldom rises more than four feet. When the waters of the harbor and river are on a level, vessels can pass the falls, and this can be effected only during a period of fifteen or twenty minutes at each ebb and flow of the tide. At times of great freshets, occasioned by the sudden melting of the snow, the tides do not rise to the level of the river, and consequently it is not possible for vessels to ascend the fall. The depth of the fall is about 17 feet. Spanning the rocky gorge about 100 feet above low water, is a magnificent suspension bridge 640 feet in length, 182 feet shorter than the bridge at Niagara. A fine view of portions of the city and surrounding district is to be had from the bridge, as also of the rushing waters immediately beneath it, which at times present a splendid scene.

St. John has the largest and finest rolling and iron-mills—the Coldbrook Iron-works and Rolling-mills—in the Dominion, and manufactories of iron castings, steam-engines, machinery, edge-tools, nails, cotton and woollen goods, boots and shoes, leather, wooden ware, soap and candles, carriages, locomotives, agricultural implements, lumber, paper, sugar-boxes, etc. Its most important branch of industry, however, is ship-building.

The streets of St. John are wide and chiefly laid out at right angles. King and Prince William Streets are the principal thoroughfares. On the western side of the harbor is Carleton, a thickly settled district and part of the city; and joined to the city, but not incorporated thereto, is the populous suburb of Portland. The city is lighted with gas, and has an excellent fire brigade and unsurpassed water supply. There are six banks in the city: Bank of Montreal, Bank of New Brunswick, Bank of British North America, Maritime Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, and a savings bank.

St. John boasts of numerous handsome public buildings, stores and private residences. Among the former may be noticed the churches, especially the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, banks, Dominion building,



court house, gaol, city hospital, marine hospital, lunatic asylum, and post office.

St. John, in point of registered shipping, stands first in rank of all cities in the Dominion of Canada, and fourth in rank of *all in the British Empire*, a fact worth boasting of, and which elicited much discussion when, a few years since, the figures were first compared and published by John Boyd, Esq., of St. John, in his since celebrated lecture, "They that go down to the sea."

On December 31st, 1873, the tonnage of St. John was 806 vessels, measuring 247,228 tons, and on December 31st, 1874, 808 vessels, measuring 263,410 tons. In the whole British Empire, the list stood thus (this being the latest date for which comparative statistics are at hand):

Liverpool.....	1,411,232 tons.
London.....	1,096,937 "
Glasgow.....	444,581 "
St. John.....	263,410 "

Ranking her the *fourth* port of the Empire, Sunderland being the only other place registering over 200,000 tons.

This tonnage represents a capital of more than \$12,000,000, or about \$200 for every inhabitant, great and small, in the city and county of St. John!

As an evidence of its lumber export trade, we may mention that one man alone (Alex. Gibson, of Nashwaak), in 1875, shipped to Great Britain and continental and African ports 136,000,000 feet of lumber, employing 212 vessels, of a capacity of 170,000 tons, while for the four seasons last past the totals foot up to over 430,000,000 of feet. His operations in the woods during the winter season employ over 1,200 horses and 3,000 men.

With respect to the *size* of the vessels composing this grand fleet, we may mention that St. John has eight times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Halifax, and more full-rigged ships, both in tonnage and number, than the whole Province of Nova Scotia. St. John has five times as many full-rigged ships as the port of Quebec, and four times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. St. John has three times as many barques as the port of Quebec, and nearly three times as many as the whole Province of Quebec. While St. John, therefore, stands far ahead of all other Canadian ports in point of tonnage, its superiority over them all becomes greater the more it is examined, for the bulk of the tonnage of St. John is of the large and expensive class of vessels engaged in foreign voyages; 90 ships, 127 barques and barquentines, 73 brigs and brigantines, and over 100 schooners, belong to this class, and there are no finer vessels afloat on the sea, built of wood, copper and iron, than the larger craft that hail from the port of St. John. In this respect, St. John is the first port in America, as it is the fourth in the whole British Empire. We have yet to learn the name of any other port on this continent that has as large a fleet of clipper ships and barques on the sea as St. John. This is certainly something for Canada to be proud of.

The railway system of New Brunswick centres here, and, looking at the many natural advantages which St. John possesses, especially its free open harbor at all seasons of the year, and its unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing purposes, it bids fair to become, since completion of the great Intercolonial Railway, which connects it with Nova Scotia and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the chief seaport city in the Dominion.

The population of St. John, including Carleton and Portland, in 1871 (latest official census), was 41,325.

This is St. John previous to 20th June, 1877. On that day one of the most destructive conflagrations that has ever occurred visited this fair city, and swept away the great business centre, including all the public buildings and the most costly edifices. An area of 200 acres, or two-fifths of the entire city, was swept clear; 1,612 houses were destroyed, 13,000 people rendered homeless, and \$27,000,000 worth of property consumed in the short space of nine hours. Since then, however, the city has been very rapidly rebuilt, its people exhibiting an amount of energy and enterprise under the sorest of trials, which has commended them to the admiration of the whole world; and with the unveiling of the country at large

from the late universal commercial depression, St. John will undoubtedly assert her old-time supremacy.

#### FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, a small but beautiful city in the county of York, is the capital of the Province, and is pleasantly situated on a level plain, on the left bank of the River St. John, eighty-four miles from the Bay of Fundy. The city is well and regularly laid out; its streets are wide and airy, crossing each other at right angles. Queen is the chief business street, and on it are situated most of the public departments, law offices, banks, hotels, etc. At the east end were the Province buildings, where the Provincial Legislature held its sittings; the Supreme Court also met there. These having been recently burnt, new ones are about to be erected by the Provincial Legislature. At the west end stands the Government house, a fine stone structure, with no pretensions to architectural beauty, yet possessing ample accommodation as the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor. On the north side of Queen street are the court-house and city hall, two large brick buildings, and the barracks, a stone structure, capable of accommodating a regiment of infantry. On York street is situated the depot of the Fredericton Railway, and the skating rink, and on Westmoreland street is the Exhibition building, a handsome wooden structure, covering nearly an acre of ground. In rear of the city, on a hill, stands the University, a large, substantial, stone building. It is well endowed, has a good staff of professors, and as a seat of learning is in high standing in the Province. There are eight churches in the city—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Church of Scotland, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Free-Will Baptist. Christ Church Cathedral is a fine stone edifice, and a good specimen of church architecture. It was built after designs by the late Mr. Wills, and is an exact model of his last work, Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal. The see house of the Lord Bishop of Fredericton is situated almost opposite. The scenery around Fredericton is very pleasing; a fine view may be obtained from the University building of the river and adjacent country. The St. John River is navigable from St. John to this city for large steamers and other vessels, and during high water steamers can proceed to Woodstock, Tobique, and Grand Falls.

Fredericton is becoming a considerable port, over 10,000 tons of shipping now annually entering and clearing for foreign ports. It is almost certain that its shipping trade with foreign countries must continue to increase, as it is favorably situated for certain classes of vessels; but it needs better wharf accommodation, and some improvements in the bed of the St. John River above Oromocto, where the shoals are troublesome in summer.

Opposite the city is the pretty town of Gibson, the terminus of the New Brunswick Railway, now completed to Edmondton, and in contemplation to Rivière du Loup. Lower down is the River Nashwaak, a few miles up which is the extensive lumbering establishment of Alexander Gibson, one of the wealthiest and most enterprising merchants in the Dominion, and the "lumber king" of New Brunswick. Fredericton is the chief terminus of the Fredericton and the New Brunswick railways. The former connects with the St. John and Maine (formerly E. and N. A.) Railway at Fredericton Junction, and the latter is in course of construction to Rivière du Loup.

Population in 1871, 6,006; now, about 8,000.

St. STEPHEN.—A thriving town in the parish of the same name, county of Charlotte, pleasantly situated on the banks of the River St. Croix. It is a port of entry, and the south-western terminus of the St. Stephen branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway. A covered bridge connects St. Stephen with Calais, a beautiful town in the State of Maine, from whence it is supplied with gas. The prospects of the town are highly encouraging. Merchants here have stores also in Calais, where they do an extensive business. Heavy lumbering operations are carried on in both towns. There are five churches in St.

Stephen, several schools, and a number of handsome residences.

Population in 1871, 6,515; 1880 (estimated), 8,000.

CHATHAM.—A beautiful town on the right bank of the Miramichi River, county of Northumberland. It is the largest and one of the most thriving towns on the north shore. Millions of feet of lumber and large quantities of fish, especially salmon, are annually exported from here. Chatham is a port of entry, is lit with gas, has a number of steam mills and foundries, and possesses several handsome buildings, a Roman Catholic cathedral, hospital and college, four churches, etc. Six miles above the town is Newcastle, the shire town of the county, and a principal station of the Intercolonial Railway. A branch railway has been built between the two towns. During the season of navigation the steamers of the Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company call here weekly.

Population, 1871, 4,202; 1880 (estimated), 5,500.

St. ANDREW'S.—A prettily situated town at the mouth of the St. Croix River. It is the shire town of the county, is a port of entry, has a good harbor, and from the healthfulness of its situation and the beauty of its scenery, offers many attractions to the tourist and pleasure-seeker. The prospects of the town were at one time highly encouraging, the harbor being almost always covered with shipping, and a very large trade done; but of late years it has lost considerable by the withdrawal of the Reciprocity treaty and the energy of its rival St. Stephen. The continuation of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, the first line built in the Province, and the head-offices of which are located here, to Rivière du Loup, would be of great benefit to this town, and make it one of the principal ports in the Maritime Provinces.

Population, 2,961.

WOODSTOCK.—An incorporated town in the parish of Woodstock, county of Carleton, pleasantly situated on the banks of the beautiful River St. John, in the centre of a fertile and thriving agricultural district. It is the shire town of the county, and the northern terminus of the Woodstock branch of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway.

It has now direct communication by two different lines of railway—one recently completed—with Fredericton and St. John. Considerable lumbering operations are yearly carried on in Woodstock, and an iron mine discovered a few years ago has been worked most successfully. Population, 1871, 3,963; 1880 (estimated), 5,000.

NEWCASTLE.—A prettily situated town on the left bank of the Miramichi River, thirty miles from the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is the shire town of the county, and one of the most important places on the North shore. A large amount of ship-building, facilities for which are unsurpassed, is carried on here, and a very extensive trade done in lumber and fish. The Miramichi, which is navigable to this point for vessels of the largest class, and for miles further up for smaller craft, is noted for its rich fisheries. Large quantities of salmon, herring, bass, and mackerel are annually taken from its waters, and exported from here and Chatham. A good business is also done in oysters, and in preserved salmon and lobsters. Newcastle is one of the principal stations of the Intercolonial Railway; is a port of entry; is well lighted with gas; and during navigation the North Shore and Gulf Port steamers call here regularly.

Population, 1871, 3,584; 1880 (estimated), 4,500.

SACKVILLE.—A rising village in the parish of the same name, county of Westmoreland. It is pleasantly situated at the head of the Bay of Fundy, possesses a good harbor and excellent facilities for ship-building, a number of pretty buildings, eight churches, two hotels, a steam tannery, several mills, and a foundry turning out 3000 stoves per annum. The Mount Allison Wesleyan college and academies are situated here. These are under the control of a board of trustees and governors appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of eastern British America, but are conducted on entirely non-sectarian



principles. The male academy was founded by Mr. Charles F. Allison, of Sackville, who has also aided in the subsequently erected institutions by generous gifts and devises. Sackville will be the outlet of the proposed Baie Verte Canal.

Population, 1871, 3,766; 1880 (estimated), 5,200.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia (originally Acadia) lies between  $43^{\circ} 25'$  and  $47^{\circ}$  N. latitude, and between  $59^{\circ} 40'$  and  $66^{\circ} 25'$  W. longitude. It consists of a long, narrow peninsula called Nova Scotia proper, and the Island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Canso. It is bounded N. by Northumberland Strait (which separates it from Prince Edward Island) and by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; N. E. S., and S. E. by the Atlantic Ocean; W. by the Bay of Fundy; and N. by New Brunswick, with which it is connected by an isthmus only eleven miles wide, separating the Bay of Fundy from Northumberland Strait. Greatest length from S. W. to N. E., 350 miles; greatest breadth, about 120 miles; area, 21,731 square miles; equal to 13,382,003 acres.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for five to ten miles inland, is composed chiefly of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1,100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively and with profit. The traveller through these will see thriving villages, well-stocked farms, and all the evidences of plenty, as well as some charming instances of refined taste and culture.

The streams, too, with which the Province is beautifully watered, abound with brook trout, which is found in every lake and stream, and in some instances salmon too, of excellent quality.

The whole sea-coast abounds with fish of various descriptions, as well within the Bay of Fundy as the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Gut of Canso; the principal fisheries being those for cod, haddock, hake, pollock, mackerel, and herrings, and are extensively prosecuted by the inhabitants as well for home use as for exportation.

The climate of Nova Scotia is both healthful and agreeable, as the robust looks, stalwart frames, and large families of its inhabitants abundantly testify. Its fitness for agriculture may be judged of by its staple products, which are precisely those of the British Isles, with the addition of Indian corn.

No country in the world produces better crops of potatoes, turnips, and mangel wurzel, and large quantities of the former as well as beef and other products are annually exported to the United States.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, and other garden fruits attain the utmost perfection. In some sections of the country peaches and grapes ripen in the open air. The apple orchards of Annapolis and King's counties are very productive, and extend along the roadsides in an unbroken line for fifty miles.

The climate varies considerably in the different counties. The western counties average from six to eight degrees warmer than the eastern. In Annapolis county, for instance, the mercury in the coldest winters rarely falls below zero. The coldest season is from the last week in December until the first week in March. The springs are tedious, the summer heats being for a brief season excessive; vegetation is singularly rapid, and the autumn is delightful.

Fogs are frequent in summer on the shores of the Bay of Fundy, but extend a short distance only into the interior, and where the air in summer is much warmer than on the coast.

Fever and ague, those curses of some of the South-western States, are unknown, and there is no peculiar disease, epidemic or otherwise, that can claim Nova Scotia as its home.

The south-eastern coast of Nova Scotia is remarkable for the number of its capacious harbors, there being no fewer than twelve ports capable of receiving ships of the line, and fourteen of sufficient depth for merchantmen between Halifax and Cape Canso, a distance of not more than 110 miles. There are also some excellent harbors on the south-west coast and on the north side of the Province. The island of Cape Breton is second only to Nova Scotia proper in the number and capacity of its harbors. The Big Bras d'Or is one grand harbor, while around the coast and in the Strait of Canso there are many fine harbors.

Nova Scotia is beautifully diversified with rivers and lakes, covering an area estimated at 3,000 square miles.

The lakes of Cape Breton are much larger and more important. The principal of these, however, are inland seas, rather than lakes. The Great Bras d'Or Lake is a magnificent expanse of water, of great depth, about fifty miles in length, and abounding with the best quality of fish. Of the rivers of Nova Scotia, fifteen flow into Northumberland Strait, four into St. George's Bay, seventeen into the Atlantic, and twenty-four into the Bay of Fundy. The most important are the Shubenacadie, the Avon, and the Annapolis, flowing into the Bay of Fundy; the St. Mary's, Musquodoboit, La Have, and Liverpool, flowing into the Atlantic. All the rivers are, with few exceptions, navigable for coasting vessels for distances varying from two to twenty miles.

The Province of Nova Scotia is rich in geological resources, all the rocks from the crystalline granites up to the new sandstone series being here met with. In the isthmus connecting the peninsula with New Brunswick, the underlying rocks consist of grey, red, and buff-colored sandstones of the coal-measures, containing innumerable seams of good bituminous coal, many of which are of sufficient magnitude to be profitably worked. Lofty cliffs abutting on the sea-coast at the South Joggins, present the most beautiful sectional profiles of the coal-bearing strata, with curious fossils, both of vegetable and animal origin. Coal is elsewhere found, more abundantly in Pictou County and on the island of Cape Breton. New and valuable mines have also been recently opened at Spring Hill, and a railway built to connect the mines with the Intercolonial Railway, and with Parrsboro.

The gold yield of Nova Scotia, from the first working of the mines in 1860 to the close of 1872 was about £948,000 stg., and has steadily increased since that time.

The manufactures of Nova Scotia are yet but very limited; although with her immense advantages of coal and position, she must in time become the leading manufacturing Province of North America.

Coarse flannels, bed-linen, blankets, carpets and tweeds are manufactured. Tanning is carried on to some extent; and in the towns and villages, boots, shoes, saddlery, harness, household furniture, and agricultural implements are made in large quantities. In the neighborhood of Halifax, tobacco, printing and wrapping paper, machinery, nails, pails, fuse, gunpowder, carriages, and some other articles are manufactured.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia is highly favorable to commercial pursuits, and as the natural resources become more fully developed there is no doubt her commerce will very largely increase. The imports within the last decade have on some occasions exceeded, and in others very nearly approached \$12,000,000; the exports averaging, during the same period, two-thirds of that sum. The largest portion of the exports were drawn from the fishing and mining interests. If we except Newfoundland, Nova Scotia may be said to possess the finest fisheries in the world. There is no port of its coast of 1000 miles, where a profitable fishery may not be pursued. Its bays and harbors, and inland

lakes and rivers, teem with salmon, cod, halibut, haddock, mackerel, herring, shad, lobsters, etc. The value of fish caught last year amounted to \$5,000,000; number of men employed in the fisheries, over 18,000.

Ship-building is very extensively engaged in in Nova Scotia. On the 1st of January, 1879, there were registered in the ports of Nova Scotia 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of very nearly half a million of tons, being over two-fifths in number and tonnage of the total registry of the Dominion, and placing Nova Scotia at the head of all the Provinces in this respect.

There are 318 miles of railway in operation in the Province. The Intercolonial proceeds from Halifax to Amherst, 138 miles, and thence to St. John, N.B., and from Truro to Pictou, 52 miles, and Springhill branch, 4 miles. The Windsor and Annapolis proceeds from Windsor Junction to Annapolis, 116 miles. The extension of the latter road to Yarmouth is projected. Another line, to run from New Glasgow to Louisburg, is building. The Parrsboro road is also being constructed. Louisburg is one of the finest harbors in the island of Cape Breton. It is open all the year round, and admirably adapted as a winter port.

The public affairs of the Province are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members, elected every four years. The laws are dispensed by a Supreme Court, composed of a chief and nine assistant justices, a Court of Error, of Vice-Admiralty, and of Marriage and Divorce. In each county there is a Court of Probate, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

Education is free to the children of all classes in Nova Scotia. There are numerous public schools and academies, besides a normal and model school, several convents and six colleges—namely: Dalhousie College and University, St. Mary's College (R. C.), and the Presbyterian College, Halifax; Acadia College (Baptist), Wolfville; St. Francis College (R. C.), Antigonish; and King's College and University, Windsor. The latter, belonging to the Church of England, was founded in 1787.

There are two Roman Catholic dioceses in the Province—the Archdiocese of Halifax and the Diocese of Arichat; and one Church of England—Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Nova Scotia contains all the elements of wealth and future greatness, and is the nearest Province of the Dominion to the motherland; in other respects she also comes nearer than any of the other Provinces: in soil, in climate, and mineral productions; in her situation, nearly surrounded by water; in her laws and institutions; and in the character, energy, and impulses of the people. She is also one of the oldest of the colonies; her population is dense. As such she offers excellent opportunities to immigrants of a class that have a limited capital to employ in agriculture, and who would prefer farming lands of their own in preference to those of other people, and paying as much in rent in a single year as would buy the fee simple of an estate there. For this class of people Nova Scotia offers better opportunities than any of the western countries.

The chief cities and towns are Halifax, Yarmouth, Sydney, C. B.; Pictou, Windsor, New Glasgow, Truro.

### HALIFAX.

Halifax, the chief commercial city and political capital of Nova Scotia, was founded in the year 1749, by the Lords of Trade, and was named in compliment to George Montague, Earl of Halifax, then at the head of the Board. The scheme for the establishment of the town is said to have originated with the people of Massachusetts, who used as an argument for the formation of the settlement, the growing encroachments of the French upon the territory of Acadia. A plan submitted to the government in 1748 being warmly supported by Lord Halifax, received the royal assent, and the sum of £40,000 sterling being voted by Parliament in furtherance of the under-



taking a fleet of thirteen transports accompanied by the sloop-of-war *Sphinx* set sail for Chebucto in the early part of May, 1749, arriving on the 14th day of July following. The colony consisted of 2,376 souls under the control of Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, M.P., with the title of Captain-General and Governor of Nova Scotia.

On the day of arrival, but previous to debarkation, civil government was organized on board the *Beaufort* by the election of and swearing in of the following Councilors: Col. Paul Mascarene, Capt. Edward Howe, Capt. John Gordon, Benj. Greene, John Salisbury, and Hugh Davidson; and the balance of the day was spent in festivities and rejoicing. The table around which this Council sat is still preserved in the City Council Chamber. The city was laid out as at present by Messrs. Bruce and Morris, Government Engineers, the same year.

Palisades and blockhouses were at once built, and the French and Indian residents of the locality came in and tendered their allegiance to the Governor. Dartmouth, the chief suburb, was settled next year (1750) by 350 immigrants per ship *Aldaby*; and during the fall and winter of 1751-2, 1,958 German immigrants arrived in the colony, 1,500 of whom, however, embarked in June, 1763, to Mahone Bay, where they afterwards built the Town of Lunenburg.

The great importance attributed to Halifax by the home authorities may be judged from the fact that during the first seven years of its existence the Government had expended over £560,000 stg. in its settlement. Its importance as a military and naval station were early recognized, and the fleet and troops sent out under Howe and Linden for the capture of Louisburg, made this place their rendezvous: while it was again the resort of the army and navy under Wolfe in 1759; and in 1763 quite a large force was again assembled here, ever since which time it has been a military and naval station of lesser or greater importance, but generally the chief, and at present the only one of the Imperial Government, in that portion of British North America now included in the Dominion.

It is protected by a large number of very strong fortifications, and has a noble harbor, which has been pronounced by the very highest authorities as "one of the best in the world." It is easy of access for ships of every class, is capacious enough to afford anchorage for all the navies of Europe, and is so situated as to afford protection from every wind. It runs over fifteen miles inland, and after passing the city, and narrowing considerably about three quarters of a mile above the city, suddenly expands into Bedford Basin, a beautiful sheet of water covering an area of nine square miles, completely shut in from the sea and affording good anchorage throughout, with from four to thirty fathoms of water.

At the north end of the city is a large dockyard for the accommodation of British ships of war. It covers fourteen acres, and is one of the finest dockyards in the British Colonies.

Though Halifax proper is not a manufacturing city, Dartmouth, its chief suburb, contains over half a dozen large iron foundries and machine shops, in some of which steam engines and the heaviest description of machinery are constructed. Richmond, another suburb, contains railway machine shops, several tobacco factories, piano factories, cabinet factories, fuse and powder mills, and several large nail factories, while both places contain a large number of establishments representing varied industries, including the manufacture of agricultural implements, cordage, boots and shoes, cotton and woollen goods, all descriptions of wooden ware, soap and candles, leather, paper, sugar refineries, breweries and distilleries.

The religious and educational institutions are in every way worthy of the place. There are twenty-six churches (including Episcopal and Roman Catholic cathedrals), one university, one non-sectarian and three theological (Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic) colleges, two commercial colleges, one convent, a grammar school, a large number of public schools, some of which are

elegantly built structures, seven asylums and hospitals, and a number of national and benevolent societies. There are seven chartered banks, three savings banks, a number of private bankers, several building societies and insurance associations, fifteen newspapers and periodicals, three public halls, over twenty hotels, and a vast number of mercantile establishments, many of which compare favorably with anything in their line on the American continent.

Halifax is the nearest Canadian city to Europe and the markets of the Old World; is the "winter port" of the Dominion; is the eastern terminus of the Intercolonial, and of a railway system having connections with all chief points in Canada and the United States; and has extensive steam communication by sea with all leading ports of Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain and Continental Europe. The population of the city proper in 1871 was 29,582; at the present time, with its suburbs, it exceeds 40,000.

WINDSOR.—A large and flourishing town situated on the river Avon, at the head of Minas basin. Ship-building is extensively carried on. Immense quantities of gypsum or plaster of Paris, existing in beds and in veins, are quarried in the vicinity. It is chiefly used in the United States for Agricultural purposes. Windsor possesses one of the best educational institutions in the Province, King's College, founded in 1787, and chartered by His Majesty George III., in 1802. It is the western terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway, and the north-eastern terminus of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Trains run daily in connection with the steamers from Annapolis to St. John, New Brunswick. Population, 2,715.

YARMOUTH.—A wealthy and flourishing town on the Atlantic and south-western coast. It is the second town in importance in Nova Scotia, not exactly in population, but in the wealth and enterprise of its inhabitants. A large ship-building and fishing trade is carried on, and it is the second port in the whole Dominion in its registered tonnage, ranking between St John and Halifax, with 422 vessels, of 124,741 tons, showing an average tonnage per vessel more than twice as great as Halifax, owing to the greater number of ships and large sea-going vessels.

It is increasing in ship-building importance yearly, and its general commercial importance will be largely increased on the completion of the railway to Annapolis, giving it direct land communication with Halifax, St. John, Montreal, and the United States. The town possesses several handsome buildings, churches, educational institutions, three banks, etc. Population, 5,235.

PICTOU.—A wealthy and flourishing town, the third in importance in the Province, on the north side of Pictou harbor. It stands upon a steep hill-side, making a good appearance from the water, and is surrounded by fine scenery. The principal trade is in coal, the produce of the Albion mines being conveyed and largely exported from here: The harbor is safe and commodious. Ship-building is carried on. There are several steam saw and grist mills, two steam carding mills, two tobacco factories, an iron foundry, and several tanneries. Logan's tannery, distant three miles, is one of the largest in the Dominion. Splendid freestone quarries are worked near the town. Pictou has many fine public buildings, churches, schools, court-houses, a county academy, masonic and other halls. Prince Edward Island Steam Navigation Co.'s mail steamers ply between here and Charlottetown. Gulf steamers run weekly from Pictou to Quebec, calling at intermediate ports. A steamship line runs direct hence to Montreal fortnightly. A steam ferry plies constantly between Pictou and Fisher's Grant, the terminus of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,462.

SYDNEY, C. B.—A flourishing and important town, pleasantly situated on the south-west arm of the harbor. This was the seat of government when Cape Breton was a separate colony. The principal trade is in coal. The important mines at Cow Bay, Bridgeport, Langan, Glace Bay, and Port Caledonia are within a few hours' drive by

stage. A railway, twelve miles long, to the International Co.'s mines at Bridgeport, has been put in operation at a cost of \$800,000. The terminus is on the eastern side of the harbor, within two and three-quarter miles by land from the town. It is proposed by an English company to construct another line to connect with the other mining localities on the coast. Cattle and butter are largely exported to Halifax, Newfoundland, Miquelon, and St. Pierre. There are six churches here of different denominations, besides several fine buildings. The court-house is considered one of the best in the Province. Pop. 2,900.

TRURO.—A wealthy and flourishing town, two miles above the head of Cobequid Bay, on a handsome and picturesque site. Its first inhabitants were Acadians; after them it was settled by Irish and Scotch. The country contains rich iron mines. A large market is held here regularly. The chief pursuit of the inhabitants is farming. Fishing and ship-building are also carried on. The provincial normal school is located here. An extensive boot and shoe factory employs a large number of men. The Intercolonial Railway forms a junction here with the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 3,999.

NEW GLASGOW.—A flourishing and picturesque town on the East River, township of Egerton, county of Pictou. It contains two foundries, several tanneries, a pottery, and steam bakery. The Albion, Acadia, International and Nova Scotia coal mines are in the immediate vicinity. Ship-building is carried on. Several of the largest ships hailing from Nova Scotia were constructed here. It is a station of the Nova Scotia Railway. Population, 2,499.

There are a number of other flourishing towns throughout the Province, the chief of which are Amherst, with a population of 3,606; Antigonish, 3,319; Dartmouth, 4,358; Liverpool, 3,104; Lunenburg, 3,129; Shelburne, 2,789; and St. Andrews, 2,297. All the above figures (Nova Scotia) are taken from the census reports of 1871. In a number of instances the population has very materially increased since then; while in others it has remained stationary or nearly so, though on the whole the improvement has been of a satisfactory nature:

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND is situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° and 47° 7' N. latitude, and 62° and 64° 27' W. longitude. It is washed by the Gulf on the north, and separated by Northumberland Strait from New Brunswick on the east, and Nova Scotia on the south. Greatest length, 130 miles; breadth, thirty-four miles—in its narrowest part, near the centre, it is only four miles wide. Area, 2,134 miles, or 1,365,760 acres. The coast-line presents a remarkable succession of large bays and projecting headlands. The largest bays are those of Richmond on the north-west; Egmont on the south-west; Hillsborough on the south, and Cardigan on the east. These bays, by penetrating into the land from opposite directions, form narrow isthmuses which make a natural division of the island into three distinct peninsulas. This natural division has been adopted as the basis of a nearly corresponding civil division into Prince's County in the west, Queen's County in the centre, and King's County in the east.

The surface of Prince Edward Island undulates gently, nowhere rising so high as to become mountainous, or sinking so low as to form a monotonous flat. At one time the whole island was covered with a dense forest of beech, birch, maple, poplar, spruce, fir, hemlock, larch, and cedar; and though destructive fires, lumbering, and cultivation have made large gaps in it, a considerable part of the original forest still remains. The whole island is eminently agricultural and pastoral. The soil consists generally of a light reddish loam, sometimes approaching to a strong clay, but more frequently of a light and sandy texture. The prevailing rock is a reddish sandstone, but a large part of the surface is alluvial



and entirely free from stone. No minerals of the least consequence have yet been discovered, and even limestone and gypsum appear to be wanting. The climate is much milder than that of the adjoining continent, and the air, generally free from the fogs which spread along the shores of Nova Scotia, is remarkably salubrious.

The scenery is charming, small game, wild fowl, and fish abundant, and the island should become popular as a Canadian summer resort.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, and oats; all of these abundant and of excellent quality; peas and beans are equally good, and potatoes and turnips are nowhere surpassed. The land not cultivable consists of soft, spongy turf, or deep layer of wet, black mould, which may prove valuable for fuel. The fisheries are very valuable, especially on the north coast, which is much frequented by mackerel and cod. The manufactures are chiefly for domestic use. Ship-building is prosecuted with considerable enterprise, and is yearly increasing in magnitude and importance.

More than in name Prince Edward Island is a "Maritime Province," there having been over 25,000 tons of new shipping built in single years in her ports, since her admission to the Confederation.

As may be imagined, the fisheries interests command a very large share of attention, not only from the inhabitants but from the outside world.

The imports consist almost entirely of manufactured articles of various kinds, and the exports of fish, grain and potatoes. The former last year came within a trifle of \$2,000,000. The exports generally exceed the imports by several hundred thousand dollars, and it may be remarked that this is the only Province in the Dominion to which this statement applies.

The products of the fisheries fluctuate very much, varying all the way from one-quarter of a million to nearly a million dollars yearly.

The following table shows the counties, with the capital of each:

Counties.	Capital.
Queen's .....	Charlottetown
King's .....	Georgetown.
Prince .....	Summerside.

These counties are divided into sixty-seven townships and three royalties. The inhabitants consist of descendants of Scottish, Irish, Acadian, French English, and other settlers.

The free school system was introduced in 1853. There are about 400 district schools, 17 grammar schools, various private schools, a normal and model school, and 3 colleges—Prince of Wales (Protestant), St. Dunstan's (Roman Catholic), and the Wesleyan College. It is the law of the island that the Bible be read in the public schools.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia exercises episcopal authority over the island. The Roman Catholics have one diocese, Charlottetown.

Prince Edward Island has telegraphic communication with the continent of America and Europe by means of a submarine cable, eleven miles in length, connecting the island with New Brunswick.

In 1872 the building of a railway to connect Charlottetown with the principal places on the island was commenced. This railway was opened in 1874, and is 201 miles in length, viz.: Trunk line, from Cascumpeque to Georgetown, 143 miles; western extension, from Cascumpeque to Tignish, 18 miles; eastern branch, from Mount Stewart to Souris, 40 miles.

The Prince Edward Island Railway now extends nearly the whole length of the island, from Tignish on the north, to Georgetown and Souris Harbor on the east, connecting also with Summerside (Bedque Harbor) and Charlottetown on the south. Summerside is about three and a-half hours' run by steamer from Point du Chene, the northern terminus of the New Brunswick railways. Charlottetown is about sixty miles or five hours' run by steamer from Pictou, the northern terminus of the Nova Scotia railways. Tignish and Cascumpeque are depots of the Gulf fisheries.

Georgetown and Souris harbors are open in the fall generally for two or three weeks after the other ports are closed by ice. The construction of the railway now enables shippers in all parts of the island to take advantage of this important addition to the open season.

During the season of navigation there is tri-weekly communication with Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N. B., in addition to which there are steamers connecting with Quebec and the Gulf ports to the north, and Halifax and Boston to the south. The Baie Verte Canal, now projected, will greatly facilitate communication with the Bay of Fundy and the New England ports. Navigation generally closes about the middle of December, and is resumed about the end of April or beginning of May. During this time mails and passengers are conveyed across the Strait in ice-boats, which ply between Cape Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. The passage is not at all times safe, and it is believed that powerful steamers might keep the navigation open nearly all, if not all, the year round—an undertaking which the Dominion Government have, by the terms of union, bound themselves to inaugurate.

The public affairs of Prince Edward Island are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of nine members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty representatives. Justice is administered according to the laws of England.

The total population of the island in 1871 was 94,021, an increase of 13,160 since 1861, and of 89,921 since it became a British possession (1758); and it is now estimated at upwards of 105,000.

CHARLOTTETOWN, the capital of Prince Edward Island, is prettily situated on gently rising ground, looking toward the south, parish of Charlotte, county of Queen's. It is on the north side of the East River, near its junction with the North and West Rivers. The town is lighted by gas, and is well laid out; the streets cross each other at right angles, and several of them are 100 feet wide. The harbor is safe and commodious. The colonial building is the most handsome edifice in the place. It is built of Nova Scotia freestone, and cost over \$85,000. The other principal buildings are the new post-office, court-house, market, athenæum, public hall, exchange, drill-shed; Prince of Wales, St. Dunstan's and Methodist colleges; normal school, convent, lunatic asylum, gaol, government house.

There are also four banks, a savings bank, a woollen factory, iron foundry, ship-building yards, etc.

The merchants are enterprising and wealthy, and a very large export trade is done here with Great Britain and the United States.

An immense impetus would be given to the trade of Charlottetown by the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Population, over 12,000.

SUMMERSIDE, the second town of importance on the island, is situated on Bedque Bay, and, on the Prince Edward Island Railway, forty miles north-west of Charlottetown, forty-five miles north-east of Shediac. It has an excellent harbor with good anchorage for the largest vessels, and contains churches of seven denominations, three banks, a public hall, market, convent, schools, and several mills and factories.

Ship-building is carried on to a large extent, and eggs, potatoes, oysters, sheep, horses, and oats are extensively exported. Summerside has daily communication, in summer, by steamer with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In Bedque Bay, opposite the town, is a beautiful island of about 200 acres, on which has been erected a fine hotel capable of accommodating 600 guests, and which is a favorite summer resort. A steam ferry runs between the island and the town. The Prince Edward Island Railway has a first-class station, engine-house, and car-sheds in the town. Population, nearly 5,000.

Georgetown and Alberton are also rapidly rising towns, with a population of about 1,500 and 1,000 respectively.

## MANITOBA.

The whole of the vast territory hitherto held by the Hudson Bay Company, under Royal Charter issued in the twenty-second year of the reign of Charles II., and transferred to the Imperial Government on the 1st day of December, 1869 (the company receiving an indemnity from the Canadian Government of £300,000 sterling), was by order of H. M. the Queen in Council, dated 23rd day of June, 1870, admitted into the union or Dominion of Canada.

The portion of the territory hitherto known as the Selkirk or Red River Settlement has been erected into a Province, to be called the Province of Manitoba.

It is bounded on the south by the United States, and on the north, east, and west by the North-West Territories of the Dominion. It extends from 49° to 50° 30' north latitude, and from 96° to 99° west longitude, and comprises an area of 14,340 square miles, or 9,177,600 acres.

The name *Manitoba*, taken from a large lake, a part of which lies in the Province, is a contraction made by the old French Canadian *voyageurs*, of the Cree word *Manitowaban*. *Manitou* signifies *supernatural, divine, spirit*; and *waban* means a *strait*. As the waters of a strait in that lake are agitated in an unusual way, the Indians believed formerly there was therein something supernatural, a spirit that moved them, and they called the lake *Manitowaban*.

The agricultural capabilities of its soil cannot be exceeded for many things. The most part of the Province is prairie land, diversified by groups of elm, ash, oak, poplar, basswood, and ash-leaf maple. It is a rich, black mould, resting partly on a limestone formation and partly on a thick coat of hard clay. Manure, not indispensable at first, is as useful here as elsewhere. It has not been used much so far, on account of the large amount of land possessed by each of the inhabitants, which circumstance enables them to sow the same grain several years running. Wheat ripens in 110 days, and gives an average return of twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre. All kinds of garden vegetables, as well as oats, barley, Indian corn, hops, flax, hemp, potatoes, and other root-crops are easily raised. The grassy savannas of Red River afford unlimited pasturage ranges, as long as unploughed. The authority of the scientific gentlemen connected with the Pacific Railway surveys exists for the statement that a large part of this Province is excelled by no portion of America as a cereal-producing country, and for the generally exceeding beauty of the newly-surveyed districts.

Though the winter is cold, it is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere. A population more healthy than the Manitobans cannot be met anywhere.

The Province is provided with a liberal homestead law, which exempts (with stock, implements, &c.) 160 acres of land. Every male adult is entitled to 160 of "homestead" land free (except such as are included in the various reserves); and a further 160 acres of "pre-emption" land at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per acre, according to the "belt" in which it is situated, these "belts" running parallel to the Pacific Railway, and prices varying according to their respective distances therefrom. Two sections in each township, or one-eighteenth part of the whole, is reserved for school purposes.

The great problem of a future fuel supply which stared the country in the face as soon as the timber limits along the river "bottoms" should become exhausted, has been satisfactorily solved by the recent discoveries of coal on both the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. Indications give promise of an inexhaustible supply, and actual experiment has demonstrated its superior quality.

The chief rivers of the Province are the Red River and Assiniboine. The former takes its rise in Otter Tail and Traverse Lakes, Minnesota, running northward a distance of over 700 miles and emptying into Lake Winnipeg 105 miles from the U.S. boundary; but on account of the crookedness of the stream, its length in Canadian territory exceeds 200 miles. The Assiniboine takes its



rise some 400 miles west-by-north of Winnipeg (where it forms a confluence with the Red River), but on account of its winding course it is over 600 miles in length. It flows for the first 400 miles of its course in a generally south-east-by-eastern direction, receiving in that distance five important tributaries from the north side, each from 50 to 150 miles in length. At the "elbow," 220 miles (by river) from its mouth, it receives its chief tributary, the Qu'Appelle, from the right bank, and flows thence almost due east till it mingles its waters with those of the Red River at Fort Garry.

Manitoba is very rapidly assuming the status of one of the most important Provinces in the Dominion. Every part of the Province possesses a volume of interest: but the chief of all centres in Fort Garry, now the city of Winnipeg, and the commercial, as well as the political capital. This was one of the earliest points of settlement of the Lord Selkirk colony in the very first years of the present century. On account of its favorable geographical position it was early made the chief post of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, and such it still remains. The whole trade of the place was almost exclusively confined to the Hudson Bay Company's business until a few years previous to the transfer of the Company's territory to the Dominion in 1870; and even at that date it was a place of no importance, having but a single street, with no buildings of any size or value, and a general trade which amounted to little or nothing. Within a single decade it has become a handsome, well-built city of about 15,000 inhabitants, with wide streets, lined with brick and stone buildings which would do no discredit to any city of the Continent. In regard to its commercial attributes, Winnipeg is on all hands admitted as the briskest city in the Dominion, more business being transacted there, in proportion to its population, than in any other.

The chief historical incidents in connection with Winnipeg, since its original settlement, were the "Red River Rebellion" in 1870, the principal features of which (including the Presidency of Riel, the imprisonment of Canadians, the execution of Scott, the capture of Fort Garry by the military expedition under the then Col. Woolsley, and the flight of the insurgent chiefs) are still fresh in the minds of all Canadians; the incorporation of the place as a city, in 1873; the building of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific Railway; and the final decision of the Dominion Government to build the main line of the Pacific through and directly westward from the city, crossing the Red River by a magnificent iron bridge.

The city has several very fine hotels, one of which cost over \$100,000 to build. The Christian denominations all have churches, some of them very imposing structures. There are three theological colleges, "Manitoba" (Presbyterian), "St. Boniface" (Roman Catholic), and "St. Johns" (Episcopalian). There is an excellent Fire Department, with several steam fire-engines; national, benevolent, and society organizations of every description, including several Masonic and Oddfellows Lodges; three daily and several weekly newspapers; and a number of literary and scientific societies. It is the great commercial metropolis of the Canadian North-West, and its warehouses are filled with the products of every clime; while among its merchants are some of the most successful traders of this generation.

Besides the "Government House" and public offices of the Province, Winnipeg contains a number of edifices owned by the Dominion Government; including the Post-Office and Government Savings Bank, the Pacific Railway Offices; the Custom House, and the Dominion Land Office. The City Hall and Central School are very fine buildings, while the prospective public improvements include a North-Western University, Gas Works, and a water supply on the most approved modern principles.

Although Winnipeg is by far the most important and populous city in the whole North-West, yet Manitoba

contains a large number of prosperous and rapidly-growing towns in almost every portion, especially those bordering the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. Among the chief of these are:

BAIE ST. PAUL, on the Assiniboine, 30 miles above Winnipeg, containing churches, schools, several stores, &c., &c., and a population of 1,200.

BLUMENORT, a Mennonite village in section 35, Township 7, Range 6 East, contains steam grist and saw mills, church, school and custom house.

EMERSON, a newly incorporated city on the east bank of the Red River, just north of the U. S. boundary, is the southern terminus of the Pembina Branch. It already contains a population exceeding 2,000, and is growing very fast. It is a port of entry, and contains Custom House and Dominion Lands Office. All the attributes of the most prosperous eastern railway towns are to be found here, including the very best ecclesiastical and educational institutions, mail, telegraph and express facilities, and a daily and several weekly newspapers.

GLADSTONE, in Township 14, Range 11 West, on White Mud River, contains grist and saw mills, hotels, stores, churches, schools, &c., and a population of about 600.

HEADINGLEY, one of the most flourishing settlements on the Assiniboine, 13 miles above Winnipeg, contains several churches, school, mills, hotels, stores, &c., &c. Population, 1,200.

KILDONAN, the oldest of Lord Selkirk's settlements (named from the native parish of its first settlers), a flourishing town on the right bank of the Red River, five miles below Winnipeg, with a population of 700 or over, and very many of the attributes of our older eastern towns, including religious and educational institutions, literary, scientific, national and other societies, as found in the best towns of Ontario.

MORRIS, a town on the Red River, 24 miles north of the U. S. boundary: although only laid out in 1877, this town's present population already approaches 1,000, with five or six churches, schools, mills, factories, warehouses, hotels, etc., etc.

POPLAR POINT, on the Assiniboine, at the junction of the Portage and Lake Manitoba roads, 45 miles west of Winnipeg, is a flourishing town with 500 of a population, and all the attributes of prosperous villages generally of similar size.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, the county seat of Marquette West, is the most important point in western Manitoba. It has a population of nearly 1,500 and has daily stage connection with Winnipeg, 60 miles eastward. It has five or six churches, schools, mills, hotels, etc., etc., and every characteristic of the prosperous place which it is.

RAPID CITY, on the Little Saskatchewan, though only settled the present season, promises to be a very flourishing town, and ere long a railroad centre of considerable importance, being the contemplated junction of several proposed railway lines to the west, north-west and south-west.

SELKIRK, named from the nobleman who formed the Red River Colony, is 24 miles down the river from Winnipeg, which place it seriously threatened to supplant as the chief commercial metropolis, until the final decision of the general government gave the latter city the main line of the Pacific Railway. Selkirk is the terminus of what is now a branch of the Pacific, being originally designed as the main line and built thus far. It contains a population of several thousand, has newspapers, schools, churches, mills, factories, etc., etc., in profusion, and two daily boats to and from Winnipeg during the season of navigation.

STONEWALL, 26 miles west of Selkirk, and 6 miles north of the Provincial Penitentiary, though only settled in 1877, is already a thriving and promising town, containing flour and grist mills, several churches, schools, stores and factories.

ST. ANDREWS, in the parish of the same name, is on

the Red River, 16 miles below Winnipeg. It is one of the earliest Scotch settlements, and is the county seat of Lisgar County. It has a population of nearly 2,000, and is well supplied with all the facilities of modern civilization, including churches, schools, mills, shops, factories, stores and hotels.

ST. BONIFACE, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine, opposite Winnipeg, is one of the most important points in the Province, now containing a population approaching 2,000, which is being constantly and rapidly augmented. It was for a time the terminus of the Pembina branch of the Canada Pacific. There is a Roman Catholic cathedral at this place, which is the Metropolitan See of the North-West. It has a college, ladies' academy, large hospital and an orphan asylum, some very handsome buildings—public and private, a number of mills, several good hotels, and a French newspaper, *Le Metis*. It will undoubtedly soon become a part of Winnipeg, to which city it already virtually belongs.

There are several quite populous parishes along the Assiniboine and Red Rivers, in each of which there are towns of more or less importance, generally of the same name, including, St. Clements, 22 miles distant from Winnipeg; St. Charles, 9 miles; St. Francois Xavier, 25 miles; St. James, 3 miles; St. Johns, just north of the city; St. Norbert, at the mouth of the La Salle, on the Red River, and St. Paul's, north of Kildonan. St. Norbert Village is the county seat of Provencher, and is a very prosperous and rapidly growing town.

WEST LYNNE (Pembina), on the west side of Red River, adjacent to the United States boundary, was at one time a place of much greater importance than at present, being the outport of customs for the entire North-West, but since the completion of the railway to Emerson it has temporarily declined. The river, however, is being bridged, and the recent erection of important buildings, warehouses, &c., by the Hudson Bay Company and others, promise it a new lease of life.

There are many other places of great promise which are filling up as fast as a continuous living stream from the East can fill them, and which before another year will eclipse the present status of many of those already described, therefore we can scarcely form an estimate of what the next decade will do for a Province already embracing so many flourishing and rapidly growing settlements, and which but ten years ago (1870, when the transfer was effected from the Hudson Bay Company to Canada) contained the insignificant population of 11,953, and this, too, including the whole North-West, whose present population aside from that of Manitoba, is now variously estimated at from 50,000 to 100,000.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

This large possession of the Dominion of Canada includes all that portion of British North America outside the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, and the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic Ocean, on the east by the Atlantic, on the west by the Pacific, and on the south by parts of the Dominion of Canada and the United States. Area estimated at 2,750,000 square miles.

This immense district was, until 1870, known as the Hudson Bay Territory, so named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the bay in 1610, and perished on its shores. It was governed by the Hudson Bay Company, by whom it was divided into four large departments or regions, subdivided into thirty-three districts, including 155 posts. The government was administered by a Chief Governor and Council, and the various departments by Chief Factors and Chief Traders. The Northern department, which included all the establishments in the far



north and frozen region, comprised the valley of the Mackenzie River, and the country between that sterile region and the Rocky Mountains, north of Lake Athabasca. The Southern department extended on both sides of James' Bay, and along the south shores of Hudson's Bay, as far north as Cape Churchill, and inland to the ridge which forms the northern boundary of Quebec and Ontario, and to Lakes Winnipeg, Deer, and Wollaston. The Montreal department included the country in the neighborhood of Montreal, up the Ottawa River, and along the north shore of the St. Lawrence to Esquimaux Bay; and the Columbia department comprehended all that immense extent of country to the west of the Rocky Mountains, now the Province of British Columbia.

The North-West Territories now have a separate Lieutenant-Governor, the capital being at Battleford, and the government of the Territories is of a quasi-military character, chiefly under the jurisdiction—subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor—of the North-West Mounted Police. During the incumbency of the Mackenzie Administration, a portion of what is generally known as the "North-West" (between Ontario and Manitoba) was set off as the new Province of Keewatin; but the arbitration then pending between the Ontario and Dominion Governments subsequently resulted in the greater part of the territory in question being awarded to Ontario, a decision which of course put an end to the scheme of a new Province.

The North-West Territories are watered by numerous lakes and rivers. The principal rivers are the Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Abbitibi, East Main and Great Whale rivers, flowing into Hudson's Bay; the Mackenzie, Coppermine and Great Fish rivers, flowing into the Arctic Ocean; the Saskatchewan, Assiniboine, and Red rivers, falling into Lake Winnipeg; and the Caniapusaw (or Koksoak) and Natwakame rivers, falling into Hudson's Straits. The Mackenzie is one of the greatest rivers in the world. It is 2,500 miles long, and flows through a fertile and finely wooded country, skirted by metalliferous hills, and with coal-measures cropping out near the surface throughout three-fourths of the area drained by it. According to the best computation, it drains an area of 443,000 square miles. The Coppermine River is very rich in copper ore and galena. The Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles long, and its tributaries, drain an area of 353,000 square miles. The principal lakes are the Great Bear, Great Slave, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, Winnipegosis, Clear Water, Nelson, Deer, Wollaston, North Lined, Mistassini, and Abbitibi. Great Bear Lake is 250 miles long and about as wide. Great Slave Lake is 300 miles long and 50 wide. Lake Athabasca is 200 miles long and 20 to 40 wide. Lake Winnipeg is 280 miles long and 5 to 57 miles wide. Lake of the Woods 75 miles long by 60 miles wide, and Lake Mistassini about the size of Lake Ontario.

The numerous and recent surveys for the Pacific Railway have confirmed all that has ever been written of the vast extent of the agricultural capabilities of the North-west Territories, or at least 600,000 to 700,000 square miles of them. The fertile belt of the Saskatchewan alone contains an area of 64,400 square miles, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and, on an average, eighty miles broad. But the best and largest wheat area is beyond the Saskatchewan, namely, the valleys of the Athabasca and Peace rivers to the very western (the Pacific) slope of the Rocky Mountains, along the Peace River Pass to latitude 60° N. Near the foot of the Rocky Mountains there is an area of 300,000,000 acres beyond the supposed limit of the fertile belt of the North-West. The Saskatchewan is partially wooded, and abounds with the most beautiful herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This extraordinary belt, more than one-third of which is at once available for the purposes of the agriculturist, is capable of sustaining a population of 90,000,000. This region in winter is not more severe than in Ontario; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring com-

mences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is 5' of latitude farther to the south.

Snow is never excessive in depth; while in the richest tracts the natural pasturage is so abundant that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their food during the winter.

Travellers describe this region as magnificent, with the surface of the ground covered with flowers, such as roses, hyacinths, tiger-lilies, and blue-bells, half hidden in the luxuriant grass.

The rivers and lakes west of Lake Superior are bordered by rich prairies and splendid woods. A splendid stream (Rainy River, 100 miles long) empties Lac la Pluie into the Lake of the Woods, and must one day be the highway of a great settlement, with towns on its borders and steamboats on its bosom.

On Peace River groves of poplars and pines vary the scene, and their intervals are enlivened with vast herds of elk and buffaloes.

About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal-bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 300 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16° of latitude, to the Arctic Ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake rivers, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine-grained, friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly. Beds of coal also crop up to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast.

When the Hudson Bay Territory was turned over to the Dominion in 1870, there was absolutely no population in that part of it now known as the North-West Territories, except some roving bands of Indians, and the few white hunters, trappers and traders, scattered sparsely from the American and Old Province boundaries to Alaska and Hudson Bay, and from Labrador to the Rocky Mountains. Ten years later, we find, in addition to a populous and already wealthy province (Manitoba, previously described), an agricultural population settled along the valleys of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers and their tributaries, which some authorities already estimate as high as 100,000 souls, a number which is so rapidly increasing as to promise ere long to outstrip even the heretofore unprecedented growth of Manitoba.

Among the very many points of interest and importance which this territory already contains, we may mention the following:

BATTLEFORD, the capital and chief station of the North-West Mounted Police, is situated on Battle River, at its confluence with the Saskatchewan. The site of the town is a plateau 200 feet above the water of the river, which is navigable to this point, to and from which Hudson Bay Company's steamers regularly ply. Government House, here situated, together with the government offices, including those of the Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, form an imposing appearance. The town is well laid out, and contains numerous buildings of more than ordinary pretensions. It has Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school, stores and mills, and a population already in excess of 500. It is even now a place of considerable commercial importance, and from its geographical position, its surroundings and its political ascendancy combined, promises to become the leading city of the North-West. It has telegraphic communication with the outside world, and the first established newspaper in the Territories—the *Battleford Herald*—is among its institutions. Altogether, it is a place of very great and peculiar interest, as well as of leading importance.

CARLETON HOUSE, or FORT CARLETON, is a Hudson Bay Company's trading post on the North Saskatchewan, 520 miles west of Winnipeg. The village itself is a smart one of several hundred people, containing churches, stores, schools, &c., while the "settlement" contains already nearly 2,000 of a population.

DUCK LAKE, 12 miles south-east of Carleton House, is becoming quite a centre of trade, and contains stores, churches, schools, &c. One school is under charge of the Grey Nuns.

EDMONTON, in lat. 53° 45' N., lon. 113° 20' W., a chief trading post of the Hudson Bay Company, consisted formerly of a fortification of red earth, enclosed by abattis, surrounded by trenches, and entered by battlemented gateways. It is now a flourishing village of from 300 to 500 population, a North-West Mounted Police station, Hudson Bay Company's post, and contains post office, four churches, several hotels, school, two grist mills, saw mill, lath and shingle mill, a number of mechanics' shops, and a good supply of mercantile establishments. It is situated on the North Saskatchewan River, 880 miles north-west from Winnipeg, and immense supplies of the best coal exist in its immediate neighborhood.

FORT ELLICE is a Hudson Bay Company's post, and now quite a considerable settlement at the junction of the Qu'Appelle with the Assiniboine, 220 miles west of Winnipeg. It is also a Mounted Police station, and a place of rapidly growing size and importance.

FORT MCLEOD, a post established by the North-West Mounted Police authorities, and named after Colonel McLeod, the commanding officer of the force, is about 850 miles almost direct west of Winnipeg, on the South Saskatchewan. It has lately become the centre of quite a prosperous and rapidly growing settlement, which promises to be one of the most important points of the North-West.

FORT Pelly, on the Assiniboine, 110 miles north of its junction with the Qu'Appelle, and 330 miles north-west of Winnipeg, is also a Mounted Police station, and the centre of a rapidly growing agricultural population.

FORT PITT, also on the North Saskatchewan, is 687 miles north-west of Winnipeg, and the headquarters of the Roman Catholic missions to the Cree Indians. The village contains a church, excellent school, store, etc.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, a French Canadian settlement near Edmonton, contains a population of between 200 and 300, and has a post office, a number of churches, several stores, etc. The best of coal is obtained in the neighborhood, and in inexhaustible quantities.

FORT VERMILLION is a H. B. Co.'s trading post and growing village on the Peace River, over 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Cereals and roots grow in this locality to the greatest possible perfection, and the promises of a rapid development of the adjacent territory are extremely encouraging.

Great anticipations are everywhere indulged in with regard to the glorious future of the North-West; and the unprecedented advance which it has already made, together with its ever-accelerating development, would seem to indicate that the most brilliant hopes are in no-wise overdrawn.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA is bounded on the north by the sixtieth parallel of latitude; east by the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; south by the United States; and west by Alaska, the Pacific Ocean, and Queen Charlotte's Sound. Length, 764½ miles; breadth about 400 miles; area, including Vancouver and other islands, 330,000 square miles.

Vancouver Island extends from lat. 48° 19' to 50° 53' N., a distance of 278 miles, along the southern portion of the mainland, from which it is separated by the Gulf of Georgia, 90 miles in width. The north entrance to the



gulf is Johnston's Strait, and the south entrance is the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, which separates the south shore of the island from the territory of the United States. Queen Charlotte Islands, lying between lat. 52° and 54° N., and long. 131° 25' and 134° W., are separated from the north portion of the coast by Queen Charlotte Sound.

The seaboard of British Columbia extends from the Straits of San Juan de Fuca to Alaska. These points are distant, on an air-line, some five hundred and fifty miles, but the coast is deeply indented by great arms of the sea at many intermediate places, so that the actual coast-line is very irregular, and will probably measure several thousand miles.

The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake, and river; is of extraordinary fertility, producing all Canadian cereals and vegetables, and fruits in larger measure than any part of even Ontario, and with a mining region at the head-waters of the Peace, Skeena, and Fraser rivers, which, though very imperfectly explored (owing to their inaccessibility to general travel), gives indications of being very rich in gold and silver. The southern and middle part includes the rich gold valley of Fraser River, and is well adapted for pasturage, and also, with irrigation, for agriculture; some parts, however, such as the Chilcotin plains, and the great and beautiful valley of the Okanagan, require no artificial irrigation, nor does any part of the seaboard.

The mineral resources of British Columbia are very great. Gold is found all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in great abundance in the Cariboo district, the yield in that one locality exceeding, in 1870, one million dollars, while the yield of the entire Province for the past ten years has exceeded twenty-two million dollars. Silver and copper are also to be had in abundance, but the mines have not as yet been very largely worked. The true wealth of the Province, however, is its coal-fields, which are inexhaustible, easy of access, and easily worked. Bituminous coal is found on the mainland and on Vancouver Island, and anthracite coal on Queen Charlotte Island.

The climate of British Columbia is mild and favorable enough to allow animals to live in the open air throughout the winter, and in many parts the plains and hills are covered with an herb called bunch-grass, which possesses highly nutritious qualities, and keeps cattle in excellent condition during the whole winter. On the coast the winter is more humid than cold. The lakes are never wholly frozen, and travel is never impeded by the snow, except in the mountain passes.

The area of the land fit for agricultural settlement is estimated at 200,000 square miles, diversified by hill and dale, and watered by numerous streams and lakes. The soil varies from a deep-black vegetable loam to a light-brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building-stone. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, apples, pears, etc., grow luxuriantly. There is abundant grass for cattle, and sheep-raising has been introduced with success.

The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, bears, lynx, marten, and beaver. The annual product of the fur trade exceeds \$250,000. Ship-building also promises to assume large proportions.

The chief river is the great Fraser River, which pursues a rapid course between steep and rocky banks, until, approaching the sea, it presents a fertile and finely wooded valley of from fifty to sixty miles in length. The total length of the Fraser River is about 700 miles. The Thompson River surpasses the Fraser in the richness of its scenery, and flows through one of the most beautiful countries in the world. The Columbia, another noble stream, enters the United States at Fort Shepherd, after a course of nearly 800 miles in British territory. Its total length is about 1,200 miles. Means of communication are very good.

Steamers ascend the Fraser River over 100 miles, to the head of navigation, and for over 450 miles beyond

this there is an excellent gravelled road, constructed by the government.

British Columbia consists of two perfectly distinct parts, the mainland above described and Vancouver Island. This island is the largest in the Pacific, being 278 miles long and forty to fifty wide. It is separated from the mainland by the Straits of Fuca, which are about sixteen miles in width, and by the Gulf of Georgia, which varies from thirty miles in width to a narrowness that is bridgeable, viz., at Valde's Island.

The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. The harbors are numerous and excellent, and Esquimaux Harbor is the naval station of the imperial government and the site of an extensive graving dock.

Burrard Inlet is the largest and finest harbor on the mainland, and also the Pacific Railway terminus.

The public affairs of British Columbia are administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, an Executive Council of five members, and a Legislative Assembly composed of twenty-five representatives elected every four years. Justice is dispensed by a chief-justice and two assistants. Education is free, and schools non-sectarian.

There is regular steam communication from Victoria to Portland and San Francisco; while telegraph lines extend from Victoria via Saanich to Swinomish, U. S., thence via Matsqui, Hope, Yale, Lytton and Quesnel to Barkerville, Cariboo, a total distance of 632 miles.

There is also a branch line from Matsqui to Burrard Inlet via New Westminster, in addition to a right of way over the line belonging to the Western Union Telegraph Company, from Swinomish to Victoria, which comprises five submarine cables. This line of telegraph, which by the Act completing the union of Columbia with Canada became the property of the Dominion, is 632 miles long, and is being extended across the entire continent.

The construction of the Canada Pacific Railway cannot fail to develop the untold resources of this Province, and add greatly to the wealth and general prosperity of the Dominion.

Though British Columbia possesses considerable tracts of fine agricultural and pastoral land, amply sufficient to produce all the food her own population is ever likely to require, yet it is not probable that she will ever hold a prominent position as an exporting agricultural country. Her chief resources are her forests, her fisheries, and her mines, and these are capable of almost unlimited development. Her gold-fields, her silver-veins, and her coal-mines are yet in their infancy; her timber trade is in a similar condition; and her fisheries, which may fairly be expected to rival those of the Atlantic Provinces, have scarcely yet extended beyond the supply of local demands.

There cannot be a doubt in the mind of any one who has visited the country, that a bright and prosperous future is in store for the Alpine Province of the great Dominion, only to be realized, however, when the iron road shall have brought her into closer communion with her elder sisters in the east.

The distance from Montreal to Victoria is over 3,600 miles, which can now be accomplished in eleven or twelve days by the San Francisco route; but by the future Canada Pacific Railway the distance will be reduced to less than 2,800 miles. The most direct route to British Columbia from England is by way of Quebec and San Francisco, the Allan line of steamers furnishing passage-tickets through from Liverpool. On arriving in Quebec, passengers proceed through to Chicago by rail, and thence by the Pacific Railway to San Francisco, whence steamers ply regularly to Victoria and New Westminster.

This colony was first established in 1858, and has since made remarkable progress. The total population is about 60,000, of whom 15,000 are whites.

VICTORIA, the capital of British Columbia, is situated near the south-east extremity of Vancouver Island, where the adjoining Strait of Fuca is 17 miles in breadth, 143 miles from Olympia (Puget's Sound), 320 miles from Portland (Oregon), and (by C. P. R.) about 2,800 miles from Montreal.

The surroundings of Victoria are singularly beautiful. To the south is a wide stretch of sea, closed in by the magnificent range of the Olympian Mountains. These mountains, the lower portion of which is shaded with a soft velvety mist, and the tops covered with snow strongly reflecting the rays of the sun, form the most prominent feature in the landscape. To the eastward is Mount Baker, which, at a distance of nearly 100 miles, rears its snowy peak far away into the clouds. To the westward is a long, wide stretch of sea, bounded on one side by the Olympian range, and on the other by the rocks and mountains of Vancouver, jutting out here and there into the Strait; while to the northward are ranges of hills and mountains, prominent among which, and within five or six miles of the town, are the peaks of Mount Tolmie and Cedar Mountain. From these heights the most beautiful panoramic views of the southern end of the island, the surrounding ocean, the Olympian range, and the coast range on the mainland far westward may be obtained.

The country in the neighborhood of Victoria is remarkably picturesque. Natural parks—in which there are numbers of fine old oaks and a profusion of ferns and wild roses—little inlets, bays, and beaches, jutting rocks, and the fine scenery of the background, combine to render it one of the most lovely spots on earth. This, together with its magnificent climate, which is beautifully clear, cool and fresh during the whole summer season, and very mild in winter, must in the future render it a place of great resort.

Three miles from Victoria is the harbor of Esquimaux, one of the finest on the Pacific coast. There is here a naval station, at which there are generally two or three ships of war. A graving dock was recently built, capable of admitting ships of the largest size. An excellent macadamized road connects the two harbors.

The city boasts of some good streets, with fine drives, over excellent roads, in various directions. Adjoining the town a large extent of ground has been reserved for a public park. This picturesque locality, known as Beacon Hill, borders on the Strait. Here is the public race-course and cricket-ground. On the outskirts of the town are many attractive residences, and every cottage displays its pretty garden.

Though Victoria can boast of no architectural pretensions, there are many neat and substantially constructed buildings; among them may be mentioned the Provincial offices on James' Bay; the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; a Jewish synagogue; Christ Church cathedral; the iron church of St. John, a donation to the Episcopalian congregation of the Province from the Baroness Coutts; the Angela College for young ladies, from the same excellent lady; the St. Anne's Convent and Orphan School; the Masonic building; the Mechanics' Institute; Bank of British North America; hotels, hospital, and theatre. A post-office and a custom-house were lately built by the Dominion Government.

The city is supplied with gas and water-works. There are several breweries, distilleries, foundries and factories, one ship-yard, etc. Wages are high for all laborers and mechanics, who are always in demand. The population is about 6,000. The amount of business transacted in Victoria is far beyond what would be expected from a town of such a limited number of inhabitants.

NEW WESTMINSTER, the former capital of British Columbia, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the Fraser River, 85 miles from Victoria. The town boasts of a very handsome Episcopal church (of stone) and the only peal of bells on the coast, presented some years ago by Miss Burdett Coutts, now Baroness in her own right. There are also very neat churches in connection with the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist denominations. Population, over 3,000. Steamers run twice a week between New Westminster and Victoria.

BURRARD INLET, one of the finest harbors on the Pacific coast, and the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, is only a few miles from New Westminster.



## NEWFOUNDLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between lat.  $46^{\circ} 38'$  and  $51^{\circ} 40'$  north, and long.  $52^{\circ} 35'$  and  $59^{\circ} 35'$  west. It is separated on the north-west from Canada by the Gulf; its south-west point approaches Cape Breton; north and north-east are the shores of Labrador, from which it is divided by the Straits of Belleisle; and on its eastern side expands the open ocean. It lies nearer to Europe than any part of America. It is about 1,200 miles in circumference; its width, at the very widest part, between Capes Ray and Bonavista, is about 300 miles; and its extreme length, from Cape Race to Griguet Bay, about 419 miles, measured on a curve. Its form is somewhat triangular, but exceedingly irregular, owing to its being indented with deep bays, the most remarkable of which are Hare, White, and Notre Dame Bays, Bay of Exploits, Bonavista, Trinity, and Conception Bays on the east coast; St. Mary's Bay, Fortune and Placentia Bay, on the south coast; and St. George's Bay and Bay of Islands on the west. There are besides these smaller bays and harbors. Many of these are extensive, commodious, and well-sheltered, with numerous rivulets running into them, while most of the harbors have complete anchorages, with clear and good channels.

Hills and valleys continually succeed each other, the former never rising into mountains (the highest not exceeding 1,500 feet), and the latter rarely expanding into plains.

The rivers of Newfoundland are numerous, and though the majority are small, yet some attain to respectable size. The largest are the Humber, River of Exploits, Gander, and Great Cod Roy rivers. The Humber, in its main branch, is about 80 miles long; in its second, or Grand Pond branch, it is about 48 miles long. The Exploits is about 150 miles long, and drains about 3,000 square miles of country. The Gander is somewhat over 100 miles long. Nearly all the rivers issue from lakes or ponds in the interior. Many of them abound with excellent salmon. Fresh-water lakes and ponds are also numerous. They are found over the face of the entire country—on the very tops of hills. The surface covered with fresh water has been estimated at one-third of the whole island. Sixty-seven ponds have been counted from one spot on the north-east mountains of Avalon, some two and three miles in extent, none less than 100 yards, and not at a further distance than ten miles from the base of the hill. The principal lakes in the island are the Gander Pond, Deer Pond, Grand Pond, and Red Indian Pond. The Grand Pond contains an area of about 185 square miles; this includes an island at its south-west end, which contains an area of about fifty square miles. Deer Pond has an area of about thirty square miles. The Red Indian Pond has an area of sixty-four square miles. The Gander Pond is from seventy to eighty square miles.

The prevalent formation of Newfoundland is granite, and in some parts porphyry, quartz, gneiss, mica, and clay slate, with secondary and, over a considerable area, carboniferous formations. The minerals of the island comprise silver, copper, lead, chromic iron, magnetic iron, specular iron, manganese, nickel, plumbago, gypsum, serpentine, jaspers, white and black marble, limestone, and coal. Traces of gold have also been found by analysis, as well as traces of cadmium and bismuth.

The principal mines are the Tilt Cove Mine (copper), the Notre Dame Mine (copper), both on the eastern side of the island; and the La Manche Mine (lead), on

the southern coast. The first named has been very productive. The other two have not been so successful, though there is no doubt they are rich in minerals; the cause of their comparative failure is to be found in the lack of means.

The climate, being insular, is not liable to so great changes in temperature as that of the neighboring continental Provinces, the winter being much milder and the summer not nearly so warm. In May and beginning of June, dense fogs prevail on the banks and neighboring shores, but they do not appear to be in the least prejudicial to health.

The principal trees of Newfoundland are spruce, birch, pine, larch, willow, ash, and fir. Recumbent and standing evergreens are to be met with in great variety; berry-bearing bushes abound in every swamp: European and American grasses, also red and white clover, are abundant.

In several sections of the island, agriculture can be carried on with profit. In the neighborhood of many of the lakes and rivers there are valuable alluvia. Potatoes yield well and are of an excellent quality; green crops thrive well in many districts. Wheat has been known to yield 30 bushels per acre. Apples, plums, and cherries have been raised with success; gooseberries, strawberries, and raspberries, of very good quality, are grown.

The timber lands, amounting to nearly one million of acres, and situated principally on the western side of the island, and by the chief lakes and rivers, are wholly unsettled and ungranted, though they are of high importance with a view to settlement. No lands are let for lumbering purposes—the laws provide that they shall be disposed of for settlement alone; but the probability is that this will at once be changed, so as to open up the country for lumbering enterprises.

The only animal peculiar to the island is the Newfoundland dog; famous the world over. Among the wild animals may be enumerated the deer, the wolf, the bear, the beaver, the marten, and wild-cat. Land and aquatic birds are numerous. Seals are numerous on the coasts, as are also whales, grampuses, and porpoises; while for fish, there is no place in the world comparable to Newfoundland, especially for cod. The famous Grand Banks swarm with cod and every other variety of fish.

The cod fishery opens in June and lasts till the middle of November, and may be said to form the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the island.

The seal fisheries of Newfoundland are of very great importance. Over 200 vessels have been annually employed in this industry, having an aggregate of nearly 40,000 tons burthen, and a complement of between 10,000 and 12,000 men.

The chief exports of the island are fish, fish oil, seal oil and skins, and the imports consist of breadstuffs, fruits and textile fabrics. Over \$7,000,000 of these articles have been imported within a single year, while the exports during the same time have exceeded \$6,000,000.

The government of Newfoundland pays \$120,000 annually for the steam service of the colony. The steamers subsidized are the Allan line, to and from Liverpool and Halifax, or some port in the Dominion or United States, once a fortnight, and several for coast and local service.

The public affairs of Newfoundland are administered by a Governor, appointed by the Queen; an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of thirteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-one representatives. The judicial department comprises a Supreme Court, with a chief and two assistant judges; a Vice-Admiralty Court, and a District Court.

The public school system is based on the denominational principle as regards Roman Catholics, and the non-denominational as far as Protestants generally are concerned.

There are four public academies, based on the denominational principle, and all situated in the capital of the island; one for Roman Catholics, which is in connection with their college; one for the Church of England Protestants, in connection with their collegiate establishment; one for Wesleyans; and one for Protestants of all other denominations.

There are no railways on the island, and the means of communication are not the best. Two steamers make fortnightly trips to the principal places north and south of St. John's, and another runs daily between ports on Conception Bay. It is, however, proposed to build a railway through the island, and the surveys, which were some time ago authorized by the government and legislature, have been so far carried out as to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme and the immense resources of the country it will open up. The last official census (1874) gave the island a population of 170,000.

ST. JOHN'S, the commercial emporium and seat of government of Newfoundland, is situated about three miles from Cape Spear, the most easterly land on the American side of the Atlantic. The harbor, though rather small, is thoroughly safe in all weather; vessels may ride out any gale when once inside the heads. On the south point of the narrows is erected the harbor light, burning at an elevation of 114 feet. The rocks on which this beacon is erected are the termination of a high range of hills running east and west, which constitute the south side of the harbor. At the foot of these hills are situated most of the vats used in the manufacture of the seal oil, and most of the mercantile houses have wharves and premises on that side, for the transshipment of articles of export. There is also situated the dry dock, capable of raising vessels of about 600 tons burthen. A causeway and bridge connects the south and north sides. On the north side the hills, which are so abrupt at the narrows, fall away in a series of gentle undulations sloping towards the harbor. On this slope the town is built, the site being everything that could be wished. The principal thoroughfare is called Water Street, running nearly parallel with the harbor, but rather irregular. This street is about one and a half miles long, well built on both sides with stone or brick, but not showing much appreciation of street architecture. In the busy seasons it is crowded till late in the night by thousands who come from the out-ports to buy and sell. The amount of business done in these short periods is almost incredible for the size of the town, amounting to perhaps four or five millions of dollars in three or four weeks.

The manufacturers are few but important, there being very large biscuit manufactories, foundries, breweries, rope factories, and oil refineries.

St. John's boasts of several handsome public buildings. The Church of England Cathedral (early English), by Gilbert Scott, is a very beautiful edifice, and cost about \$120,000. The Roman Catholic Cathedral and adjacent buildings form a very conspicuous and imposing group, built on high ground, erected at a cost of about \$800,000. There are also the Government house (costing \$240,000), Colonial building, court-house, penitentiary, lunatic asylum, hospital, poor-house, and banks. The lunatic asylum is beautifully situated in wooded grounds, about three miles out of the town.

The population of the city is about 30,000.



# GEOLOGY OF THE DOMINION.

THE following article makes no attempt at the dignity of a *comprehensive essay* upon so interesting and extensive a subject as the Geology of the Dominion.

The Department of the Interior has kindly furnished for this Atlas a special transfer of the great geological map of Canada, prepared under the direction of Sir William Logan, F.R.S., in 1869, and also the corrections and additional maps since that date.

To give as briefly as possible such data as shall lead to some understanding of this map, and of the general geological formations and mineral resources of Canada, is all that this article attempts.

To this end we shall confine ourselves mainly to the *economic geology* of the Dominion, describing as nearly as possible, by Provinces, the character and location of such minerals, ores, and earths as are of use in commerce, and might be sought after by business men, for whom this Atlas is chiefly intended.

For this purpose, Mr. Selwyn, the Director of the Geological Surveys of Canada, has kindly placed at the disposal of the writer the complete records and reports of progress in his department up to the present time. From them most of the information given below is derived, and to them (in published volumes) the reader is referred for more scientifically geological or particular information.

Valuable information has also been obtained from Dr. Dawson's Acadian Geology and reports on Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Alexander Murray's reports of the geological surveys of Newfoundland.

With the exception of about 50,000 square miles belonging to Quebec, extending from the line of New York to Gaspé, and joining the Lower or Maritime Provinces, the whole of the Upper Provinces of the Dominion lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes.

The flank of the northern hills, known as the Laurentides, forms the north shore of the river and gulf, until within twenty miles of Quebec. It then recedes, and at the latter city is already about twenty miles distant from the St. Lawrence. At Montreal the base of the hills is thirty miles to the rear, and to the westward of this it stretches along the north side of the Ottawa River for about 100 miles, and then runs southward across both the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, crossing the latter river a little below Kingston, at the Thousand Islands, and entering New York. Here the Laurentides spread out into an area of about 10,000 square miles of highlands, known as the Adirondack country, and lying between the Lakes Champlain and Ontario. The narrow belt of hill-country which connects the Adirondacks with the Laurentides north of the Ottawa, divides the valley of the St. Lawrence proper from that of the great lakes, which is still bounded to the north by a continuation of the Laurentides. The base of these from near Kingston runs in a western direction, at some distance in the rear of Lake Ontario, until it reaches the south-west extremity of Georgian Bay on Lake Huron; after which it skirts this lake and Lake Superior, and runs north-westward into Manitoba and the North-west Territory. This great northern hill-region consists of the oldest known rock-formation of the globe, to which the name of the Laurentian system has been given, and occupies a very large portion of the whole of the Dominion northward of the limits just assigned. Over a large portion of this area, along Lakes Huron and Superior, and farther eastward on Lake Temiscaming, is another series of rocks, to which the name of the Huronian system is given. But as the country occupied by these rocks is geographically similar to the Laurentian, it is for convenience here included with it.

To the south of this region the whole of Canada between Montreal and the Rocky Mountains, with the exception of the narrow belt of Laurentian country described as running southward across the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers, is very level. The same is true to the eastward of Montreal until we reach the Notre-Dame range of hills, passing southward into Vermont, and in its north-eastern extension bounding the Lower St. Lawrence valley to the south. This level country to the south of the Laurentides is occupied both east and west of Montreal by the same rock formations, and constitutes the Champaign region of Canada, the surface of which is scarcely broken, except by a few isolated trap hills near Montreal, and by occasional escarpments, ravines, and gravel ridges further westward.

On the southern, as on the northern, side of the valley of the Lower St. Lawrence is a range of mountainous country. These ranges keep close to the shores for a considerable distance up the river; but about 100 miles below Quebec, where the river is fifteen miles wide, the southern range begins to leave the margin, and opposite to Quebec is thirty miles distant. From this point it runs in a more south-western direction than the river valley, and opposite Montreal is met with about fifty miles to the south-east, where it enters Vermont, and is there known as the Green Mountain range, which forms the eastern limit of the valley of Lake Champlain. In Canada, this range, stretching from the parallel of 45° north latitude to the Gulf, is known as the Notre-Dame Mountains, but to its north-

eastern portion the name of the Shickshock Mountains is often given.

This Notre-Dame range, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, which forms the belt whose course has just been described, has an average breadth of thirty to forty miles.

To the south and east of it the land is undulating, extending through the Maritime Provinces. This may be called the Eastern District.

The region occupied by the Laurentian series is exclusively composed of crystalline rocks, for the most part silicious or granite-like in character, consisting of quartzite, syenite, gneiss, and other related rocks, broken up into ridges and mountain-peaks.

The general level of this region is about 1500 feet above the sea, sometimes attaining an altitude of 2000 to 4000 feet, and running down to a much lower level than the average in the narrow belt crossing the country east of Kingston.

The softer rocks of this region are of crystalline limestone or marble, giving rise to numerous valleys of fertile soil. The hillsides, covered with vegetable mould sustaining a growth of small trees, are soon laid bare if fire passes over them and destroys the growth, but in the valleys and lower parts of this region deep soil and heavy timber abound. This region also contains inexhaustible mines of rich iron ores, copper, lead, marble, and other minerals.

The Champaign region of these Provinces is divided into two parts by the narrow isthmus of Laurentian country, which runs from the Ottawa River to the Adirondack Mountains of New York. East of this division it includes all the country between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence, and all between the Laurentides on the north and the Notre-Dame hills to the south-east. Westward, it embraces the whole country south of the Laurentian region, including the south-western peninsula of Ontario, lying between the great lakes. This is a region of vast plains, or very trifling elevations, underlain by beds of unaltered Silurian and Devonian rocks of sandstone, limestone, and shale. These again are overlaid in the greater portion of the region by beds of clay, occasionally intermixed with, or overlaid by, sand and gravel, and often covered by a considerable thickness of vegetable mould.

In the eastern portion of this region, between Ottawa and Quebec, the lands are nearly all marine clays covered by sandy deposits, and forming a light, warm soil; or a heavy blue clay giving a strong and rich soil for cereal crops. Peat abounds through this region, and also mineral springs. Its mineral resources are chiefly confined to stones suitable for building, paving, lime, cement, and glass.

The south-western part of the Champaign region, commencing near Kingston, and including all the southern portion of Ontario, is the most fertile and productive part of Canada. Like the plains further eastward, its soils consist chiefly of strong clays, overlaid here and there by loam, sand, and gravel. In the natural state nearly the whole of this region supported a fine growth of timber, in great part of broad-leaved species, but presented, however, various local peculiarities. Thus, the banks of the Grand River from Galt to Brantford were remarkable for a sparse growth of oaks, free from underwood, and known as oak openings. These are said to have been pasture-grounds of the Indians, brought to this condition and kept in it by partial clearing, and by the annual burning of the grass. The object of this was to attract the deer who came to feed upon the herbage. The soil of these plains is a light sandy loam, very uniform in character, and generally underlain by coarse gravel. The valley of the Thames, together with the rich alluvial flats which extend from it northward to the North Branch of Bear Creek, and southward nearly to the shore of Lake Erie, is remarkable for its great fertility, and its luxuriant forest growth. The soil is generally clay, with a covering of rich vegetable mould, and is covered in the natural state with oak, elm, black-walnut, and white-wood (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) trees of large size, together with fine groves of sugar-maple.

The mineral products of this region are chiefly building-stone, lime, cement, gypsum, and petroleum.

The hills of the Eastern Division on the south side of the St. Lawrence are crystalline rocks, but of a softer nature than on the north shore, and yielding, by their wearing down, a more abundant soil. The range of elevation is from 700 to (occasionally) 4000 feet above the sea, extending on the south-east side, through a succession of valleys, to the Bay of Chaleurs, and thence through the Lower Provinces.

The geological formations of the Lower Provinces are, so far as recent surveys establish, of the same series as of Upper Canada, the Laurentian system being ascribed here also to the older formations, and rocks corresponding to the Huronian and Silurian series being the main formations underlying the carboniferous and superficial areas.

The soil is of a sandy and loamy character. The minerals of the Eastern District are metallic ores, marble, slate, and, in the Lower Provinces, coal also.

The following are the names of the principal geological formations of Canada, in descending order:

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| X. Superficial.    | V. Devonian.          |
| IX. Tertiary.      | IV. Upper Silurian.   |
| VIII. Cretaceous.  | III. Middle Silurian. |
| VII. Permian.      | II. Lower Silurian.   |
| VI. Carboniferous. | I. Eozoic.            |

These again are subdivided into various local series or groups, of which it is only necessary to mention here that the Laurentian and Huronian systems above referred to are the divisions into which the Eozoic rocks of Canada have been classed. To these rocks no local names have yet been applied elsewhere in America; but, as they are here more extensively exposed than anywhere else on the continent, it would be inconvenient to describe the geology of Canada without giving the names used here, and which are now recognized abroad.

The limestones and sandstones of the older formations are to be found sufficiently distributed through most parts of Canada for all useful purposes, but the great eastern coal-field of North America is confined to the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, a narrow margin on the north shore of the Bay of Chaleurs being its limit in a westerly direction.

No coal exists in workable veins in Central Canada, but in the North-west Territories and in the Province of British Columbia it underlies large areas.

Passing by any enumeration of the less valuable or less abundant minerals which are to be found in the different rock formations of Canada, we will now speak in detail only of those which are susceptible of *economic* application. We follow the classification adopted in the official reports.

## I. METALS AND THEIR ORES.

*Iron.*—Much has been written about the iron ores of Canada, but the information is to be found scattered through the geological reports of many years, and in scattered reports and papers given at various times to the public.

In 1874, Mr. B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D., Chemist and Mineralogist to the Geological Survey, brought together concisely, in his report to the director, all the more important facts of previous reports, supplementing them with the results of his own recent observations, and to his report we are indebted for very much of the information we now give.

The iron ores of the Dominion have a wide range, both geographical and geological. From Vancouver Island on the west to Cape Breton on the east they occur at varied intervals; little, however being known of their extent or importance, except in the Provinces on the eastern side of the continent.

From the Laurentian days down to the present moment, processes of concentration, both chemical and mechanical, have been in operation, often resulting in the formation of beds and veins of ore. The processes have doubtless, to a certain extent, differed in kind, and have operated under more or less favourable conditions, and the ores, subsequently to their deposition, have frequently been subjected to agencies depriving them of their original characters, so that it is not surprising to find them differing widely in chemical composition and physical characters. They may, however, be classified as follows:

### I. ANHYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Magnetic Iron Ore or Magnetite.
2. Hematite, including crystalline and earthy varieties.
3. Titanic Iron Ore.

### II. HYDROUS OXIDES.

1. Limonite or Brown Hematite.
2. Bog Ore.

### III. CARBONATES.

1. Spathic Ore.
2. Clay Iron-stone.

The sulphuret of iron, which is not used as an ore, but is valuable for other purposes, will be noticed in the second class.

*Magnetic iron ore* is probably the most abundant throughout Canada. This ore has a specific gravity of a little over five times that of water, is iron-black in color, hard, brittle, and of metallic lustre. When pure, it consists of 72.4 parts of iron and 27.6 parts of oxygen, but it often contains foreign matters, either mechanically mingled or chemically combined, which reduce more or less the percentage of the ore. It is found mostly in crystalline or metamorphic rocks.

The most important deposits of this ore occur in rocks of Laurentian and Huronian age, but it is also found in rocks which have been



referred to the Lower and Upper Silurian, as well as in the Devonian and the Trias. The iron sands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, moreover, give us examples of deposits of more recent date, and form one of the best possible illustrations of the great concentrating processes carried on by Nature.

Magnetic ores abundantly occur throughout several counties of Ontario. An important deposit in the township of South Crosby, known as the Chaffey Mine, has been worked for many years. It forms a bed 200 feet thick in gneiss rock, and has been traced for a long distance. The Mathews Mine in the same township is a continuation of this bed, and is mined with equal success. A very fine and valuable ore, free from any trace of pyrites and with very little sulphur, exists as a large deposit at North Crosby, on the land of the Hon. George W. Allan, of Toronto. The ore is a fine crystalline magnetite, and seems worthy of most careful examination. On the fourteenth lot of South Sherbrooke a bed of twelve feet occurs, which has been used to advantage in Col. Gzowski's iron-works at Toronto. Another deposit, with a thickness of sixty feet, is said to exist at Myer's Lake in the same township, and specimens of ore from this locality assay 63 per cent. of metallic iron, equal to 87 per cent. of magnetic oxide.

The contiguous townships of Madoc, Marmora, Belmont, and Seymour contain several beds of magnetic iron ore, which have yielded excellent iron. The ore is black, fine-grained, and very pure. Blast-furnaces were erected many years since at the village of Marmora, and the biggest production of iron in Canada now comes from the Blairton mines, the "Big Ore-Bed," as it is called, in the township of Belmont. This bed has usually been called 100 feet thick, but it is more properly a succession of beds, interstratified with layers of slate and crystalline limestone, occupying a breadth across the strike and back from Crow Lake, into which it runs obliquely, of about *five hundred feet*.

This section was at one time nearly abandoned, as being far removed from any shipping-point, but the building of the Coburg, Peterboro', and Marmora Railway has put renewed life into its mining enterprises.

The Seymour ore-bed of Madoc, the Howse Mine, and other locations in Bedford, the Foley Mine in Bathurst, the Fournier and other mines in South Sherbrooke, are all important deposits, and in some other parts of the Province others are to be found, although we have enumerated above most of those which are of real economic importance.

In Quebec, through the townships of Sutton, Bolton, and Leeds (Megantic), and at Inverness, Grenville, and Wentworth, are large and valuable deposits of magnetic ore.

At Hull, on the Ottawa River, is a valuable deposit, worked for some years and yielding 69.65 per cent. of metallic iron.

At Bristol, in Pontiac County, valuable deposits were discovered over a large area, in 1873.

In the seignior of St. Francis, Beauce, a bed of granular iron ore about two-thirds magnetite, with a vein forty-five feet wide, occurs in serpentine.

In New Brunswick, magnetic ores are frequently met with, but no well-defined beds have been developed. The localities in which the indications are the most abundant are in the parish of Springfield, in the Nerepis Valley, in Petersville in King's County, near Dolin's Lake and Lepreau in St. John County, and at Deer Island in Passamaquoddy Bay.

In the Upper Silurian slates and quartzites of Nova Scotia magnetite occurs in veins associated with specular or micaceous ores at Londonderry, and also near the East River, Pictou County. Near Truro, a bed six feet thick is said to exist, and the fossiliferous hematites of the Devonian slates on the south side of Annapolis Valley have in many cases been more or less completely altered to magnetite, a metamorphism, according to Dr. Dawson, which has taken place chiefly at Moose River, to the south of the great mass of granite in Annapolis County. A short time since, a massive, fine-grained magnetic, resembling some of the Laurentian ores, was discovered near the Nictaux River.

Valuable beds of magnetic ore occur on Texada Island, British Columbia, and they are said to exist at other points in that Province, though not yet opened for mining.

Many of the old crystalline rocks contain disseminated grains and crystals of magnetite and ilmenite, which, on the disintegration of the rocks, are gathered together and form deposits of what is known as "iron-sand." This iron-sand is always more or less mixed with siliceous sand, so that artificial processes of concentration have generally to be employed before it can be utilized for the manufacture of iron.

They exist in enormous quantities on the Lower St. Lawrence near the mouth of the Moisie River, where bloomery furnaces have been erected by Mr. Molson, of Montreal, and these sands contain 52 per cent. of magnetic grains. Other deposits in the same region, and assaying from 55 to 34.3 per cent. magnetic grains, are found at Tadousac, Mingan, Bersimis, Pentecost, Natasquan, Kagashka, Batiscan, and St. Margaret River, in localities favourable for shipment.

In Ontario they are also met with in workable quantities near Sarnia, and on the north shore of Lake Erie.

*Hematite* iron ores include several varieties of iron ore, consisting mainly of anhydrous peroxide of iron, the varieties depending upon texture rather than chemical composition. Specular and micaceous iron ore are terms applied to crystalline varieties with metallic lustre; earthy varieties are known as red ochre, while intermediate between the highly crystalline and the ochreous ores comes red hematite. The latter term is sometimes used by iron smelters in the same general sense that hematite alone is, to indicate any ore consisting essentially of anhydrous peroxide of iron. As a rule, hematite is freer from impurities than magnetite; it is not so easily reduced as hydrated oxides or carbonates, and is liable to produce grey rather than white iron, a fact of importance in connection with the manufacture of Bessemer pig.

Geologically our hematites have a wide range in time. They are found in the Laurentian, Huronian, Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Trias formations.

Hematite occurs in both beds and veins, the beds generally, though not always, being the more important deposits. Like magnetite, it is not found solely in any one kind of rock, but often in rocks of most diverse characters.

An important deposit in Ontario exists in the township of McNab. The bed is thirty feet in thickness, and an analysis of an average specimen gave 58.8 per cent. of pure iron.

Large amounts of red hematite are met with at Iron Island, in Lake Nipissing. In Madoc, and at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, large deposits are unworked. The Dalhousie Iron Mine, in the township of that name, produces a valuable compact red hematite, and is extensively worked. Ores have lately been discovered at Lake Nipigon.

The ores from this Province are largely exported to the United States for smelting, it being found more profitable than erecting furnaces near the mines, which are distant from cheap fuel.

In Quebec, in the township of Sutton, several veins of hematite ore assay from 42 to 52 per cent. of pure iron; also in Brome, Inverness, and other townships. But one of the most valuable deposits is the Haycock mine near Hull, opposite Ottawa, which is a specular ore assaying from 64 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

Rising in the geological scale to the Upper Silurian, we find some exceedingly important deposits of hematite; but this, so far as known, only in the Province of Nova Scotia. As specular, or rather micaceous, iron ore, it is found in veins in the Cobequid Hills of Londonderry, and near the East River of Pictou County, that of the latter region being regarded by Dr. Dawson as the equivalent of the Londonderry ore. Earthy red ore in veins also occurs in large quantity near Londonderry, while beds of siliceous red hematite of enormous extent occur in Pictou County.

The red ores of Londonderry are frequently associated with limonite; they often contain a considerable proportion of water themselves, and may then be regarded as mixtures of hematite and limonite. The same is probably true of the red ores in many other localities.

According to Dr. Dawson, the Devonian slates of Nictaux River, Nova Scotia, contain a bed of highly fossiliferous red hematite, having a thickness of from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet.

In Cape Breton deposits of hematite are said to occur in rocks of Carboniferous age, but little is yet known of them. The Whykomagh mines in Cape Breton produce a micaceous iron slightly magnetite, but still classed as a hematite ore.

Near Merigomish there is a large deposit of considerable value, and Dr. Hunt in his reports speaks highly of it for making steel.

In New Brunswick large deposits of hematite ore are found at Jacksonville, near Woodstock, and the iron produced is remarkable for its great hardness and strength. When converted into wrought-iron, it is on the authority of Sir William Fairbairn pronounced to be specially suited for the plating of iron-clad war-vessels and similar purposes. It is also admirably adapted for steel. Furnaces were erected at Woodstock, but are not now running. Similar ores are found in great abundance near the River Beccaguimic, and also, though probably not so abundantly, on the St. John, from Flanigan's Hill to the East Glassville settlement. In the eastern part of St. John County there are deposits of hematite ore in the Quaco Hills, and at West Beach and Black River; one of these beds is said to be twenty feet thick. A large bed of hematite is also said to exist near Coot Hill on one of the upper branches of the Nerepis.

Hematite ores are reported as found in some parts of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, but no particulars can be yet given.

*Titanic iron ore* is found chiefly in rocks of Laurentian age. Some of the ores of Broome and Sutton in Quebec contain from twenty to thirty per cent. of titanic acid.

The largest deposit known is at Bay St. Paul, where furnaces for smelting have been erected. It occurs in rock mainly made up of tridacite feldspar, and is ninety feet thick.

At St. Julien, near St. Lin, on the property of Joseph Barsalou, Esq., of Montreal, is a valuable deposit, and also at Bay of Seven Islands.

*Limonite and Bog Ore.*—Limonite, which in some of its forms is often called brown hematite, consists essentially of peroxide of iron combined with water, the theoretical proportions being 85.6 of the former to 14.4 of the latter.

The term limonite is generally made to include bog ores, which, however, is scarcely correct, as the ores to be described as limonite usually occur in veins, being the result of the alteration, generally *in situ*, of other ores of iron or of such minerals as ankerite; if they contain organic matter at all, it is, so far as known, in very small quantity. The bog ores, on the other hand, appear generally to contain a considerable quantity of organic matter, and occur, moreover, as patches or beds in low grounds.

In Ontario, the bog ore chiefly occurs, and is found in various localities on the shore of Lake Erie, in the townships of Charlotteville, Middleton, Windham, and elsewhere.

In Quebec, they exist largely at Vaudreuil, where the beds are from four to eight feet thick, and contain about 52 per cent. of iron. Ores of more or less purity are found also at Bastard Stanbridge, Farnham, St. Vallier, St. Angeline, and St. Elizabeth.

In the seignior of Green Island, Villeray, Cacouna, and Rivière du Loup many traces are met with. The ore-bearing tract measures twenty-five miles east and west by six miles north and south over this region.

The large St. Maurice forges or blast-furnaces, near Three Rivers, produce many tons daily of iron which is much esteemed for car-wheels and like purposes, and are, or have been, supplied by the bog-iron ore beds of St. Maurice, Champlain, and other seigniories. Forges also exist at Batiscan River, called the Radnor Forges, and are supplied with ore from this and the adjoining seignior of Champlain. Messrs. Larue & Co., the proprietors, sent a pair of car-wheels from these forges to the International Exhibition, which were said to have run 150,000 miles. Here, also, is a large rolling-mill.

In Nova Scotia, limonite of the brown hematite variety is found very pure near the East River, in Pictou County, and the Londonderry deposits in Colchester County are among the largest and most extensively worked in the Dominion. Here are the Acadia Iron-works with large furnaces. The ore is of the best quality, and the average yield from smelting is over fifty per cent.

At Brookfield, near the line of the railway between Halifax and Truro, large masses of limonite are said to occur scattered over the surface.

Bog-iron ores are found in New Brunswick along the northern side of the Granite Hills, in Queen's and Charlotte counties.

Limonite is said to occur at some localities in British Columbia, but they have yet to be examined.

*Spathic iron ore*, composed of crystalline carbonate of iron, is the least important of all the iron ores of the Dominion, only one deposit being known which gives any prospect of being of economic value.

The deposit alluded to occurs near Sutherland's River, in Pictou County, Nova Scotia. It appears to be a bed, the rocks above and below being sandstones of the millstone-grit formation. It is highly crystalline, and of a grey or brownish grey colour. Though perhaps not rich enough to be smelted as an ore, it would be an exceedingly valuable flux.

*Clay iron-stone* is a compact, earthy ore, varying in colour from light brown or grey to black, the different shades often depending upon the presence of organic or coaly matter, or upon the per-oxidation of the iron when the ore has been exposed to atmospheric action. It consists of carbonate of iron mixed with clay and other impurities, and though not rich in iron has been the chief source of that metal in England.

In Canada, it is found in rocks of various ages.

In Nova Scotia, they occur in the Carboniferous shales of the Cape Breton, Pictou, and Cumberland coal-fields, though very little is really known of the thickness or quality of the deposits.

Clay iron-stones also occur in the Carboniferous Rocks of New Brunswick, but whether they are widely distributed or not, is not reported. Gesner's report, in 1840, says the quantity on Salmon River is very considerable.

In British Columbia, the coal-bearing rocks of Cretaceous age in Vancouver Island often contain iron-stones, though little is yet known as to the quantity. At the Bayne's Sound mines the nodules are of large size, some of them being flat or lenticular, and others round; the former vary in length from six inches to four or five feet, and in thickness from six to eighteen inches; and the latter are often as much as eighteen inches in diameter. Mr. Richardson thinks that at this locality sufficient could be obtained for the supply of a blast-furnace. East of the Rocky Mountains Cretaceous iron-stones again occur, but little can be said as to the quantity until further explorations have been made.

Those of Tertiary age occur in the lignite-bearing strata west of Red River, in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, where they have been observed by Hector, Professor Bell, Mr. G. M. Dawson, and others. The recently published report of the last-named gentleman speaks of them as abundant, and in close proximity to the coals of the same region, and says that "should these ores ever come to be worked, limestone for use as a flux could be obtained in considerable quantities from the boulders of Silurian age which strew the plains in many places."

Clay iron-ores from Edmonton were assayed by Mr. C. Hoffmann, and gave an average of 34.98 per cent. of metallic iron. They seem to be rich and valuable ores, and are all carbonates, with an external coating of hematite.

We must refer the reader who may be interested, to the report of Mr. Harrington in the Geological Reports for 1873-74, for a very valuable chapter upon the cost of production of iron ores in Canada, wages, transportation, cost of mining, etc.

We have shown that Canada possesses inexhaustible supplies of rich ores of this precious metal, and it cannot be doubted that skilled labour and capital will one day make the iron mines of the Dominion a great source of national wealth.

*Lead.*—The only ore of lead met with in Canada is the sulphuret or galena. Galena almost always holds small portions of silver, and in some cases the amount of this metal is sufficient to render it valuable as a silver ore.

Well-defined veins of galena are met with in many localities traversing the rocks of the Laurentian series; and in some cases they pass upwards through the overlying Potsdam and Calciferous formations, showing them to be younger than the latter.

In Ontario, several veins of galena occur in the townships of Bedford, Lansdowne, Stonington, Peterboro', and Ramsay, and in several localities the mines are worked. On Lake Superior several veins occur, some of which are, as at Black River, extremely rich in silver.

At Thunder Bay, and the Nipigon region to the north-west of Lake Superior, very numerous and valuable veins of ore are found, and several mines opened and worked profitably.

On the seignior of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, at North Petite Nation River, a lode of six or eight inches exists; and at Upton, Acton, and Otton, all in the Province of Quebec, veins of some magnitude occur.



At Little Gaspé Cove, also, mines have been opened, from which specimens of sixty per cent. ore have been obtained.

In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, galena occurs at a number of points, but nowhere in quantities of any importance so far as developed.

*Copper*.—This metal occurs in Canada in the forms of native or metallic copper, and of the sulphuretted ores. The former is confined principally to the rocks of the upper copper-bearing series on Lake Superior. The latter are widely diffused through the Laurentian series. In Ontario, on the north-eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the Huronian rocks, extensive veins of rich copper ores have been mined for years, often with great profit, as at the Wellington, Bruce, and Wallace mines. At Echo Lake, Root River, and the region about Lake Maskanong and the Mississagui River, many valuable indications of copper exist. On Lake Superior the native copper, which is so extensively and profitably worked on the Michigan shore, also exists in large quantities over the north or Canadian shore. Many locations have been surveyed and taken up, and it can scarcely be doubted but that in time a mining region will be developed, second only to that in Northern Michigan.

In Quebec, the rocks of the so-called Quebec group, which are an equivalent to the copper-bearing strata of Lake Superior, contain numerous deposits of copper ores.

At Upton, Wickham, and Acton, the veins are many, but for the most part in irregular and interstratified masses. At Acton, about 1000 tons of very rich copper were extracted, when the vein became exhausted; but millions of dollars have been invested through this region in veins giving similar promise, chiefly by United States capitalists.

At Harvey's Hill, in Leeds, an extensive mine is worked by the English and Canadian Copper Company; and on the St. Francis River, and at Halifax, Sutton, St. Margaret, Ascot, Bolton, Ham, and other places through the Eastern Townships, copper exists and is in many cases mined. As this large industry becomes developed, the question will arise as to the most accessible point of transportation to cheap fuel for smelting, and although the poorer ores may be reduced near the mines, the richer will still be carried to the vicinity of coal. It may therefore be anticipated that those from Eastern Canada will eventually find their way to the coal-mines of the Lower Provinces.

In the North-west, large deposits of copper are said to exist beyond Lake Nipigon, and traces are also found in British Columbia, on the mainland.

In the Lower Provinces, the veins of ore on the right bank of the St. John River, near Woodstock, New Brunswick, have attracted much attention. At Adams Island, Passamaquoddy Bay, and many points in Charlotte, St. John, Albert, King's, and Westmoreland counties, deposits more or less valuable exist, and are in some instances profitably worked. Copper is also said to exist in Nova Scotia, near Polson's Lake, and elsewhere, but is not yet developed by workings.

*Nickel* is found sparingly diffused through the magnesian rocks of the Quebec group. At two or three points only have ores been found yielding any considerable percentage of nickel, but its high price will allow very poor ores to be wrought to advantage; and these deposits may be worth careful examination. At the Wallace Mine on Lake Huron, and at Michipicoton Island, near Lake Superior, are the two best deposits yet known. Deposits are found also at Orford and the Eastern Townships.

*Silver*.—Native silver occurs in large quantities at several points on Lake Superior, and the copper ores of the Province of Quebec also contain small portions of silver. Some of the galena ores also contain silver in quantities worth extracting, as at St. Francis, Beauce, Vaudreuil, and Moulton Hill, in Quebec, where the assays were from thirty-seven to sixty-five ounces to the ton, and at Meredith's location on Lake Superior, where the assay yielded thirty ounces to the ton. With the present improved processes, so small a quantity as four ounces may profitably be extracted from a ton of lead.

At Thunder Bay, on Lake Superior, silver in a native state has recently been discovered in many localities, such as Silver Islet, Prince's location, the Thunder Bay mine, Silver Lake, Pie Island, and McKellar's Island; and several mines produce large results.

Silver mines have also been opened in British Columbia, near Hope, on the Fraser River; a yellowish decomposed vein-stone, brought by Mr. Richardson from this place, was assayed, and gave at the rate of 271.48 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs. From the general geological features observed in portions of Central British Columbia, there is every reason to anticipate that a rich silver-bearing region exists there, which only requires for its speedy development the introduction of the capital, enterprise, and skill which are certain to follow the opening up of direct communication with the East, but for the present want of which the silver veins, as well as many of the other great natural resources of this portion of the Dominion, remain unproductive and neglected.

*Gold* exists over a large extent of the Eastern Townships in Quebec, and has attracted labour and capital for its development. It was first noticed in the sands of the Chaudière Valley in 1835, by General Baddeley, R.E.; but the examinations of the last few years only have resulted in its being worked. The source of the gold seems to be the crystalline schists of the Notre-Dame range, and the drift is spread over a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence. From Melbourne to Sherbrooke on the St. Francis River, and on Lake St. Francis; on the Chaudière and its tributaries, from St. Mary to the frontier of Maine, and at the Rivière du Loup, gold is to be found; and mining has been carried on at Chaudière and Rivière du Loup with considerable results from the alluvial washings only. Latterly machinery has been erected at Chaudière to assist in developing the rock ores.

In Ontario, at Madoc and Marmora, several discoveries have been made of gold, partly in quartz veins and partly in decomposed rock, and several mines have been opened and worked with success in both townships. They are usually known as the Marmora Gold Mines.

The geological conditions in North-western New Brunswick being analogous to those of auriferous countries generally, and especially of Eastern Quebec and Nova Scotia, it has always been stated as a gold-bearing region, and the explorations so far undertaken, both for alluvial deposits and gold-bearing rocks, have been moderately encouraging. On the Tobique and its tributaries, mining leases have been taken up.

In Nova Scotia, gold-mining has been extensively followed, with varying results, for years. In 1870, the Nova Scotia gold-fields were visited in person by Mr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, the director of the geological surveys of Canada; and, as Mr. Selwyn had been, before coming to Canada in 1869, for sixteen years director of the geological surveys of the Province of Victoria in Australia, he was peculiarly fitted to investigate these fields and their workings. His report in full, in the volume of Geological Surveys for 1870-71, should be read and heeded by every one proposing to venture on gold-mining in Nova Scotia.

The comparisons drawn *geologically* between Nova Scotia and Victoria are favourable, but he shows conclusively that, to produce analogous results, more economic and skilled labour, and more careful investigation before the expenditure of capital, must be substituted for the present wasteful customs. Mines in Victoria are worked to pay ten per cent. dividends on a less yield of gold per ton than the amount wasted in the *tailings* of some of the Nova Scotia mines; and in Australia the same number of stamps do from fifty to a hundred per cent. more work per day than in Nova Scotia.

The gold in Nova Scotia occurs principally in quartz veins in stratified slaty and quartzose rocks along the Atlantic coast, covering an area of probably 3500 square miles. The mines worked are mainly in the districts of Stormont, Sherbrooke, Wine Harbour, Waverley, Montague, Tangier, Oldham, Renfrew, Caribou, Uniacke, and Gay's River. In 1873, there were fifty-three mines open, mostly in small areas, and worked upon the tribute system. Only one or two are alluvial mines.

The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great Province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Caribou, and the new gold mines of the district of Ominica, in the north of Columbia, appear to extend over a very large tract of country.

On Vancouver Island very valuable stream washings have been wrought for a long time. On the mainland the gold of the Fraser and North Thompson rivers seems to be derived from the "terrace deposits" which border these rivers, and affords a fine field for hydraulic mining.

In many localities quartz veins intersperse the slaty rocks, and it seems to be established that from the United States frontier to the fifty-third degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere.

The yield is gradually increasing, that for 1874 being in the neighbourhood of a million and a half of dollars, and an increase of over four hundred thousand dollars beyond that of last season.

Gold is also distributed at some points on the east side of the Rocky Mountains, and has been met with in the branches of the Saskatchewan, from Edmonton to the forks. Mr. Selwyn says that it is, no doubt, "washed out of the drift, and as there is little probability of its having come from the unaltered strata underlying the plains, it is to be inferred that it has been derived from the crystalline rocks to the north-eastward, probably somewhere between the Methy Portage and Athabasca Lake. These rocks lie at a distance of only about 250 miles from Edmonton in that direction."

*Antimony* is found in workable veins at Prince William, near the Woodstock road, in New Brunswick. The ore is sulphuret of antimony, occurring both in pure masses and more or less mixed with gangue. No other workable deposit is known, we believe.

## II. MINERALS USED IN CERTAIN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES.

*Iron Pyrites* is of three species, but only one—the common cubic pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron—is of any economic importance. This is used chiefly for making sulphuric acid and copperas. Considerable deposits occur at Elizabethtown, near Brockville, Ontario; also at Garthby and Ascot, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. In New Brunswick it is abundant in the strata of the St. John group in Queen's County.

*Chromium*, or chromic iron ore, is chiefly used as an ingredient in the production of bichromate of potash, used in dyeing and calico-printing. It is met with in considerable quantities in Quebec, in the townships of Ham, Bolton, Melbourne, and at Gaspé, but is not yet used commercially, although it could be to advantage.

*Manganese*, used in the manufacture of chlorine, is to be found on Lake Superior. In Quebec at Stanstead, Bolton, and St. Mary's, and in New Brunswick at Markhamville, King's County, it is mined to a considerable extent. It is also found in Hants County and elsewhere through Nova Scotia.

*Titanium*, or *titanic iron ore*, is used for the production of titanic acid for the manufacture of colors. It is also susceptible of other applications in the arts.

The largest body of this ore known in Canada is at Bay St. Paul, in Quebec. It is, however, often found through the Laurentian series. This ore has been more particularly referred to in the classification of iron ores.

*Molybdenum*, a rare metal, exists in nature for the most part as a sulphuret, and is used for dyeing silk, cotton, and linen, and for other purposes. It is found in some quantities on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at Harvey Hill, near Leeds. It is also met with on Lake Superior. It is a mineral, soft and unctuous to the touch, of a leaden-grey colour, and is often mistaken for plumbago, from which it is, however, distinguished by its much greater weight.

*Magnesia* and its salts are extensively used in pharmacy. It is obtained from serpentine or hydrous silicate, from magnesian limestone or dolomite, and from the native carbonate. The latter is much better fitted for the preparation of magnesian salts than either serpentine or dolomite. It is a rare rock in most parts of the world, and it is therefore not improbable that the large quantities of it to be found in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, particularly near Bolton, may one day become an article of export.

## III. MINERALS USED IN AGRICULTURE.

*Phosphate of Lime*, or apatite, is used in the arts for the manufacture of phosphoric acid and of phosphorus, and in the composition of certain porcelains; but its largest application is as a fertilizer, after being manufactured into the superphosphate of lime.

This substance is found in abundance among the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and in Ontario, along the Ottawa, and the line of the Rideau Canal, near Perth, it extends over an area of many square miles.

Its production has been for some years now successfully attempted at the large deposits in North Burgess, South Crosby, and Elmsley, and Bedford, Stonington, and Loughborough, where there are a very great number of locations worked, and a large amount of phosphate is exported.

Latterly very valuable deposits of apatite have been discovered and opened for mining on the north side of the Ottawa, in Buckingham, Templeton, and Portland townships.

*Gypsum* is found in great abundance in Ontario; the outcrop extends from the Niagara River to Lake Huron for a hundred and fifty miles; but the mines now worked are comprised in about thirty-five miles along the Grand River, in Cayuga, York, Seneca, Brantford, and Paris. A very large amount is annually raised and used as a fertilizer, or ground for cement and stucco.

In Quebec, the supplies come mainly from the Magdalen Islands. Extensive and practically inexhaustible beds of gypsum are found in New Brunswick, on the Tobique River, at Hillsborough, Sussex, and other points. There are important works near Hillsborough, in Albert County, for the manufacture of plaster from the gypsum which abounds in that neighbourhood. There are extensive beds also worked in Nova Scotia, at Windsor, Cheverie, Parrsborough, Black River, and elsewhere, and a very large product is exported thence to the United States, or sent to local markets.

*Marl*, or carbonate of lime, is found in marshes and shallow lakes, where it is formed by the waters of springs highly charged with lime, which is held in solution as bicarbonate, and deposited when the waters come to the air.

When calcined, marl yields a nearly pure and white lime for mortar and other uses. It is often overlaid with deposits of black mould or peat, and is used as a valuable manure for sandy soils.

It is found in many localities in Canada; in Ontario, deposits of it are abundant in the counties of Bruce and Grey; also at Kingston, Loughborough Lake, Elmsley, McNab, and along the Ottawa. In Quebec, it exists at Argenteuil, St. Armand, the island of Montreal, Gaspé, and the island of Anticosti. Workable deposits of it are not found in the Lower Provinces.

*Salt* was discovered in 1866, near the town of Goderich, Ontario. The brine here obtained is one of the purest and most concentrated known for the manufacture of salt. The borings go down through the limestones of the Onondaga and Guelph formations, and two or three hundred feet of red and blue shales, which carry rock-salt as their base. The area is extensive, extending from Clinton, through Goderich, to Kincardine, a distance of over forty miles long by seven or eight wide. The manufacture has become important in its dimensions, the position of Goderich on the lake, and at the terminus of a railway, offering great advantages.

Salt springs exist, and no doubt salt deposits, in Manitoba and the whole country north of the Saskatchewan River. They are found at Black Sturgeon River and Lake Manitoba; and on Salt River, an affluent of Slave River in the North-west, Sir John Richardson, in 1820, reports seeing copious springs issue from the base of a long ridge some hundreds of feet high, and, spreading their water over a clayey plain, deposit much pure common salt.

In Nova Scotia, the salt springs of Cape Breton appear to issue from rocks lying towards the base of the Lower Carboniferous formation, and are situated on the north side of the Little Narrows of Bras d'Or Lake. Here several saline springs of more or less strength occur in close proximity over an area of about twelve acres of flat marshy land. Much hydrated peroxide of iron is deposited in the water-courses, the odour of sulphuretted hydrogen pervades the atmosphere in the vicinity, and the vegetation is destroyed around all the springs. The strongest spring discharges from 100 to 200 gallons per minute. It is stated that, by evaporating in two com-



mon iron pots, each containing about three gallons, from two to three bushels of salt were made per day, and it had been proposed many years ago to establish works for the manufacture of salt at this place, but the enterprise has not been carried out. At Springhill, Cumberland County, a company is working the salt wells to a large extent.

#### IV. MINERALS USED AS PIGMENTS.

Under this head come the minerals used as paints. The marls just alluded to are sometimes used in this way for whitewashing, or mixed with cheap colours.

*Iron Ochres*, similar in composition to limonite or bog-ore, but being soft and pulverulent, instead of forming solid masses, are extensively used as cheap paints. The colour of these ochres is generally a shade of yellow or reddish brown, but sometimes purplish or blackish hues are met with.

These ochres are extensively manufactured in Canada, and are found most abundantly in Quebec, at St. Anne's, Cap de la Madeleine, and Durham. In Ontario, at Owen Sound and Nassagaweya, these ochres are found in large quantities, and at one or two places in the Lower Provinces, in a smaller degree.

*Sulphate of Barytes* is also used as a paint, or for mixing with other pigments as an adulteration, by reason of its greater weight. It is largely used in the composition of cheap white paints. It is also used as a surface gloss for paper-hangings. It is found in Ontario, in Lansdowne and Burges townships, and from Pigeon River to Fort William, on Lake Superior; and at Gaspé, in Quebec. A beautiful vein of this mineral occurs in the township of Hull, in this Province, varying from two to three feet thick, on a property owned by Hon. Peter Mitchell and F. P. French, of Ottawa. It is of an opaque white colour, and nearly pure.

#### V. COMBUSTIBLE AND CARBONACEOUS MATERIALS.

In the Central Provinces of Canada, *coal* cannot be counted among the economic minerals; but in both the Atlantic and Pacific Provinces it is found in quantities to make it of the first importance.

In Nova Scotia, coal-mining assumes large proportions. The principal localities of the coal-fields are in Cape Breton, and in Pictou and Cumberland counties, though veins have been traced, and in some instances opened, in Victoria, Inverness, Richmond, Hants, and Guysborough counties.

We cannot attempt any strictly geological description of these fields, but refer the reader to the extensive reports of the Geological Surveys, or the valuable work on "*Acadian Geology*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, of McGill College, Montreal. From his widely extended examinations of the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, Dr. Dawson has subdivided the system into five subordinate formations in descending order:

"1. *The Upper Coal formation*, containing coal-formation plants, but not productive coals.

"2. *The Middle Coal formation*, or coal formation proper, containing the productive coal-beds.

"3. *The Millstone-grit Series*, represented in Nova Scotia by red and grey sandstones, shales and conglomerates, with a few fossil plants and thin coal-seams, not productive.

"4. *The Carboniferous Limestone*, with the associated sandstones, marls, gypsums, etc., and holding marine fossils recognized by all palæontologists who have examined them as Carboniferous.

"5. *The Lower Coal measures*, holding some, but not all, of the fossils of the Middle Coal formation, and thin coals, not productive, but differing both in flora and fauna from the Upper Devonian, which they overlie unconformably."

These overlie generally a series of metamorphic rocks, consisting of quartzites, felsites, altered slates, and conglomerates, which are probably of Devonian and Silurian age.

The productive coal-measures of Pictou County consist of seams of good bituminous coal, interspersed with black carbonaceous shale, and in some parts with sandstones and fire-clay. The coal-seams vary in thickness from two or three to thirty-six feet.

The coal-fields are divided into mining areas, which are leased by the Province under the authority of a Commissioner of Mines. In the Pictou district, the principal mines are:

The Albion Mines, worked by the Halifax Company (limited), having an area of four square miles, with a number of collieries in active operation. The greatest depth reached in the borings is about 900 feet. A railway, six miles long, with numerous branches and sidings, connects the mines with the loading-ground. The loading-wharf is at Pictou Harbour, extending 400 feet into 22 feet of water. The output of these mines is about 150,000 tons per annum.

The Acadia Coal Company hold, under three leases, an area of six square miles. On one area is a peculiar oil-coal, containing from 65 to 120 gallons crude oil to the ton, and valuable for gas-making and distillation. The company also possess a railway of three and a half miles to the Intercolonial junction, and a shipping-wharf, with 26 feet of water, at Pictou Harbour. Their output is from 120,000 to 140,000 tons per annum.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, of Montreal, have an area of three square miles. Their principal colliery, the Drummond, was the scene of an explosion a few years since, which seriously retarded their outputs, but they have facilities for upwards of 100,000 tons per annum, with extensive wharfrage on Middle River.

The Nova Scotia Coal Company have an area of four square miles, and a shipping-wharf at Middle River. Their capacity is upwards of 100,000 tons per annum.

The Vale Mine, belonging to Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, has an area of three square miles, and a capacity not yet fully developed, but promising results equal to its neighbours.

In this district, several more mines, covering an area of several square miles, are under lease, but not worked at present.

The Pictou coals, long known as good house-coals, have, by recent experiments, been proved of sound fitness for steam-coals and gas-making.

The Cape Breton coal-mines are still more important and extensive than those of Pictou. The Eastern or Sydney coal-field is the most important on the island, comprising an area of over 200 square miles. Bounded on three sides by the Atlantic Ocean, and with the whole coast deeply indented with bays or harbours, notably those of Sydney and Louisburg, this district appears to be the most important in the Dominion for the supply of fuel to the numerous steamers navigating the Atlantic.

Mr. Charles Robb, who made a critical examination of this coal area in 1873, and detailed measurements of the exposures at various points, gives it as his opinion that the whole region occupied by the productive coal-measures in the eastern coal-field of Cape Breton is probably underlaid by only one set of seams, the continuity of which, however, is interrupted by bays or inlets.

The aggregate thickness of coal in workable seams is from forty to fifty feet, the seams varying from three to nine feet in thickness. All the seams dip at a low angle seaward, and much of the coal will be available, with due caution and care, in the submarine, as well as in the land, areas.

The coal is of a nearly uniform bituminous variety, much of it applicable for the manufacture of gas, and comparable, for steam purposes, to the best English coal.

As compared with Pictou coal, it is characterized by a greater proportion of combustible matter and less ash; but, on the other hand, it contains more sulphur.

Of all the coal-mines in Cape Breton, the Sydney Mines are not only the first established, but by far the most extensive and important.

In 1827, these mines came under the exclusive control of the General Mining Association, a London company, who now hold under lease in the district more than 30,000 acres, which are, for the most part, underlaid by large workable seams of coal. From 1827 to the present time, this company have worked their mines regularly and systematically, and in the most skilful and economical manner. Mining operations have been confined to three seams at these mines, of which the principal is the Sydney main seam, about six feet in thickness. An estimate has put the available coal of this seam alone at over 38,000,000 tons. Four miles of railway connect the mine with loading-wharves at North Sydney. The capacity of this mine with the present works is from 150,000 to 200,000 tons per annum, which may be more than doubled by additional works.

The Lingan Mine, belonging also to the General Mining Association, covers an area of fifteen square miles, and is underlaid its entire length by several important seams of coal. It is a specially good gas-coal, and largely exported for that purpose. The capable production of this mine is about 100,000 tons per annum, though not so much, by half, is produced.

The Victoria Mine coal, for house and steam purposes, is among the best in the district. The area is four miles, and the annual average production from 15,000 to 20,000 tons.

The International, Caledonian, Gardiner, and Little Glace Bay mines are situated a few miles from Sydney Harbour, and are connected with it by a line of railway, and have respectively four, two, and three mile areas. Their average capacity is somewhere about 100,000 tons per annum each; but, of course, it is not fully worked up to. The coal is chiefly exported to New York and Boston.

The Gowrie and Block-House mines, on Cow Bay, are of importance, the latter being regarded, from the size and quality of the coal-seam and its advantageous situation for shipments, as, next to the Sydney Mine, one of the most important and productive in Cape Breton. The works of the Block-House Mine are equal to 1000 tons per day, and 600 tons per day have been, in some seasons, delivered from the mine. The coal is extensively exported as a steam and gas coal of superior quality.

The "Glasgow and Cape Breton Coal and Railway Company," an association of English capitalists recently formed, has amalgamated under one management with the railway, the mining areas of Lorway, Emery, Reserve, Haven, Lake Balmoral, and Schooner Pond.

The railway, eighteen miles in length, from Sydney Harbour to Schooner Pond passes through, or connects by short branches with, all these mines. The road is a three-foot gauge, substantially built, and ballasted with rubble and *slack* coal, and equipped with Fairlie engines and a sufficient number of English four-ton coal-wagons, and is being extended to the port of Louisburg, which will add materially to the value of this coal-field, by furnishing an outlet the whole year round from what must one day be one of the most important coaling stations on the Atlantic seaboard.

The New Campbellton Mines were reopened in 1873. The property comprises three square miles, a small proportion of which is sea area, but easily accessible from the land. It is situated on the northern side of the Great Entrance of the Bras d'Or Lake, a very extensive and deep arm of the sea stretching far into the interior of the Island of Cape Breton, and lies at the north-western extremity of the Sydney coal-field, and about thirteen miles distant, on the course of the beds, from the Sydney Mines. Most of the coal-seams of the Sydney Mines are traceable throughout the whole of this distance, and although at the Great Bras d'Or Entrance their direct continuity seems to have been interrupted, and their course deflected con-

siderably to the west, it is nevertheless believed on good ground that some of the most important seams of the district underlie the New Campbellton property in a basin-shape, with their outcrops comprised entirely within the area.

Three seams of coal, aggregating twelve feet, are included within a thickness of 110 feet on this property, and considerable coal has been obtained since their opening. Supposing these three seams to maintain their thickness, and to be unaffected by faults, they will underlie, at a moderate and easily workable depth, an area of 1000 acres, and contain 18,000,000 tons of coal, exclusively of the vertical portions of the seams, which may be estimated to contain 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 tons additional. It is proper to mention, however, that the six-foot seam, where cut and partially worked at the tunnel, is irregular in thickness, and may not prove to be workable throughout its whole extent; but, on the other hand, there are evidences of the existence of other seams lying both above and below those specified. The coal from these mines is shipped from Kelly Cove, a capacious and sheltered harbour three miles from the ocean and close by the mines, with which it is connected by a railway one and a quarter miles long.

The mines of Cumberland County have only lately assumed importance, but recent surveys are proving the coal-fields underlying this region to be very extensive.

The workable seams of coal are numerous, running from two to thirteen feet, with an average dip of thirty degrees. The report of the late Mr. Edward Hartley on the Springhill coal-field, which comprises the most important section of this county, speaks highly of its character and value, as follows:

"An examination of the external character of this coal shows it to be a bituminous coal of a moderately compact texture, and not inclined to fall to pieces or *slack*. Its colour is a bright, brownish black, brilliant except on the faces of the *partings*, which show a few patches of mineral charcoal. But a small proportion of the sample shows a shaly lamination, or tendency to break with the planes of deposition.

"The analyses show this coal to belong to the class known as highly bituminous, or *fat* caking coals, in character very similar to those of the north of England, known as North Country or Newcastle-Hartley coals.

"The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, in common with the Newcastle coals which it resembles, an admirable gas-coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals; therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

"The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron-smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in contents of ash and sulphur will compare favourably with that from any coal of the Provinces, the latter being a most important point to consider in its value for iron-smelting."

The Joggins Mine, with an area of two square miles, is situated on the coast at the entrance to Cumberland Basin, and is the oldest in this region, with good shipping facilities, and works capable of an output of about 50,000 tons, but not working up to quite half that amount.

The Scotia Mine has an area of four square miles, but is only lightly worked as yet.

The Springhill coal-field is situated about twenty miles south-east of the Joggins shore. The Springhill Mining Company's area of three square miles has attracted much attention, as being the most important mine yet opened in the recently surveyed district. The great eleven-feet vein in this area has been traced and proved, and a rapid development of the mines of the district is probable.

The Springhill Company have opened their workings successfully. Two slopes have been commenced fifty chains apart. The west one has been driven about 420 feet, and the requisite pumping and winding machinery erected. The engine is a single sixteen-inch cylinder with a four feet six-inch stroke, geared three to one, and driving a nine-feet drum. Engines of a heavier class and more permanent character are in course of erection at the east slope, where in future the principal output is expected to be made.

A good deal of coal is being marketed by means of the Springhill branch, four miles in length, of the Intercolonial Railway; but when the completion of the Springhill and Parrsboro' Railway opens communication with a good port of shipment, it will enable them to ship to the New England markets, and compete with the Cape Breton coals for gas-making purposes.

The capable production of this mine depends on the extent of the works erected. The seams of coal are abundant to supply exhaustless quantities.

The Springhill and Parrsboro' Mining and Railway Company, who are building the road before alluded to, and the General Mining Association, and others, have large areas in this field awaiting development.

Borings and surveys made in 1874, by Mr. Scott Barlow, have shown the existence of many valuable seams from six to thirteen feet in these properties, which will no doubt be soon actively mined.

The mines of the remaining counties of Nova Scotia require no special notice.

The total output of all the mines is from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 tons per annum. Those of Inverness County are of extent and value, with a bituminous coal of excellent quality, but hitherto their development has been retarded by the want of a port of shipment, a fault which is likely soon to be remedied by the construction of a railway connecting the coal-mines of Broad Cove, Mabou, and other parts of the county with a shipping-port on the Strait of Canso, and the railway system of Nova Scotia.

The great Carboniferous area of New Brunswick has a triangular form, the base resting on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the apex situ-



ated near the boundary-line between the counties of York and Charlotte, embracing fully one-third of the area of the Province.

Much of it is yet unexplored in detail, but a survey was begun, in 1873, of the counties of Queen and Sunbury, and part of York, which it is intended to extend over the whole area. The coal formation of New Brunswick is divided by the reports into three series, the Lower, Middle, and Upper Carboniferous formations, with a base of conglomerate rocks.

The limestones which are so common in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia here appear to be generally wanting, but the red conglomerates and sandstones which accompany these limestones are universally distributed, making a close lithological resemblance to the underlying series of the Pictou coal-measures. No extensive mining operations have yet been carried on in the district under survey, though several small mines are opened, and coal to a considerable amount is taken out at points near Grand Lake and on the Newcastle River. In this area the coal-croppings are numerous, and the country is everywhere occupied by the strata of the Middle Carboniferous formation (productive coal-measures).

On the Salmon River, coal was mined nearly two centuries ago by the French; and on the North Branch several good indications are seen, and on Coal Creek mines have been worked to some extent.

West of the St. John River, coal-seams are exposed at various points on the Nerepis River.

A valuable seam has lately been opened, called the Clones Coal-seam, near the source of the Nerepis, and with easy communications to a market. On the Onabog and Mercereau brooks, in the same locality, outcrops of coal exist.

The total area of this district over which workable seams of coal may be looked for, is over 1900 square miles, and we cannot do better than quote from the report of the surveys of 1872-73 a few words on this point, to show (as a curiosity of figures to the uninitiated) the calculations of the possible enormous quantity of coal beneath:

"We are not yet possessed of sufficient data to justify the assertion that the various outcrops of coal met with over this area, and at widely separated points (such as Clones, the Washademoak, Onabog, Little River, Nashwaak River, etc.), belong to the same seam as those at Grand Lake, though there are facts which favour such a supposition; there is, however, no reason to doubt that those in the neighbourhood of the last-named lake are all of the same seam, and that consequently the area over which it may be safely regarded as extending is a very considerable one. Thus the areas of the Newcastle, Salmon River, and Coal Creek coal-fields are about one hundred and twelve square miles. Adopting twenty inches as the average thickness of the coal-seam, and 79.4 lbs. as the weight of a cubic foot of coal (the specific gravity being 1.27), and deducting one-fourth for the areas occupied by Salmon River and Grand Lake, the total amount of coal within the areas in question would be (at the rate of 2000 lbs. to the ton) not less than 154,948,147 tons.

"It is, however, to be observed that the true area of the coal-fields in question, and more particularly that of Newcastle River, is probably much larger than has been stated above; the line which has been chosen as marking its western limits really indicating only the point where the rocks of the Middle coal formation pass beneath those which form the highest member of the Carboniferous system, and under which they could probably be reached at no great depth. The occurrence of a coal-seam on Little River in Sunbury County, having about the same position and thickness as those of Newcastle, renders this supposition highly probable. Moreover, the thickness of the coal-beds at Clones does not differ very greatly from that of the beds at Grand Lake, and it is not improbable that a large part of the area occupied by the productive measures, and more particularly where the Newer coal formation exists, is underlain by the same seam. Supposing this to be the case, and deducting one-third for the area occupied by the barren measures at the base of the Middle Carboniferous formation, or rendered unavailable by being covered with lakes, the possible total yield of coal from a seam of twenty inches covering the remaining area would be not less than 3,510,436,357 tons. Setting aside, however, this supposition as confessedly based upon too imperfect data, we can still hardly doubt that the area over which the principal seam of coal in the Grand Lake region may be reasonably supposed to extend, is at least two or three times greater than that employed in the above calculations, and that therefore the estimate of its productive capacity may be fairly increased in a corresponding ratio."

It is to be regretted that the report of the surveys of this region made by Professors Bailey and Matthews during 1874, could not also be obtained in time for this article, as being likely to show more particular developments.

There exists also in Hillsboro' County, New Brunswick, a famous mine of coal called the Albert Mine, which produces coal largely impregnated with oil, and of extraordinary gas-producing qualities. It has long been disputed whether this was a bed or a true vein, but the late Mr. Hartley, of the Geological Survey, confirms by his report the view taken by Dr. Dawson and others, that it is indisputably a vein. When the discussion first arose, the mine was only 300 feet deep, and worked 300 feet on the strike; now it is 1300 feet deep, and worked over half a mile on the strike. This coal, called Albertite, is said to yield 100 gallons of crude oil to the ton, while of gas the yield is 14,500 feet, of superior illuminating power.

Coal has been found, and is supposed to exist in large quantities in the North-west Territories, but as yet of the actual extent little is really known. In 1873, Mr. Selwyn conducted an exploration from Fort Garry in Manitoba to the Rocky Mountain House, returning by way of the Saskatchewan River and Lake Winnipeg; and Mr. Robert

Bell made a survey between Red River and the South Saskatchewan, and between Red River and Lake Superior.

From these reports we gather all that is yet known of these coal-deposits, which are likely, at no distant day, to be of great value in assisting in the settlement and development of the North-west, and in serving perhaps as sources of a fuel-supply to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

From Mr. Selwyn's report we may briefly quote the finding "on the North Saskatchewan River, between Edmonton and Rocky Mountain House, of a number of flat-lying workable seams of good coal; one of them measuring, in two exposures upwards of four miles apart, from eighteen to twenty feet in thickness, and very favourably situated for working." Also farther down the stream, "at about a mile and a half below the mouth of Clearwater, on the left bank, a seam of excellent coal crops out, said to be from two to three feet thick. A considerable quantity of coal has been raised from it for use in the forge at the fort, for which purpose it is found to answer well. It is a hard, bright, jet-like coal, and does not split up on exposure like that from most of the other beds in the vicinity. The analyses of seams which crop in the banks of the river, between Rocky Mountain House and Edmonton, serve to show that the lignite coals of the Upper Saskatchewan are very superior to those met with farther to the south, along the boundary-line, and in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The latter appear to be all of Tertiary age; whether the Saskatchewan coals are of the same age, or Cretaceous, is at present uncertain." He also says, "There can be no question that in the region west of Edmonton, bounded on the north by the Athabasca River and on the south by the Red Deer River, there exists a vast coal-field covering an area of not less than 25,000 square miles; and beneath a large portion of this area we may expect to find workable seams of coal at depths seldom exceeding 300 feet, and often, as in the case of the thick seams above described, very favourably situated for working by levels from the surface.

"These coals may all be classed as brown coals, although in physical character they mostly resemble bituminous coals of the true Carboniferous. Regarded as brown coals, they may all be considered the best of their kind.

"As a fuel for locomotives and for domestic purposes, including cooking as well as warming, the coal in general answers very well. It kindles and burns freely, making a bright fire with a yellow blaze and comparatively little smoke."

Comparing recent investigations with the report of the late Professor James T. Hodge on the coal-mines of the Rocky Mountains, in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming, which are now being largely worked, there appears every reason to believe that those seams undoubtedly belong to what may be regarded as only the southern prolongation of one vast and wide spread coal-bearing formation, extending, with but few interruptions and with wonderful uniformity of character, from the shores of the Arctic Ocean for thousands of miles along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Between the Red River and South Saskatchewan, lignites were found at Dirt Hills and Woody Mountain, but not of as good a character as the brown coals above mentioned. Similar coals were also found in the Souris Valley.

We have only now to notice the extensive coal-fields of British Columbia.

The coal-bearing formation of Vancouver Island may be divided into two subordinate troughs, the north-western being described as the Comox, and the south-eastern as the Nanaimo coal-field. The coal is of a true bituminous character, the veins or seams running through strata of grey sandstone and argillaceous shale. The Comox area, on the north-western end of the island, extends from Brown's River, a tributary of the Puntledge, on the north-west, to Sable River on the south-east, on which the Baynes Sound Coal-mine is situated, and it also includes Dennman and Hornby islands. The Union and Beaufort mines in this area are raising large quantities of coal for export. At Baynes Sound Mine operations are also carried on extensively. The seams of coal vary from nine inches to ten feet.

The Vancouver Island Coal Company's works at Nanaimo are on a six-foot seam, and they work other seams also at Newcastle Island. These mines produce about 40,000 tons per annum with the present facilities. The Nanaimo area includes a number of islands, on some of which mines have been opened.

Coal has also been found on the mainland near Chilliwack River, but nothing is known of its thickness or extent.

In Queen Charlotte Island the coal is an *anthracite*, occurring in strata with black argillaceous shale and grey trap or sandstone, with nodules of ironstone interstratified with the shale. The Queen Charlotte Coal-Mining Company have for some time undertaken to mine this coal for export, but with only partial success. This may be improved by more careful management and surveys.

The coal trade of this Province is yet in its infancy, and with more thorough surveys and improved mining it must soon develop into an industry of the first importance. The output of the mines of the Province for 1874 was less than 100,000 tons, but with the advantages of position, and the markets of California and the Lower Pacific coast open to supply, there should be a large increase in production before long.

*Bituminous shales* exist in large masses at Collingwood in Ontario, where works were erected for their distillation, and they produced oil in quantities equal to about three per cent. of the rock. At Bosanquet they yield about 4.2 per cent. of oil, or about ten gallons to the ton. In Quebec the shales at Gaspé are said to be rich in oil.

New Brunswick possesses some very rich bituminous shales, the Blackband, in Albert County, yielding sixty-three gallons of crude oil to the ton. Others on the Memramcook yield thirty-seven gallons. The Blackband shales are also capable of yielding 7500

cubic feet of gas per ton, or about one-half the quantity afforded by the mineral Albertite. There are rich beds of these shales in King's, Albert, and Westmoreland counties.

*Petroleum* occurs in the limestones of both the Trenton group of the Lower Silurian series, and the Carniferous formation of the Devonian series, and it is from the latter that the oil-springs of Ontario take their source.

At Enniskillen, Bothwell, Petrolia, and other towns of Western Ontario, immense numbers of wells have been sunk, and the capital employed in the production and refining of petroleum is over \$15,000,000, with an annual yield which has risen to 25,000,000 gallons of crude oil, and twelve to fifteen millions of gallons of refined petroleum. Petroleum is also found largely diffused through Gaspé in Quebec, but little has been done in its development comparatively, although a few hundred thousand gallons are yearly produced. In Manitoba and the North-west, from the western shore of Lake Winnipeg, up the Saskatchewan Valley, and to the north of it, lies a great belt of palæozoic rocks with an average width of sixty to seventy miles, and extending in British territory from the forty-ninth parallel to the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Almost the only reliable information relating to this region north of the Saskatchewan is to be found in the narratives of Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Sir John Richardson, published respectively in 1801 and 1851, and who observed "bituminous fountains"; but Mr. Selwyn, in his late report, says: "In the comparatively few localities where the rocks composing it have been examined they appear to be characterized, like the formations of the same age in Western Canada, by deposits of salt and petroleum, giving rise to copious springs of these valuable materials. And there seems but little doubt that Canada has here a salt and oil bearing region surpassing in extent and productive capacity any hitherto developed on the American continent."

*Peat* exists in great deposits in Quebec, in the plains along the St. Lawrence and its tributaries. It is of a gradual vegetable growth often resting on a layer of shell marl. The largest deposits occur near Chambly, St. Sulpice, Longueuil, and Ile Verte. On the island of Anticosti there is a deposit of excellent quality of over a hundred and sixty square miles, and from three to ten feet thick. Some of the peat-bogs are being worked to advantage of late years by large companies formed in Montreal.

In Ontario, large deposits are found at Nepean, Gloucester, Westmeath, and other points.

Extensive deposits of peat presenting the same features as those of Quebec occur in New Brunswick, in St. John County, on the Mispic Barrens, along the coast near Musquash Harbour and Passamaquoddy Bay, and on the line of railway near St. Stephen's.

## VI. REFRACTORY MINERALS.

Those minerals which are used in the construction of furnaces, or generally for withstanding heat, are technically called *refractory substances*. First in order comes

*Plumbago*, or graphite, commonly known as black-lead, which receives several applications in the arts. The finer varieties, used for pencils, command a very high price; the inferior qualities are used for preventing friction in machinery, and for stove-polish. The most important use, however, is for the manufacture of crucibles and melting-pots, and for small furnaces for assayers and chemists.

The plumbago of Canada is a pure crystalline plumbago, and is found principally in the Eastern Townships, and at Grenville and Buckingham, where valuable mines are worked. It is also found at Burgess and North Elmsley, in Ontario, and near Kingston. At a few points in New Brunswick this mineral is found in available quantities. The largest deposit is in the vicinity of St. John, near Portland, on the Straight Shore, where for many years the mines have yielded largely a plumbago well suited for foundry facings and stove-polish. In the vicinity of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, plumbago is also found and exported.

*Mica* occurs in the limestones and altered rocks of the Eastern Townships at Grenville, where mines are opened. At North Burgess in Ontario, also, a valuable mica-mine is worked, where plates of unusually large size have been obtained. The value of mica depends upon the size, transparency, and perfection of the plates. It is frequently found in large masses, which may be separated into thin, transparent plates. Mica in this form, as is well known, receives various applications in the arts, being employed for the fronts of stoves, for lanterns, and for the chimneys of lamps. As it is not liable to be broken by concussion, it is also used instead of glass in the windows of ships of war; and it has received several other applications of less importance.

*Soapstone*, or steatite, is used for an infinite variety of purposes, such as small furnaces, stove-linings, culinary vessels, water-pipes, cistern-linings, and, when heated and made harder and polished, it is used for gas-burners, buttons, etc.

In Quebec, a workable bed exists at Potton, in the Missisquoi Valley, and, no doubt, in other parts of the same magnesian band. A variety called pyralolite is found at Grenville and on the Saguenay. Another variety, less refractory and less unctuous than true steatite, but applicable to many of the same uses, is potstone. At Bolton and Broughton, beds of this pure, compact chlorite are met with, having a breadth of twenty feet, from which large blocks and plates may be cut by a common mill-saw.

*Sandstone*, and sand suitable for constructing furnaces and smelting metals, are to be found in many parts of Canada. In the nearly



pure siliceous sandstone at Grès Rapids, on the St. Maurice, blocks of large size are found, and used in the iron-furnaces of that vicinity. Moulders' sand is also found here, and at Laval, near Quebec. At Pittsburg, in Ontario, large quantities of stone for iron-workers is quarried, and at Perth, Brockville, and Owen Sound, moulders' sand exists in large quantities. It is also found at Windsor, and other points in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

#### VII. MATERIALS FOR BRICKS, POTTERY, AND GLASS.

Under this head may be noticed the clays for the manufacture of common bricks, tiles, and coarse earthenware. No clays fit for the finer kinds of pottery have as yet been found in the country.

Clays suited for the manufacture of bricks are found in a vast number of places throughout the Province. In Ontario, the clays are divided into two classes. The older and underlying deposit is comparatively free from oxide of iron, and yields white bricks, which generally, however, have a somewhat yellowish tinge. The white-brick clay is unconformably overlaid by another deposit, which gives red bricks. These white bricks, which are more esteemed than the red, are made in a great many localities, from the shore of Lake Huron as far eastward as Brockville. The average number of bricks made annually in Toronto is from fifteen to twenty millions, of which from seven to ten millions are white bricks.

In Quebec, the two kinds of clay which are distinguished in the West are no longer met with; but an extensive deposit of marine clay extends throughout the valleys of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and furnishes everywhere material for bricks. The two principal manufacturers at Montreal produce each about ten millions of bricks annually. Some beds of these clays are employed for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, which is manufactured at many places in either Province. Drain-tiles for agricultural purposes are also made at several places.

The white siliceous sandstone of the Potsdam formation affords, in many places, a material sufficiently pure for the manufacture of glass.

The specimens of this stone from Vaudreuil have attracted the attention of English glass manufacturers, who import a similar material from the United States, and who have made inquiries as to the price at which the sandstone could be furnished in England. A successful glass factory has since been established at Vaudreuil.

Good marine clays, furnishing material for bricks, are to be found at very many places in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, so that they may be considered as generally obtainable for local use.

Fire-clay is met with beneath the coal-seams in the Newcastle district of New Brunswick, and has been shipped to some extent to St. John, but less attention has been devoted to it than its value and accessibility deserve.

Good red-brick clays exist at Fort Garry in Manitoba, and will be of considerable value to that Province, if care is taken in the proper mixture of suitable sand, and in burning.

Brick-clays exist near Victoria in British Columbia, and at many other parts of the coast, as at Comox Harbour and elsewhere.

#### VIII. CEMENTS AND MORTARS.

Under this head come the ordinary limestones and those suitable for making water-lime.

The Lower Silurian limestones of the Chazy formation and of the Trenton group afford, throughout their distribution, abundant material for the manufacture of lime, and they are extensively burned in many parts of the Dominion. From their general purity, and from their freedom from iron and magnesia, they yield a white lime well adapted for making fine mortar, for whitening walls, for agricultural purposes, and for the purification of coal-gas.

The Middle and Upper Silurian limestones of Ontario are generally magnesian, and have the composition of dolomite. When burned, they yield a meagre or magnesian lime, which is for the most part very free from impurities. These magnesian limes yield very strong mortar, but are considered to be less proper for agricultural purposes than those which contain no magnesia.

The limestones of the Laurentian series are very important, both from their extent and from the fact that wherever they occur the same region presents fertile valleys fit for cultivation.

*Hydraulic cements* are artificially made by mingling chalk or other carbonate of lime with a proper quantity of clay, and calcining the mixture. Where, however, natural admixtures of clay and carbonate of lime can be obtained in abundance, it is more advantageous to employ them than to resort to artificial preparations. When a limestone contains ten or fifteen per cent. of clay, it yields a lime possessing hydraulic properties, which increase with the proportion of clay; and when this amounts to one-third of the lime, the mixture yields a mortar which hardens almost immediately under water. Magnesian limes yield hydraulic cements equally good with those of pure lime.

Argillaceous limestones and dolomites, yielding good hydraulic cements, are known in many parts of Canada. Valuable quarries are found at Gaspé, at Quebec City, and other points in that Province, and at Nepean, Kingston, Thorold (an exceptionally good cement), Oneida, Brantford, and on Lake Huron in the Province of Ontario. Limestones, both of the ordinary and magnesian sorts, and of every shade from pure white to one which, from disseminated graphite, is nearly black, form thick deposits at the narrows of the St. John River in New Brunswick, and many large quarries are worked. Through the whole coastal group very pure white car-

bonates of lime are found in Charlotte and King's counties, the Nerepis River, Grand Manan, etc. Pure limestones are also found at Woodstock, Canterbury, and the north-western counties.

In Nova Scotia also, good limestones are found in Cumberland County, and near Windsor and Halifax, and at Big Bras d'Or and other parts of Cape Breton. In Manitoba and the North-west they abound near many of the lakes and rivers.

Limestones are abundant in British Columbia, both in Vancouver Island and the mainland, in those parts which have come under survey. They are of both grey and white descriptions, and afford an excellent building-lime.

#### IX. GRINDING AND POLISHING MATERIALS.

These consist of millstones employed for grinding grain, and, secondly, of stones used for grinding, sharpening, cutting, and polishing metals and stones. Besides these, mention may be made of garnet rock, sometimes used as a substitute for emery, and which occurs in Canada at Bay St. Paul and St. Jerome, in Quebec.

The French buhrstone, which is preferred to all other materials for the construction of mills for grinding grain, is a peculiar chert-like siliceous rock, having a porous or cellular texture, which renders its surface especially adapted for the purpose.

In the Laurentian series in Canada, however, a cellular chert of this kind occurs in large veins, apparently of aqueous origin, cutting the intrusive syenite of Grenville. The chert, which much resembles the French buhrstone in its character, has been pronounced to be equally well fitted for the manufacture of millstones. The portions at the surface are, however, injured by the weather; and the difficulties of quarrying the material from a vein in the hard syenite are such that it would probably prove more expensive than the imported buhrstone.

In various parts of the country, millstones, inferior to the French stones, but answering a very good purpose, are made from different hard siliceous rocks. Along the north shore of the Ottawa, on the Saguenay, at St. Cuthbert, Vaudreuil, and other points in Quebec, millstones of a good quality have been made from the quartzose conglomerates or granitoid gneiss rocks.

At Cayuga in Ontario good millstones are manufactured, and some points on Lake Superior possess rocks of a similar character.

For *grindstones and whetstones*, a sandstone well adapted is found in Ontario at Nottawasaga, Collingwood, and Madoc; and in Quebec, at Whetstone Point on the Chaudière Lake, Whetstone Island in Lake Memphremagog, and at Stanstead, Bolton, and Oxford.

In New Brunswick, sandstones of superior quality for making millstones or grindstones may be obtained in the Lower Carboniferous or millstone-grit series of rocks, near the head of the Bay of Fundy. Quarries have been opened at Shepody Bay and neighbouring points.

In Nova Scotia the quarries of Minudie yield excellent grindstones and scythe-stones, which are largely manufactured for export.

#### X. BUILDING-STONES.

Of these Canada possesses an abundance, both for common and decorative architecture.

Granite, syenite, and gneiss may be considered together, inasmuch as they pass into one another.

In Quebec, one of the most beautiful granites is to be found in the township of Stanstead, where a mass of it covers an area of about six square miles. This granite is a rather fine-grained and uniform mixture of white orthoclase and white quartz, with a sparing amount of black mica, giving a light grey colour to the mass. The rock is free from iron pyrites, and appears to be but little affected by the weather. It is capable of being easily split by wedges into blocks of almost any required size. This stone appears to compare favourably with the best granites of Great Britain and of New England. Although granite is more expensive to quarry and to dress than limestone, its superior beauty and durability cause it to be preferred for structures destined to be of a lasting nature; and the facilities now offered by railways enable these beautiful granites of the eastern region to find their way into all the Canadian markets.

Granite similar to the above is found at Barmston and Barford, and in many localities around the St. Francis and Megantic rivers.

Among the intrusive rocks of the Laurentian series, is a reddish syenite having an area of about thirty-six miles among the Laurentian rocks in the townships of Grenville, Chatham, and Wentworth. It is composed chiefly of a deep flesh-red orthoclase feldspar, and a greenish-black cleavable hornblende.

A very fine variety of syenite is obtained from Barrow Island in the St. Lawrence near Gananoque; and it is said to be common in numerous small islands from this nearly to Brockville. It differs from the last in containing but a small proportion of greenish hornblende. The quartz, which is more abundant than in the Grenville syenite, is somewhat bluish and opalescent; and this, with the rarity of the hornblende, gives to the rock a brighter red colour, which is very agreeable to the eye, and resembles that of the red Aberdeen granite.

The gneiss of the Laurentian series is in many localities well fitted for building purposes; but it occurs in districts removed from the towns, and has received but few applications.

*Sandstones* capable of being employed for building purposes abound in Lake Superior and through the Huronian series. At Lyn near Brockville in Ontario massive beds are found, from which sandstone was procured for the new houses of Parliament in

Ottawa, as also from similar quarries at Nepean. A belt of sandstone strata, from two to ten feet thick in its different beds, and known as the Grey-band, extends from Queenston to Collingwood, and from this sandstone University College in Toronto was built.

In the Province of Quebec, at Gaspé, on Anticosti Island, and at Vaudreuil, quarries of fine sandstone are to be found in abundance.

In New Brunswick, many excellent granites are obtained from those of the Laurentian system. At Eagle's Cliff, and at St. George in Charlotte County, in the Nerepis Valley, and on the St. Croix River, quarries producing excellent stone for architectural purposes exist. Sandstones of various textures and colours are abundant through the southern counties. The best is an olive-grey freestone in Albert and Westmoreland counties. Red freestones are found at Lepreau, and grey sandstones of a harder character in the county of St. John. Sandstones of fine building quality are found in Nova Scotia at Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

The good grey *limestones* suitable for building are of frequent occurrence. The principal points worked for supply in Quebec are: at Grenville, Grand Isle, Caughnawaga, and Pointe Claire. Large quarries are open near Montreal, derived from the grey beds of the Trenton formation. The band has a thickness of from eight to twelve feet, made up of beds of from three to eighteen inches. From these are derived the stones used in the best buildings of Montreal. Farther down the St. Lawrence, these limestones are to be found at very many points, and also at Murray Bay, the Saguenay, and Anticosti.

In Ontario, these limestones are to be found at Niagara and Guelph,—where the quarries are exceptionally good,—at Owen Sound, Brantford, and, in the eastern part of the Province, at Brockville, Bowmanville, Kingston, and Cornwall.

In North-western Ontario and Manitoba, supplies of good building limestones and sandstones are to be found on Lake Nipigon, the Black Sturgeon River, and elsewhere. The limestones of the parish of Portland and the narrows of the St. John in New Brunswick, already mentioned for lime and cements, will undoubtedly yield good material for building purposes.

In the valley of the Nerepis and the north-western counties, excellent building limestones are found, and in Nova Scotia they are also sufficiently abundant over most localities heretofore noticed.

In British Columbia, very beautiful crystalline limestones for building purposes, furnishing blocks of great size, are found at Mount Mark above Horne Lake, and at Texada Island.

At Yale, on the Fraser River, a very fine, greyish-white building granite is observed, and limestone suitable for building is found both here and on the Thompson River. At Newcastle Island near Nanaimo, most valuable grey sandstone quarries are worked for export to San Francisco and to Victoria.

*Marbles.*—The name of marble is applied to those varieties of limestone which, from their fineness of texture and colour, and from their susceptibility of polish, are proper for decorative architecture, or for sculpture. Marbles may consist either of pure or of magnesian carbonate of lime. The presence of foreign minerals generally renders a limestone unfit for use as a marble; but serpentine, which does not differ much from carbonate of lime in hardness, is often intermingled with it, and gives rise to some fine varieties of marble. This mineral may greatly predominate over the limestone, or even exclude it altogether; thus giving rise to serpentine rock, or ophiolite, which through these admixtures passes into the marbles proper. As all of these have about the same hardness, and are employed for similar uses, they are not unfrequently confounded under the technical name of marble. The great variety of Canadian marbles, and the beauty of many of them, has attracted particular attention abroad; and the collection of Canadian marbles was especially commended in the Report of the Paris Exhibition of 1862. A fine collection is now exhibited at the Geological Museum in Montreal.

The crystalline limestones of the Laurentian series yield in many cases a strong white marble, which, although not generally fine enough for statuary, is well fitted for purposes of decoration. Among the localities on the Ottawa may be mentioned the Calumet Falls, Portage du Fort, and Fitzroy Harbour; which last has been employed for the Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Portions of the Portage du Fort marble are of a tolerably fine grain, pure white in colour, and of a quality well fitted for all purposes but that of statuary. Near Beverley, in the township of Bastard, beds of this limestone are wrought as a marble for tombstones. It is strongly coherent, but greyish-white in colour, and contains small spangles of mica and of graphite.

Many fine varieties of serpentine marbles are found in Quebec through the Eastern Townships, and at Melbourne, Orford, and St. Joseph, at St. Lin, St. Dominique, St. Armand, and Dudswell. These marbles are of infinite variety of shade and colour, pure white, dove-grey, red, brown, black, or of variegated tints, and they take a fine polish.

In Ontario at Cornwall, Barrie, and Arnprior are fine marbles of similar character. Marbles of crystalline texture admixed with bands of yellowish green and dark green serpentine are found in New Brunswick on the St. John River, but blocks large enough for ornamental purposes are difficult to obtain. For this reason the beds at Long Island on the west side of the river, opened some years since by the Hon. S. L. Tilley, have been abandoned, although the product obtained in small blocks was of considerable beauty.

In British Columbia, many of the white limestones on the mainland are of the fineness of texture and the hardness of marble; and in Vancouver Island, at Horne Lake, the limestone rocks produce a great variety of excellent ornamental marbles, suitable for almost all purposes. They are all more or less crystalline, and of white, whitish, dove-grey, and bluish colours; but none of the beds, so far



as observed, are sufficiently white and fine-grained to afford statuary marble. As a material for building purposes it could not be surpassed, as regards durability and the size of the blocks which could be obtained. Some of the beds present faces of from thirty to fifty feet in breadth, without, so far as could be seen, a single flaw or crack. The Qualicum River, which discharges Horne Lake, would afford any amount of water-power for driving all the machinery required for cutting, dressing, and polishing the marble. The limestone cliffs are from a mile and a half to three miles from the outlet of the lake.

*Flagstones* are to be obtained from many of the stratified rocks already mentioned as building-stones or marbles, the thinner beds being well fitted for floors, hearths, walks, and crossings.

Among the crystalline rocks of the Eastern Townships, the mica slates of Sutton Mountain will doubtless afford, in some parts, good flagstones.

The higher rocks on the west side of Memphremagog Lake, at Pottou Ferry, and on the east side for some miles above the outlet, afford beds of a greyish-brown, somewhat calcareous sandstone, which splits readily into slabs, some of them as thin as two inches. These may be obtained of almost any required size up to six feet by three, and often ten feet by five. The slabs are very regular in thickness, but their surfaces are somewhat rough, and would require a little dressing. Great quantities of these stones might be easily obtained along the lake-shore.

On both sides of the Rivière du Loup for some miles above its junction with the Chaudière, beds of fine-grained, dark bluish-grey sandstones are met with, some of which divide with the bedding into layers sufficiently thin for roofing-slates, while others would yield excellent flagstones, which may be obtained five or six feet long, by two or three feet wide, and not more than an inch in thickness. Similar flagstones and slates are met with at many other points in Quebec.

In Ontario, the Hudson River group furnishes thin-bedded sandstones fitted for flagging, which are exposed on the banks of the rivers falling into Lake Ontario in the vicinity of Toronto, and in other parts of its distribution farther west. The grey band of the Clinton formation affords along its outcrop thin beds of sandstones, which are well fitted for flagging, and are extensively used for that purpose in Toronto and in Hamilton.

In New Brunswick, material suitable for flagging is found in the sandstones of the St. John group, and in some of the northern counties.

In Nova Scotia they are procured from the thinner beds of the sandstones mentioned for building purposes, in Minudie, Cheverie, Hantsport, and Windsor.

Flagstones for both the domestic and San Francisco markets are obtained at Newcastle Island in British Columbia, in any quantity and of very large size.

*Roofing-slates.*—Extensive quarries of slates for the roofing of houses, and of a quality in no way inferior to the best Welsh slates, have within the last few years been opened in Quebec on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, at Walton in the township of Melbourne, and good quarries are also found on the St. Francis River, and at Rivière du Loup.

In Ontario, good roofing-slates have been obtained on the north shore of Lake Superior, and on the east shore of Lake Nipigon.

In New Brunswick, the only slates suitable for roofing are the pale-grey micaceous argillites of Charlotte and Queen's counties.

A band of slate well adapted for this purpose runs through Charlotte County eastward, and is well exposed at Basswood Ridge, Oak Hill, Jerusalem Settlement, and Hampstead on the St. John River.

In Nova Scotia, a band of good slate occurs near Weymouth.

## XI. MATERIALS FOR ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Under this title may be considered certain porphyries, and other feldspathic and siliceous rocks, which are capable of being employed for vases, tables, inlaid work, and for various articles of ornament. The hardness of these materials, and the consequent cost of cutting and polishing them, prevents their employment to any great extent, and causes the preference to be given, in many cases, to marbles and to serpentine. The latter, from its softness, and from the ease with which it is cut and turned in a lathe with the aid of ordinary tools, is much employed in various countries for ornamental purposes. Some of the varieties of serpentine which are found at Melbourne, and elsewhere in the Eastern Townships, are apparently well fitted for such uses. The recent application of a variety of diamond to the turning of stones in a lathe has, however, greatly facilitated the working of these harder materials, which are now fashioned into shape at much less expense than formerly. Few countries afford more beautiful or more numerous varieties of hard rocks of this kind than Canada: among these are the porphyries, the labradorite, and other opalescent feldspars.

The agates which are common in the amygdaloidal rocks of Lake Superior, and are abundant in the form of pebbles along the shores of Thunder Bay, and of Michipicoten and St. Ignace islands, admit of being cut for ornaments. They are often of considerable size, and exhibit a fine variety of colours. The agates which are found in the conglomerates of the Bonaventure formation are scattered abundantly along the coast where this rock prevails, and are known by the name of Gaspé pebbles. They are of small size, but are often of

fine colours, and admit of a good polish. Agates, however, are very common in many countries, and, unless of considerable size and perfection, they have but little value.

*Gems.*—Canada has as yet afforded but few gems. The zircons or hyacinths in the Laurentian limestones at Grenville are occasionally transparent, and have a fine colour; and the presence of small portions of red and blue varieties of corundum in these same limestones in Burgess may also be noticed. This mineral constitutes the gems known as sapphire and ruby; and it is worthy of remark that the sapphire of Ceylon is found, with chondrodite, in similar crystalline limestones. The transparent green garnet of Orford, which owes its colour to oxide of chrome, has hitherto been met with only in small crystals; but if found of large size, it would constitute a gem as beautiful as the emerald. Amethysts abound in some parts on the coast of Lake Superior; but the specimens hitherto brought from that region have seldom been sufficiently fine in colour for the jeweller's use. The so-called Quebec diamonds, which are sometimes cut and polished for ornaments, are nothing more than rock crystal.

Beautiful varieties of porphyry are found in Quebec at Grenville and Bathurst. In Ontario, a fine opalescent labrador-feldspar, so called from the region where it was first noticed, is found on Lake Huron, as also in Abercrombie in Quebec.

*Jasper.*—A bed of jasper occurs in the town of Sherbrooke, and is traced for a considerable distance, having in some parts a breadth of six feet. Its colour is blood-red, and it includes small grains of red hematite, and occasionally passes into a jaspery iron ore. In the parts exposed, this jasper does not appear to be sufficiently compact to be wrought for ornamental purposes. A small bed of jasper occurs imbedded in the red shales at Rivière Ouelle. Its colours are dark green and reddish-brown, and it is penetrated by small veins of white chalcedony. This jasper is compact and uniform in its texture, and receives a good polish. In some parts, the reddish-brown base is marked by clouds of a brilliant red. The jasper conglomerate of the Huronian series is fine in texture, and often brilliant in colour, and the whole rock is extremely solid, and receives a polish which makes it well fitted for ornamental purposes. Great beds of this jasper conglomerate are met with on the north shore of Lake Huron, where rounded masses of it, often of large size, are also found. A beautiful bed of jasper is found in New Brunswick at Washademoak Lake near Taft's Cove.

In New Brunswick, some of the granites, marbles, and serpentines mentioned for architectural uses may also be employed for decorative purposes, and will take a fine polish. In the range of intrusive granites extending from Digdequash River through the Nerepis Hills to the St. John River in Queen's County, and about Lake Utopia and the Magaguadavic River, some of the red syenitic granites will compare, in depth and richness of colour, with the highly esteemed red granite of Scotland. Felsites and porphyries of uniform texture and beauty of colour are frequently seen in the south-western counties. Beds of a valuable character are seen about the Chimook Lakes on the St. Andrew's Railway, and about Digdequash and Magaguadavic, and also some beds of exceeding beauty at Shin Creek in Queen's County.

## XII. LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

A very fine-grained and compact limestone is required for the purposes of lithography, and beds having these characters are found in the Birdseye and Black River formation, at the base of the Trenton group throughout a considerable part of its distribution, from Hungerford to Rama on Lake Couchiching in Ontario. In the township of Marmora, there is a section of about twenty feet of light grey limestone, which is compact, with a conchoidal fracture, and holds no organic remains. Some of the beds contain numerous small lenticular crystals of calc-spar, and are marked with crystallites. There is, however, a bed of two feet in thickness, which is extremely fine in its grain, and yields a lithographic stone of excellent quality. It has been repeatedly tried by lithographers, both in Canada and England, with most satisfactory results. It is probable that equally good material for the purpose may be found in other parts of this band, which may be traced for about a hundred miles.

Beds of a fine-grained yellowish-grey stone, well fitted for lithographic purposes, have lately been found among the dolomites of the Onondaga formation in the township of Brant.

The stone from this formation, being magnesian, is attacked by acids more gently and with less effervescence than ordinary limestone. This peculiarity in the action of acids, which are employed in the lithographic process, is said to be an advantage.

## XIII. MINERAL SPRINGS AND WATERS.

The unaltered palæozoic rocks of Canada abound in mineral springs, a great number of which have been submitted to chemical analysis, and may for convenience be arranged in six classes, according to their chemical composition. In the first three classes chlorides predominate; in the fourth, carbonates; and in the fifth and sixth, sulphuric acid and sulphates. The waters of the first, second, and sixth classes are neutral; those of the third and fourth are alkaline; and those of the fifth are acid.

Nowhere else has such a complete systematic examination of the waters of a region, and of a great geological series, been made as in Canada, and the extended series of analyses given in the volumes of the Geology of Canada obtain an additional importance from

the fact that the waters are derived from palæozoic strata, which prepares us to find certain points of difference between these waters and those of other countries, for the most part belonging to more recent geological formations.

The brine-springs of the first class are altogether unlike those of England, Germany, and the State of New York. In all of these, common salt greatly predominates, and the earthy chlorides form but a very small portion of the solid contents; while in the waters of the first class in Canada, these chlorides constitute more than one-half of the saline ingredients. The brine-springs of other regions are supposed to arise from the solution of rock salts, which occur in beds, or in crystals disseminated through the strata, as in the saliferous marls of the Onondaga formation. In the process of crystallization the common salt separates from the earthy chlorides; and hence the brine-springs of New York, which have their source in this formation, are solutions of chloride of sodium, with but very little impurity. The brine-springs of the Lower Silurian limestones of Canada, on the contrary, may be supposed to represent the composition of the ancient ocean in which these early strata were deposited. The action of the carbonate of soda from feldspathic rocks, through long ages, has since decomposed the greater part of the chloride of calcium of the ocean, replacing it by chloride of sodium, and forming the carbonate of lime of which vast limestone formations have been built up. The mineral waters of the second class, which are distinguished by containing a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia, and but very little carbonate of lime, seem, from numerous analyses, to be very rare in Germany. Though the number of springs submitted to examination has been very large, they form but a small portion of those which are known to exist through the country, and we can but briefly enumerate the most important.

The first class includes saline waters containing chloride of sodium, with large portions of chlorides of calcium and magnesium, sometimes with sulphates. The carbonates of lime and magnesia are either present only in very small quantities, or are altogether wanting. These waters are generally very bitter to the taste, and always contain portions of bromides and iodides.

The waters of the first class are characterized by the presence of great quantities of chlorides of magnesium and calcium; amounting, in several cases, to more than one-half the solid contents of the water. This composition is altogether unlike that of any waters hitherto studied. The water of the Dead Sea offers some resemblance to these curious brine-springs, in its large amount of chloride of magnesium; but it differs in containing a much smaller proportion of chloride of calcium, and a larger quantity of chloride of potassium; resembling in this respect the bittern of sea-water, in which, from the separation of the chloride of sodium, the potash has accumulated. The occasionally large proportion of iodine in these brine-springs is especially worthy of notice.

Among the most notable springs of this class are those of St. Catharine's, Ont. A well was sunk here some years since in the hope of obtaining brine for the manufacture of salt. The brine is so much charged with lime and magnesia salts as to be unfit for this purpose, but it has acquired considerable reputation in the treatment of many diseases. It is used at the well both internally and externally, and is also evaporated to small volume and sent over the country in a concentrated form. A second well was opened afterwards, of a water similar to the other, but somewhat less strong. Large sanitary establishments have been opened at these wells.

An attempt was formerly made to manufacture salt from a well of the first class in the village of Ancaster, Ont., but, from the large amount of earthy chlorides, the purification was found to be difficult. At Hallowell and Whitby, in Ontario, and at St. Benoit and Bay St. Paul, in Quebec, springs exist of very bitter and saline properties, but with varying proportions of bromine and iodine.

The second class includes a large number of saline waters, which differ from the first in containing, besides the chlorides of sodium, calcium, and magnesium, considerable portions of bicarbonates of lime and magnesia, the latter carbonate generally predominating. Small quantities of oxide of iron, and of baryta and strontia, are frequently present. These waters generally contain much smaller proportions of earthy chlorides than the first class, and are therefore less bitter, and more pleasant to the taste.

The springs of Plantagenet, in Ontario, and St. Léon and Ste. Geneviève, in Quebec, are notable examples of this class. The waters of the former are largely sent over the country, and are highly esteemed as medicinal waters. There are here several springs of nearly similar analysis.

The spring at St. Léon contains sufficient carbonate of iron to give it a chalybeate taste, and those of Ste. Geneviève are remarkable for the large proportion of iodides which they contain.

At Caledonia Springs, Ont., one of the four waters which have made this place noted for medicinal resort is of this class.

The Lanoraie spring (Quebec) is remarkable for the considerable proportion of salts of baryta and strontia which the water contains.

At Assumption, Baie du Febvre, Berthier, St. Eustache, and Sabrevoise, in Quebec, and at Kingston, Ancaster, and Gloucester, in Ontario, springs of this class have been examined; those of Kingston partaking also largely of the characteristics of waters of the first class.

The third class includes those saline waters which contain, besides chloride of sodium, a portion of carbonate of soda, with bicarbonates of lime and magnesia. Small amounts of baryta, strontia, and of boracic and phosphoric acids, are often present in these waters, and bromides and iodides are very rarely wanting.

At Caledonia Springs, a watering-place of some note in Ontario, the three springs, known as the Gas Spring, the Saline Spring, and the White Sulphur Spring, are of this class. Varennes, a watering-place eighteen miles below Montreal, on the St. Lawrence, possesses



two similar springs, which are largely resorted to. Baie du Febvre, Ste. Martine, Belœil, Chambly, and the Providence Spring of Ste. Hyacinthe, are examples of this class in Quebec; and Fitzroy, Hawkesbury, Henryville, and Rawdon, in Ontario.

The waters of the fourth class differ from the last in containing but a small proportion of chloride of sodium, while the carbonate of soda predominates. These waters generally contain a much smaller amount of solid matters than those of the previous classes, and have not a very marked taste until evaporated to a small volume, when they are found to be strongly alkaline.

A remarkable spring of this class occurs near Chambly, where the water overflows in a small stream from a well eight or ten feet deep. The water is slightly thermal, and carbonate of soda forms more than one-half of the solid contents of the water, which also affords evidences of bromine, iodine, strontia, and baryta.

The spring at St. Ours is remarkable for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the solid matter being potash salts.

The other chief examples in this Province (Quebec) are at the St. John suburb of the city of Quebec, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Joly, and Nicolet, and an example also is found at Scarborough, in York County, Ontario.

The fifth class includes acid waters, which are remarkable for containing a large proportion of free sulphuric acid, with sulphates of lime, magnesia, protoxide of iron, and alumina. These springs, which are few in number, and characterized by their acid styptic taste, generally contain some sulphuretted hydrogen.

The principal ones examined were those of Niagara and Tuscarora, in Ontario. The former is a spring of acid water, in a basin about thirty inches deep and three or four feet in diameter, and is in a yellow clay which, at a depth of three or four feet, is underlaid by the red and green sandstone of the Medina formation. The water of the basin is slightly yellowish, turbid, and very styptic and acid, and is in constant ebullition from the escape of inflammable gas, and has a decided taste and smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. It contains sulphuric but no hydrochloric acid, and portions of lime, magnesia, alumina, protoxide of iron, and alkalies, besides an organic matter which causes the residue of the evaporated water to blacken when heated. The specific gravity of this water is 1002.16, and in round numbers the water may be said to contain two parts of hydrated sulphuric acid in 1000.

About a mile and a half above Chippewa, near the Niagara River, is a similar spring, which has been described by Dr. Mack, of St. Catharine's. The water is very sour to the taste, and strongly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. A qualitative analysis shows it to be similar in composition to the water described above, but somewhat stronger. This spring rises from the Onondaga formation; but another similar water, said to be near St. David's, rises, like that of Niagara, from the Medina formation.

What is known as the Sour Spring of Tuscarora, is upon the Indian Reserve, about nine miles south of Brantford. The water is kept in constant agitation by a discharge of inflammable gas. It is slightly turbid and brownish, and has a styptic, acid, and sulphurous taste. The presence of sulphuretted hydrogen is also evident from the odour, and from the ready blackening of bright silver when immersed in the water.

The specific gravity of the water is 1005.58. It contains no trace of chlorides, but gives by analysis as follows, for 1000 parts:

Sulphate of potash.....	.0608
“ soda.....	.0502
“ lime.....	.7752
“ magnesia.....	.1539
“ protoxide of iron.....	.3638
“ alumina.....	.4681
Phosphoric acid.....	traces
Hydrated sulphuric acid (SO <sub>3</sub> HO).....	4.2895
	6.1615

In the sixth class may be included some neutral saline waters, in which the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and the alkalies predominate, chlorides being present only in small amounts. To this class belongs a mineral water from Hamilton, remarkable for the very large proportion of sulphate of magnesia which it contains; and another at Charlotteville, which is noticeable from the great amount of sulphuretted hydrogen it contains, amounting to nearly 12 cubic inches in 100 cubic inches of water. It is limpid and sparkling, and pungent to the taste from this cause.

A copious spring of mineral water, belonging to the sixth class, occurs in the township of Brant. It is described as filling a basin of eighty-eight by forty-five feet, having a depth of about forty feet, and situated upon a mound composed of calcareous tufa. From the clear blue colour of the water in the basin, it has received the name of the Blue Spring. The flow from the spring is constant and copious, and the water is sulphurous to the taste and smell.

There are some brine-springs belonging to the first class in New Brunswick, at Sussex and Salt Springs, and salt has been to a limited extent manufactured at the former place. In Nova Scotia there are some few springs of medicinal reputation.

The Bras d'Or saline water of Cape Breton has a well-grounded reputation for effecting cures in various maladies. It belongs to the first class, and is remarkable for the unusually small quantities of sulphates and carbonates, and the unusually large quantity of chloride of calcium.

The Wilmot Spring in Annapolis County has a reputation in cutaneous diseases, but no correct analysis of it has been obtained. It is no doubt highly charged with mineral substances.

The Spa Spring, at Windsor, is a chalybeate water, and belongs to the sixth class. It has a considerable local reputation.

There are brine-springs at River Philip and Renfrew of some value. No doubt in a systematic survey of the waters of the Lower Provinces many valuable mineral springs yet unknown might be brought to light.

For economic uses, the saline springs of the first class are too much charged with earthy chlorides to be suited to the manufacture of common salt; while those of the second class contain too small a proportion of salt to be employed with advantage. It is not impossible that the large amount of alkaline carbonates in some of the springs of the fourth class might be made economically available, provided that the waters were concentrated, during the heats of summer, by solar evaporation. The supplies of dilute sulphuric acid furnished by the waters of the fifth class might also be found of value, in their vicinity, for manufacturing purposes.

In a medicinal point of view, the mineral waters of Canada are already known to a considerable extent; but they are generally employed without much reference to the great variations in their composition. Among saline waters, those containing considerable quantities of earthy chlorides must evidently possess medicinal properties very different from those in which large amounts of carbonate of soda are present. The salts of iodine, which are rarely absent, and are found in such unusually large quantities in the saline waters of Ste. Geneviève, and the salts of baryta and strontia which occur in those of St. Léon, Lanoraie, Varennes, and many other springs, are also especially worthy of consideration in a therapeutic point of view.

Few of these springs are very copious, and the water in their basins is consequently subject to more or less modification from atmospheric influences, and, so far as they have yet been examined, none offer any considerable elevation of temperature above the mean of the region in which they occur. There are, however, some instances where this is exceeded sufficiently to cause them to be regarded as slightly thermal.

It is proper to remark that the examinations of this subject were mostly undertaken previous to 1867, and in the two Provinces of Quebec and Ontario only. In 1867, brine-springs of great extent were discovered in Ontario, at Goderich and Clinton, the source of which, however, is believed to be in formations of later date than those of the first class here mentioned. These being of real economic importance, have been noticed by themselves under the head of "salt," in the division of "minerals of agricultural use," and in the same connection have also been noticed the brine springs of Manitoba and British Columbia, and those of the Maritime Provinces; leaving this article chiefly to the consideration of such waters as are of medicinal value, or have not yet been applied to economic uses.

For the information about the medicinal springs of Nova Scotia, which we mention, we are indebted to a pamphlet published by Professor How, of Dalhousie College.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE geology of these two Provinces is considered separately, as a matter of convenience. The authorities from which the information above given is derived are chiefly the records of the geological surveys of Canada down to the summer of 1874, and the Acadian Geology of Dr. Dawson. With the exception of a chapter in the latter, these relate solely to the Provinces of the mainland, as Prince Edward Island has not yet received the attention of the Dominion geologists since its admission into the Confederation in 1873. We extract the facts given below regarding this island, exclusively from the "Report on the Geological Structure and Mineral Resources of P. E. Island, by J. W. Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by B. J. Harrington, B.A., Ph.D.": 1871.

The geological formations represented in Prince Edward Island are, in ascending order, or proceeding from the oldest to the newest:

1. Beds of brown, grey, and red sandstone and shale, with layers of coarse concretionary limestone and fossil plants. These may be considered as of Newer Carboniferous age, and are similar in mineral character and fossils to beds occurring on the opposite coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and there overlying the productive coal-measures. These beds occur principally in the peninsula between Orwell Bay and Pownal Bay, in Governor's Island in Hillsborough Bay, and on the coast between the West and North Capes.

2. A series of bright red sandstones, usually with calcareous cement, alternating with beds of red and mottled clay and soft red shale, and with occasional white bands and stains and layers of concretionary limestones and conglomerate. They resemble in mineral character, and the few fossils which they afford, the Trias or new red sandstone of Nova Scotia and of Connecticut. In Prince Edward Island, this formation may be divided into two members, the lower of which (representing, perhaps, the Bunter Sandstein of Europe) is characterized by the prevalence of hard concretionary calcareous sandstones and obscure fossil plants, while the upper (representing, perhaps, the Keuper of Europe) has softer and more regularly bedded sandstones and clays. One or other of these constitutes the superficial rock over the greater part of the island, the beds undulating in very gentle synclinal and anticlinal curves. They are probably unconformable to the beds of the formation first mentioned, but these are so slightly inclined that this is not very perceptible. This forma-

tion has afforded the remains of the remarkable Triassic reptile, *Bathygnathus borealis*.

3. Drift deposits, which overlies the surface of the more solid rocks in the greater part of the island. These are of three kinds: 1. Boulder clay, consisting of hard, unstratified clay or loam, filled with stones, which are mostly those of the formations above mentioned, though sometimes of kinds not occurring in the island. They are often rounded, and are also scratched and polished by the action of ice. 2. Stratified sand and gravel, in some places containing sea-shells of species now living, and occasional boulders. This deposit is of comparatively rare occurrence. 3. Loose boulders lying on the surface, and which are sometimes of rocks occurring in situ in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, or on the coast of Labrador.

4. Modern deposits. The most remarkable of these are beds of peat, dunes of drifted sand, alluvial clays, and the "mussel mud," or beds of oyster and mussel shells occurring in the creeks and bays.

The Upper Carboniferous series is composed mainly of fossiliferous limestones and sandstones, interstratified with grey and red clays and shale.

The most abundant fossils are trunks of coniferous trees. These are usually silicified or converted into quartz by the infiltration of silica. Some are, however, infiltrated with the red oxide of iron, and others with carbonate of lime, and in some beds they have been flattened and converted into anthracite coal.

The silicified trunks are mostly in the brown sandstone; but, in certain grey beds, trees of apparently the same species have been converted into coaly matter, and it is the occurrence of these carbonized trees which has given rise to the belief that coal-beds exist in the places where they are found.

The carbonized trunks are imbedded in clay, which has, probably by resisting the entrance of water, prevented them from being penetrated by silica or other mineral matters. It is obvious that these carbonized trees are of no value as a source of coal, though they aid in proving that the beds in which they occur belong to the upper part of the Carboniferous system.

The beds of the Triassic system are chiefly soft red sandstone, associated with red and mottled clays, and hard calcareous sandstones and conglomerates, the latter sometimes passing into thin bands of coarse arenaceous limestone, which in some places is a dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Many good building-stones are found in the exposures of this series, which occupies the larger part of the island.

The consideration of the drift deposits is a matter more for scientific consideration than of practical importance. The leading facts in connection with them may be briefly stated.

The lower part of these deposits is a boulder-clay, often of considerable thickness, and containing great numbers of rounded fragments of Triassic sandstone, grooved in the manner now known to result from the action of ice.

This boulder clay is very generally distributed over the surface of the island, forming the subsoil; but, as the boulders themselves are soft and easily disintegrated, and the intervening material is a fertile clay or loam, this deposit is in no way injurious to the fertility of the country.

In some parts of the island, especially in the west, are beds of stratified sand and gravel, with occasional boulders, resting on the boulder clay. These beds manifestly indicate the action of the sea, and in some of them shells of a modern marine species have been found.

Lastly, there are scattered over the soil, though usually not in great numbers, loose stones or boulders, many of which are of the native rocks of the island, but many also have been derived from other sources.

In the later portion of the boulder or glacial period, Prince Edward Island would seem to have been a meeting-place of ice-laden currents, carrying boulders from both sides of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

It is deduced, from the appearance of these "travelled boulders," that in the "glacial period" Prince Edward Island was submerged, and ground over by icebergs carrying stones, which in the later portion of this period were deposited over its surface. The stratified sands and gravel were formed when the land was emerging from the waters.

Of the modern deposits, peat is the most important. Peat-bogs occur in many parts of the island, but are usually of small extent and depth. A remarkable exception to this occurs in the great turbary known as the Black Bank, on the south side of Casumpeque Bay, and in some other bogs in Richmond Bay and its vicinity. These are the most important on the island, and were especially examined by Mr. Harrington.

The deposit at Lennox Island in Richmond Bay occurs on the north-east shore, and must once have been of far greater extent than it now is.

The peat is almost entirely the result of the accumulation of a species of *Sphagnum*, or "peat-moss," which has the property of decaying below and giving forth new vegetation above. Most of it belongs to the class called by Karmarsch "turfy peat" (Rasentorf), that is to say, it consists of masses which are but slightly decomposed, has a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, and is soft, spongy, and elastic; but the lower portion of the bed is what is known as "fibrous peat," which is characterized by its brown or black colour, by a much greater density than the turfy, by its small degree of elasticity, and by the fact that the fibres, although distinguishable by the eye, are much more readily broken up than turfy peat.

The bank is constantly being washed away by the waves, and at high tide the water comes within three feet of the top. But there is still a surface of about 250,000 square yards with a depth of seven



feet, and, allowing it to lose four-fifths by breaking up and drying, this would yield about 20,000 tons of dry fuel.

The peat at Squirrel Creek, near the property of Hon. W. H. Pope, is "riper" than the last described, but still it belongs to the two classes of "turfy" and "fibrous" peat.

It is said to have an area of 800 acres, but the area of workable peat is probably not more than 500 acres. Assuming this as the area, and taking the average depth at 9 feet, we get 7,260,000 cubic yards as the contents; or, deducting four-fifths for loss in drying, 1,452,000 cubic yards, or (taking the sp. gr. at 0.40) about 500,000 tons of air-dried peat.

The Black Bank deposit at Cascumpeque is situated on the southern side of Holland or Cascumpeque Bay, its eastern limit being over a mile from what is known as "Cascumpeque Narrows." This is the most extensive deposit seen, and the peat is also of the best quality. Owing to its very black colour, it has received the name of Black Bank or "Black Point." At the water's edge it is quite perpendicular, and is constantly being undermined and washed away. The height of this bank at the extremity of the point is twelve feet or a little over, and yet, during storms, the waves come dashing in over the sand-bank opposite, and reach its very top. On going inward from the shore, it rises toward the centre seven or eight feet higher, being, like the last described, a "highmoor" (Hochmoor). The average thickness was estimated at fifteen feet, and the sphagnum is still growing over a large part of the bog. The area was estimated at nearly three million square yards (2,816,000), which would make the cubical contents amount to 14,080,000 cubic yards.

The peat is much denser and of a darker colour than that either at Squirrel Creek or Lennox Island, the lower half being very dark brown, or quite black, and much of it having nearly lost its fibrous structure; in this it approaches the character of what is known in Germany as "earthy peat."

Assuming it to lose three-fourths of its bulk in drying, this bog would afford 3,520,000 cubic yards of dry peat; or, taking the sp. gr. at 0.60, 1,777,248 tons.

Directly west of Black Bank there is said to be a second deposit exceeding it in magnitude, and still another on Grover Island; but these have not been examined particularly.

The common American oyster, *Ostrea Virginiana* and *var. Borealis*, occurs abundantly on the coast, and large accumulations of its shells with those of the mussel, *Mytilus edulis*, have been formed in some of the bays and river estuaries. I was informed by Mr. W. H. Pope, who has given much attention to this subject, that some of these beds are fifteen feet or more in thickness. They consist of dead shells, and in many places no living shells occur, even at the surface, the animals having been killed by the gradual approach of the beds to the surface of the water, exposing them to the action of the frost and ice, and to invasion of sandy sediment. These beds of dead oyster and mussel shells, with the mud filling the interstices, constitute one of the most valuable deposits on the island. Under the name of "mussel-mud," this material is taken up in great quantity by ingenious dredging machines, worked from rafts in summer or from the ice in winter, and is applied as a manure to the soil, with the most excellent effects. It supplies lime and organic matter, besides small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

Sand-hills derived from the waste of the red sandstones are extensively developed along the north-west shore, and are liable to frequent changes unless held together by the roots of the coarse grasses growing over them.

Shore ridges, or "shooting-dykes," as they are called, from the use made of them by sportsmen, are regular banks of earth or soil fringing the creeks, and have the appearance of artificial earth-works, for which, indeed, they have sometimes been taken. They are often six feet high, and ten feet wide at the base. They are probably of the same nature as the lake ridges of Nova Scotia, and are produced by the expansion and drifting of the ice formed in the creeks in winter.

With regard to the relation of the Carboniferous rocks of Prince Edward Island to the coal-fields of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the investigations of Dr. Dawson lead to the general practical conclusions:

1. That Carboniferous rocks, similar to those of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, probably underlie the whole of Prince Edward Island.
2. That, in certain places, the upper member of the Carboniferous series appears at the surface in a nearly horizontal and undisturbed condition.
3. That boring operations prosecuted at these places would, undoubtedly, reach the Upper, and possibly the Middle, coal-measures, and the beds of coal which they may contain.
4. That the productive value of such coals must be uncertain previous to such actual trial.
5. That the depth of the seams would probably be too great for profitable mining in the present state of the coal trade.

Should any borings in the Upper coal-measures of Nova Scotia or New Brunswick take place, the information could readily be applied to Prince Edward Island. On the other hand, the successful penetration of the newer coal formation in Prince Edward Island, in search of coal, would at once develop the regions of the mainland now untried. In any case, deep boring in the newer coal formation, either in northern New Brunswick or in Prince Edward Island, could scarcely fail to develop facts of scientific interest.

On the whole, it may be concluded that the probabilities are decidedly against the discovery of any large bed of coal at such a depth as to enable it to be immediately available.

The economic geology and minerals of the island may be briefly stated:

**Peat.**—In European countries, and more recently in Canada and

the United States, peat has commanded much attention as a cheap and convenient fuel. In its natural state, or merely air-dried, it has been much employed for local consumption, though of very inferior heating-power to coal; but, when pulped or compressed and thoroughly dried, it has been found capable of competing with coal and wood on equal terms, both for steam production and domestic use. Charred peat has also become an important article of consumption as a substitute for wood charcoal and coke. The importance of this subject may be inferred from the following calculations by Dr. Harrington as to the quantity of peat in the three great turbaries noticed under a previous heading:

Lennox Island Bog.....	20,200 tons, value, at \$4.....	\$80,800
Squirrel Creek ".....	500,000 " " ".....	2,000,000
Black Bank ".....	1,777,248 " " ".....	7,108,992
Total.....	2,297,448 tons, value, at \$4.....	\$9,189,792

The question of fuel is likely, from the rapid disappearance of the forests, to be a matter of extreme importance in Prince Edward Island. The cheapness of coal in Nova Scotia, along with the easy transport by water to most parts of the island, and the convenient inland transportation which is afforded by the railway now completed, must prevent any serious difficulty; but it is worthy of consideration whether measures should not be taken for the utilization of the large deposits of peat existing in the Province, and shown as above to be of such immense value.

**Building-Stone.**—The ordinary red sandstone of the island, where thick-bedded and uniform in hardness, affords a good building-stone, easily cut, and becoming harder on exposure. Stone of this kind is obtainable in nearly all parts of the eastern and middle sections of the island, and in some parts of the western section. Quarries capable of furnishing valuable supplies to Charlottetown exist on the Bannockburn road about four miles from the railway.

The brown sandstones of Gallas Point and Campbellton are of somewhat harder texture, and a good building-stone.

**Brick-Clay, etc.**—Excellent deposits of this material abound on the island. They are of three kinds: 1. The beds of red clay interstratified in the Triassic formation. These are very pure and free from stones, but require to be quarried and exposed to the action of the frost, and mixed with sand. 2. Post-pliocene clays belonging to the boulder formation. These are often stony, but otherwise good material. 3. Modern alluvial clays which have accumulated in the lower levels from the waste of the higher grounds. The last are those chiefly worked at present, but the others will eventually be more largely used. We may add here, that should the process now extensively used in the United States and Great Britain for the manufacture of artificial stone from sand come into use in the island, the immense supplies of fine and uniform sand contained in the sand-hills of the north shore will afford an inexhaustible supply of the best possible material.

**Limestone.**—This occurs both in the Upper Carboniferous and the Trias, but not in thick beds, or of pure quality. The best limestone found is that at Miminigash and its vicinity. It is in large concretions of hard, earthy limestone, in a bed of marly sandstone, about three feet thick. Similar beds, but apparently of less importance, occur at Gallas Point and Governor's Island.

In the Trias, thin bands of concretionary limestone and conglomerate limestone occur in several places, more especially in the vicinity of Richmond and Bedeque bays, at Indian River, and at Kildare. These beds are all of coarse quality, and some of them are Dolomitic, or contain carbonate of magnesia. They are used for agricultural purposes, and, where so situated as to be easily quarried, may afford a cheaper lime for this purpose than that which is imported. At Freetown, near Bedeque Bay, this limestone is burned on a somewhat large scale.

**Metallic Ores** are not found anywhere in sufficient quantity to be of economic importance. The principal are:

**Red Hematite.**—An excellent ore of iron, in concretions at Gallas Point and elsewhere. At Gallas Point, sufficient quantities may be picked up on the beach to afford a small additional supply to an iron furnace, but not to warrant any independent enterprise.

**Grey Sulphide of Copper.**—In concretions in a sandstone at Governor's Island, associated with green carbonate of copper. This is a rich and valuable ore; but, so far as at present known, the quantity to be obtained is inconsiderable.

**Bog Manganese Ore and Bog Iron Ore.**—In concretions in many swamps in different parts of the island, but not in quantity to render it of any importance.

**Soils.**—The great wealth of Prince Edward Island consists in its fertile soil, and the preservation of this in a productive state is an object of imperative importance. The ordinary soil of the island is a bright red loam, passing into a stiff clay on the one hand, and sandy loam on the other. Naturally it contains all the mineral requisites for cultivated crops, while its abounding in peroxide of iron enables it rapidly to digest organic manures, and also to retain well their ammoniacal products.

The chief natural manures afforded by the island, and which may be used, in addition to the farm manures, to increase the fertility of the soil, or restore it when exhausted, are:

1. The mussel mud, or oyster-shell mud of the bays. Experience has proved this to be of the greatest value.
2. Peat and marsh mud and swamp-soil. These afford organic matters to the run-out soil at a very cheap rate.
3. Sea-weed, which can be obtained in large quantities on many parts of the shores, and is of great manurial value, whether fresh or composted.

4. Fish offal. The heads and bones of cod are more especially of much practical importance, and should be more carefully preserved than at present.

5. Limestone. The brown earthy limestones of the island are of much value in affording a supply of this material, as well as small quantities of phosphates and alkalies.

## NEWFOUNDLAND.

The following remarks on the geology of Newfoundland are from the reports of Alexander Murray, Esq., F.G.S., director of the geological survey of that island.

Although much of the country is still insufficiently explored, enough is known to class the rock formation of the island generally into three series, in ascending order, thus:

1. Laurentian Series.
2. Intermediate Series—Huronian or Cambrian.
3. Lower Silurian Series—Potsdam, Upper and Lower.

The Laurentian system is extensively displayed in Newfoundland, and has materially contributed to produce the remarkable geographical and topographical features of the island.

Coming to the surface in a succession of parallel anticlinals, all tending about N.N.E. and S.S.W., at intervals more or less widely apart, gneissic rocks form the principal ranges of hills and mountains from one side of the island to the other. Great masses of granite or syenite are intruded through these rocks at various parts, one conspicuous instance of which occurs at Indian Brook, a little westward of Kelligrews, near the head of the bay, where a beautiful and enduring quality of building-stone can be easily procured.

Evidences of the crystalline limestones which belong to this system occur in the valley of the Codroy River, and on the southern side of St. George's Bay, fragments of white crystalline limestone spotted with graphite being frequently seen in the former, while at the latter magnetic iron was found associated with labradorite.

The Intermediate system, supposed to be the equivalent of the Cambrian of England, and the Huronian of Canada, intersects the country in all directions, and has been especially examined from St. John's to Conception Bay, and from Topsail Head across Bell Isle to Harbour Grace. It is composed of dark-grey and red sandstones, with slate conglomerates and bands of quartzites, diorites, and jasper.

The Lower Silurian rocks of the third series underlying the island are of coarse conglomerates and limestones of Potsdam age, and coloured slates and sandstones, interstratified with dark argillaceous shales. The formation of this series over the peninsula of Avalon bears generally the description of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, and recent examinations and comparisons of their structure and the fossils contained in them undoubtedly tend to show that the equivalents of the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia have a wide spread in this Province, and the mineral condition at various parts of their distribution is such as to favour the existence of the precious metal; but even were this practically proven, it does not follow that the metal could be found in remunerative quantities.

Intrusive rocks sometimes intersect these stratified formations, and their mineral character is various, but mainly consisting of great masses of trap, or of greenstone, or feldspar porphyry.

The glacial boulders before alluded to in Prince Edward Island are also found in Newfoundland, and probably will bear a similar explanation.

The soil of the island is usually good, the valleys being level or gently undulating, and the surface soil of a sandy loam underlain by a drift of clay or gravel and a subsoil of tenacious blue or drab clay, which is sometimes slightly calcareous.

The contemporaneity of the Carboniferous rocks of Newfoundland with those of the mainland is manifested by the same want of conformity with the older and supporting formations, and the almost exact resemblance which obtains in mineral, lithological, and fossil characters throughout the stratigraphical sequence, from the base upwards; but the accumulation in the island would appear to be in considerably less volume than on the mainland; and, so far as researches will permit the expression of opinion, it seems that it is in the upper members that the Newfoundland series is principally wanting.

By a glance at the Geological Map of Canada it will immediately be observed that a vast area of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is spread over by members of this series; and further, that the geographical position, where similar measures have been recognized in Newfoundland, is suggestive of the latter being the prolongation of a great elliptical-shaped trough, extending from the former, the centre of which is concealed beneath the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It may also be perceived that while in New Brunswick the formation extends in a uniform unbroken sheet over the surface, it becomes broken and patched in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. The symmetry of the ellipse, moreover, will be seen to be broken near its centre at the Magdalen Islands, where a part of the lower members of the system come to the surface, indicating the axis of an anticlinal fold, bearing in the direction of St. George's Bay. Proceeding from the westward, this fold would thus appear to be the first of a series of disturbances which increase in frequency further east, and which are intensely developed in Newfoundland.

The principal seat of the explorations of the coal-field of Newfoundland has been near George's Bay, where Mr. Murray has made special surveys. At the Middle Barachois Brook, at Robinson's Creek, and other points, outcrops of coal occur, exhibiting seams of considerable size.

At Grand Pond also, a seventeen-inch seam has been recently discovered, and it is by no means improbable that further developments of workable seams may be made by boring. Although the natural



outcrops are few, and the areas of the strictly productive measures limited, yet there seems every reason to suppose that more careful examination, accompanied by proper borings, might develop enough in this area to justify the opening of mines.

Coal is also reported to exist at Coal River, where an outcrop of nearly three feet has been seen.

Besides coal, the economic minerals of Newfoundland may be stated to comprise:

*Salt*, of which numerous indications exist through the Carboniferous region, although none of the springs are yet utilized as a source for manufacturing.

*Gypsum*.—This mineral is perhaps distributed more profusely and in greater volume in the Carboniferous country than in any part of the North American continent of the same extent. Enormous developments of it occur at Codroy, the Highlands, Middle Barachois, Robinson's Brook, Fishel's and Flat Bay brooks, while more isolated masses are found at Harry's Brook, Romain's Brook, and Port-au-Port Bays on the northern side of Saint George's Bay. As an article of export, the great objection which presents itself is the absence of secure harbours, Codroy and Sandy Point being the only safe places to embark cargo; but its value for agricultural purposes cannot be overestimated.

*Copper*.—The ores of copper are of frequent occurrence, often in the form of grey sulphurets, in the veins or dislocations of the Intermediate series.

There are several places in Conception, Placentia, and St. Mary's bays where the ores of copper are displayed in the intersecting veins; but although such indications are numerous, and the ore of a rich quality, it does not usually appear to be persistent, but rather to occur in isolated masses, and nothing but special survey would justify the large outlay requisite for the development of a mine. The presence of the ore, however, is so general in the veins of the Intermediate system as to constitute a characteristic.

In Notre-Dame Bay at Twillingate Islands, at Sunday Cove Island, Pilley's Island, the Three Arms of Green Bay, and other parts, veins of copper ore worthy of trial exist, and at Tilt Cove there are mines which have been worked for several years, and are said to be the richest and most productive copper mines in the world. Operations have been carried on at the mines with the most gratifying success. The ore has been found in beds of from three to four feet thick, but not in a regular lode. Over 60,000 tons of copper have already been extracted, and is chiefly exported to Swansea in Wales for smelting. A vein of nickel of some value is also worked here by the same company.

*Lead*.—There are various localities in Placentia, St. Mary's, and Conception bays, and also at Bay d'Espoir and Port-au-Port, where galena ores exist in quantities. A mine has been opened near the latter place at Lead Cove, on the property of the Hon. C. F. Bennett, but the most notable mine is at Placentia Bay—the La Manche Mine. This mine has been open since 1857, and several thousand tons of lead have been raised. It has changed hands many times, and its

fortunes seem to have languished more through want of unison, or lack of capital among its proprietors, than from any diminution of ore. At present we believe it has passed into the hands of a new company, who propose to try its capacity more vigorously.

Chromic iron ore, manganese, and other economic metallic ores are found, but not in quantities or locations to make them available.

*Building-stones* are abundant, and the sandstones on St. George's Bay, the Peninsula of Avalon, and Notre-Dame Bay, and the limestones of the latter place, are available for building, as also the granites of Black River and Conception Bay.

Roofing-slates of first quality occur at Smith's Sound and other places. Grindstones and whetstones are found at Grand Pond, and on Trinity Bay is a hone-stone, which in texture and quality rivals the far-famed oil-stone of Turkey for the purpose of sharpening the finer description of edged tools. It is chiefly to be found near the base of the Aspidilla slates, where, by careful selection, it might be produced to almost any extent.

*Limestones* for burning are found abundantly, and need not be specially designated, and red and yellow ochre, peat and shell marls exist on many parts of the coast.

Mr. Murray speaks at length in his reports of the new agricultural regions opened up by recent surveys, and the valuable timber lands, but these have been alluded to in their proper place, in the topographical notice of the Province.



# GENERAL INFORMATION

## REGARDING

The Royal Family, the Dominion Cabinet, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Provincial Legislatures, Stamp Duties, Postal Rates, &c., &c.

### THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

**THE QUEEN.**—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Empress of India, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, Feb. 10, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born Nov. 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, Jan. 25, 1858, and has had issue four sons and four daughters.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandria of Denmark (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born Jan. 8, 1864, George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born Feb. 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born Nov. 26, 1869.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married H.R.H. Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862; and had issue five daughters and one son; second son killed by accident, May, 1873. Died December 14, 1878.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844; married Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, Jan. 23, 1874, and has issue one son.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augustus Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue two sons and two daughters.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; married recently to Princess Louise, daughter of Prince Frederick-Charles of Prussia.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

**GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.

#### PRIVY COUNCIL.

**Premier, Minister of Interior.**—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.  
**Minister of Finance.**—Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley.  
**Postmaster General.**—John O'Connor.  
**Minister of Public Works.**—H. L. Langevin.  
**Secretary of State.**—J. C. Aikins.  
**Minister of Railways and Canals.**—Sir C. Tupper.  
**Minister of Agriculture.**—J. H. Pope.  
**President of the Privy Council.**—L. R. Masson.  
**Minister of Justice.**—James Macdonald.  
**Minister of Militia and Defence.**—Sir A. Campbell.  
**Minister of Marine and Fisheries.**—James C. Pope.  
**Minister of Customs.**—M. Bowell.  
**Minister of Inland Revenue.**—G. Baby.  
**Speaker of the Senate.**—D. L. Macpherson.

**Officers.**—William A. Himsforth, Clerk of the Privy Council; Jos. O. Côté, Assistant do.

### SENATE OF CANADA.

Hon. DAVID L. MACPHERSON, *Speaker* (Toronto).  
ROBERT LE MOINE, *Clerk of the Parliament.*

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston.
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.
" Alexander Campbell	Toronto.
" David Christie	Paris.
" James Cox Aikins	Toronto.
" David Reesor	Yorkville.
" Elijah Leonard	London.
" William McMaster	Toronto.
" John Simpson	Bowmanville.
" James Skead	Ottawa.
" Billa Flint	Belleville.
" George W. Allan	Toronto.
" Jacques O. Bureau	Montreal.
" John Hamilton	Hawkesbury.

SENATORS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Charles Cornier	Plessisville.
" David E. Price	Quebec.
" L. Dumouchel	Longueuil.
" J. F. Armand	Rivière des Prairies.
" William H. Chaffers	St. Césaire.
" Jean B. Guévrement	Sorel.
" James Ferrier	Montreal.
" Thomas Ryan	Montreal.
" T. D. Archibald	Sydney, N. S.
" Robert B. Dickey	Amherst, N. S.
" John Bourinot	Sydney, N. S.
" William Miller	Arichat, C. B.
" A. E. Botsford	Sackville, N. B.
" William H. Odell	Fredericton.
" David Wark	Fredericton.
" John Ferguson	Bathurst.
" A. R. McClellan	Hopewell, N. B.
" J. C. Chapais	St. Denis, Kamouraska.
" James R. Benson	St. Catharines.
" John Glasier	Sunbury, N. B.
" James Dever	St. John, N. B.
" A. W. McLellan	Londonderry, N. S.
" A. Macfarlane	Wallace, N. S.
" Frank Smith	Toronto.
" Robert Reul	Belleville.
" M. A. Girard	St. Boniface, Manitoba.
" J. Sutherland	Kildonan, Manitoba.
" Hugh Nelson	Bankerville, B. C.
" C. F. Cornwall	Ashcroft, B. C.
" W. J. Macdonald	Victoria, B. C.
" H. A. N. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
" M. H. Cochran	Compton.
" William Muirhead	Chatham, N. B.
" Alexander Vidal	Samia.
" Eugene Clinic	Quebec.
" George Alexander	Woodstock, Ont.
" J. H. Bellerose	St. Vincent de Paul.
" D. Montgomery	Park Corner, P. E. I.
" R. P. Haythorne	Charlottetown, P. E. I.
" Geo. W. Howlan	Alberton, P. E. I.
" F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal.
" R. W. Scott	Ottawa.
" E. G. Penny	Montreal.
" Pierre Baillargeon	Quebec.
" A. H. Paquet	St. Catharines.
" Hector Fabre	Quebec.
" G. G. Stevens	Waterloo, Q.
" C. H. Pozer	St. George, Beauce Co., Que.
" J. D. Lewin	St. John, N. B.
" Adam Hope	Hamilton.
" L. G. Power	Halifax.
" R. P. Grant	Pictou, N. S.
" C. A. P. Pelletier	Quebec.
" Jos. Rosaire Thibault	Montreal.
" Wm. H. Brouse	Prescott.
" C. E. B. de Boucherville	Boucherville, Que.
" Harcourt B. Bull	Hamilton.
" William J. Almon	Halifax.
" J. S. Carvell	Charlottetown.
" T. N. Gibbs	Oshawa.
" John Boyd	St. John, N. B.
" Jos. Northwood, Sr.	Chatham, Ont.

**CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE SENATE OF CANADA.**—Robt. LeMoine, Clerk, Master in Chancery, Cashier and Accountant; Fennings Taylor, Deputy Clerk, Clerk Assistant and Master in Chancery; R. E. Kimber, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Hon. JOSEPH GODERIC BLANCHET, *Speaker*. ALFRED PATRICK, Esq.,  
Clerk of the House.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	John McRory	Loughborough, O.
Albert	Alexander Rogers	Hopewell Hill, N.B.
Algoma District	Simon J. Dawson	Toronto.
Amnapolis	Avard Longley	Paradise, N.S.
Antigonish	Angus McIsaac	Antigonish, N.S.
Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott	Montreal.
Bay of Quinte	Joseph A. Mousseau	Montreal.
Beauce	Joseph Bolduc	St. Vict. de Tring, Q.
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron	Montreal.
Bellechasse	Achille La Rue	Quebec.
Berthier	E. O. Cuthbert	Berthier (en haut).
Bonaventure	P. C. Beauchesne	Carleton, Q.
Bothwell	Hon. David Mills	Palmyra, O.

CONSTITUENCIES.	MEMBERS.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Brant	Gavin Fleming	Glen Morris, O.
Brantford	Wm. Paterson	Brantford, O.
Brockville	Wm. Fitzsimmons	Brockville, O.
Brome	Edmund L. Chandler	Brome, Q.
Bruce	John Gillies	Paisley, O.
Bruce, S. R.	Alexander Shaw	Walkerton, O.
Cape Breton	Wm. McDonald	Lit. Glace Bay, N.S.
	Wm. McKay McLeod	Sydney, C. B., N.S.
Cardwell	Thomas White	Montreal.
Carleton, N. B.	George H. Connell	Woodstock, N. B.
Carleton, O.	John Rochester	Ottawa.
Carleton Place	J. S. Thompson	Barkerville, B. C.
Chamby	Pierre H. Benoit	St. Hubert, Q.
Champlain	Hippolyte Montplaisir	C. de la Magdeleine.
Charlevoix	Joseph S. Perrault	Malbaie.
Charlotte	Arthur H. Gilmour	St. George, N. B.
Chateauguy	Edward Holton	Montreal.
Chicoutimi-Sanguin	Ernest Cimon	Chicoutimi, Q.
Colchester	Thomas McKay	Truro, N. S.
Compton	Hon. John H. Pope	Ottawa.
Cornwall	Darby Bergin	Cornwall, O.
Cumberland	Hon. Sir C. Tupper, C.B.	Ottawa.
Digby	John C. Wade	Digby, N. S.
Dorchester	F. F. Rouleau	Quebec.
Dorchester & Arthur	D. Olivier Bourbeau	Victoriaville, Q.
Dundas	John S. Ross	Ironopolis, O.
Ducham, E. R.	Arthur T. H. Williams	Port Hope.
Ducham, W. R.	Hon. E. Blake	Toronto.
Elyon, E. R.	Thomas Arkell	St. Thomas, O.
Elyon, W. R.	George E. Casey	Fingal, O.
Essex	James C. Patterson	Windsor, O.
Frontenac	George A. Kirkpatrick	Kingston.
Gaspé	Hon. Pierre Fortin	Quebec.
Glenora	John McLennan	Lancaster, O.
Glenora	Hon. T. W. Anglin	St. John, N. B.
Greenwich, S. R.	John Philip Wisner	Prescott, O.
Grey, E. R.	Thomas S. Sproule	Markdale, O.
Grey, N. R.	Samuel J. Lane	Owen Sound, O.
Grey, S. R.	George Jackson	Durham, O.
Gunsborough	Alfred Ogden	Cape Canis, N. S.
Haldimand	David Thompson	Deans, O.
Halifax	Matthew H. Richey	Halifax, N. S.
	Malachy B. Daly	Halifax, N. S.
Halton	Hon. Wm. McDougall, C.B.	Toronto.
Hamilton, City	Francis E. Kilvert	Hamilton.
	Thomas Robertson	Hamilton.
Hants	W. Henry Allison	Newport, N. S.
Hastings, E. E.	John White	Roslin, O.
Hastings, N. R.	Hon. Mackenzie Bowell	Ottawa.
Hastings, W. R.	James Brown	Belleville.
Hochelaga	Alphonse Desjardins	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver	Huntingford, Q.
Huron, C. R.	Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright	Kingston.
Huron, N. R.	Thomas Farrow	Bluevale, O.
Huron, S. R.	Malcolm C. Cameron	Goderich, O.
Iberdell	François Bochart	Mt. Johnston, Q.
Inverness	Samuel MacDonnell	Port Hood, N. S.
Jacques Cartier	Désiré Girard	Montreal.
Joliette	Hon. L. F. G. Baby	Ottawa.
Kamouraska	Joseph Damont	St. André, Q.
Kent, N. B.	Gilbert A. Girouard	Buctouche, N. B.
Kent, Ont.	Rufus Stephenson	Chatham, O.
Kings, N. B.	James Doinville	St. John, N. B.
Kings, N. S.	Frederick W. Borden	Canning, N. S.
Kings, P. E. I.	A. G. Macdonald	Montague Bridge.
	E. B. Muttart	Souris, P. E. I.
Kingston	Alexander Gunn	Kingston.
Lambton	Hon. Alex. Mackenzie	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	D. G. McDonell	Almonte, O.
Lanark, S. R.	John G. Haggart	Perth, O.
Laprairie	Alfred Pinsonneault	St. J. le Mineur.
L'Assomption	Hilaire Hurlé	St. Lin, Q.
Leval	Joseph A. Ouimet	Montreal.
Leeds & Grenville, N. R.	Charles F. Ferguson	Kemptville, O.
Leeds, S. R.	David Ford Jones	Gananoque, O.
Lemue	Edmund Hooper	Napanee, O.
Levis	Hon. Jos. G. Blanchet	Levis, Q.
Lincoln	John C. Rykert	St. Catharines.
Lisieux	John C. Schultz	Winnipeg.
L'Islet	Philippe B. Casgrain	Quebec.
London, City	Hon. John Carling	London.
Lotbinière	Côme L. Rinfret	Ste. Croix, Q.
Lunenburg	C. E. Kaulbach	Lunenburg, N. S.
Marquette	Joseph Ryan	Portage la Prairie.
Maskinongé	Frederick Houde	Montreal.
Megantic	L. E. Olivier	St. Ferdinand, Q.



# CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA.

Icelanders discover America.....1001	Lachine founded; Iroquois established at Caughnawaga.....1674	First English Settlement in New Brunswick.....1702	Union of Provinces proposed.....1822	Seigniorial Tenure and Clergy-Reserves question settled.....1854
First Greenland Bishop visits settlement at Vineland.....1121	Market opened at Quebec.....1676	Treaty of Peace; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1763	Lower Canada Legislature vote money for encouragement of Agriculture.....1823	Reciprocity Treaty; Paris International Exhibition; First vessel from Chicago, through St. Lawrence to Liverpool.....1855
Ship from Greenland goes to Markland (mouth of the St. Lawrence), and returns by Iceland.....1349	Fort Niagara founded by La Salle, and Lakes explored to Lake Michigan.....1679	Courts established in Canada; Labrador and Prince Edward separated from it; First newspaper published at Quebec.....1764	Fabrique Act passed.....1824	Allan Steamship Line established; Education Bill passed; Victoria Bridge begun.....1853
Columbus discovers America.....1492	La Salle reaches mouth of Mississippi.....1682	Fire at Montreal; Conspiracy of Pontiac.....1765	Death of Bishop Mountain, and of R. C. Bishop; Great fire on the Miramichi, N. B.....1825	Normal Schools in Quebec; First Petroleum works, Ontario; Gold discovered, Nova Scotia.....1857
John Cabot discovers Labrador and Newfoundland.....1497	War with Iroquois; Fatal Epidemic throughout Canada.....1686	First vessel built at St. John, N. B.....1770	Steamers on Lake St. Louis and Lake St. Francis; Latest navigation open at Quebec on record.....1826	Decimal system adopted; Ottawa named capital; Atlantic Cable laid; Delegates sent to England about "confederation"; First railway completed in Nova Scotia; Great Western Railway completed.....1858
Gasper Cortereal enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.....1500	Massacre at Lachine; War declared between England and France.....1689	Chapter of Quebec becomes extinct; Jesuits are abolished.....1773	Rideau Canal begun; McGill College founded; King's College, Toronto, founded; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1827	Prince of Wales visits Canada; Victoria Bridge opened; First railway opened in New Brunswick; Grand Trunk Railway completed.....1860
French fishermen visit the bank of Newfoundland.....1504	Acadia taken by New Englanders, and Canada invaded.....1690	Constitution of 1774 granted by Quebec Act; Council formed; Northwest coast explored by Cook and Vancouver.....1774	Saguenay District explored; Petitions from Lower Canada sent to England; Earliest known opening of navigation at Quebec; Picton and Sydney made free ports.....1828	Secession of Southern States; Troops sent to Canada; First street railways, Montreal and Toronto.....1861
Sebastian Cabot enters Hudson's Bay.....1517	Iberville takes English forts at Hudson's Bay.....1694	Canada evacuated by Americans; Declaration of Independence.....1776	Upper Canada College opened; Welland Canal begun.....1829	International Exhibition, London; War in United States; Conference at Charlottetown concerning Confederation.....1862
Verazzano explores the American Coast.....1525	Iroquois territory invaded, and Acadia and Newfoundland taken by French.....1696	Meeting of Council and passing of ordinances respecting militia and administration of justice.....1777	Canada divided into counties; Longest season of navigation on St. Lawrence.....1830	Illegal recruiting in Canada for U.S. Army.....1863
Jacques Cartier enters the Bay of Chaleurs, 9th of July.....1534	Peace concluded.....1697	Treaty of peace signed; U. E. Loyalists settle in Ontario and New Brunswick; N. W. Company formed; Kingston founded.....1783	Steamer between Quebec and Halifax; Chambly Canal begun.....1831	Quebec Conference.....1864
Cartier discovers the River St. Lawrence, and reaches Hochelaga.....1535	Louisiana colonized.....1699	Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.....1784	Cholera.....1832	Confederation passes Canadian Parliament; close of War of Secession; Reciprocity Treaty expires.....1865
First unsuccessful attempt to Colonize Canada.....1541	Peace made with Iroquois; Fort of Detroit founded.....1701	New Brunswick separated from Nova Scotia; Habeas Corpus Law introduced into Canada; First school opened in Ontario; City of St. John established by Royal Charter.....1785	Castle of St. Louis burned.....1833	Nova Scotia and New Brunswick accept Confederation; Last session of Canadian Parliament; Atlantic Cable laid.....1866
Settlers left on Sable Island by Marquis de la Roche.....1598	War declared; New England invaded.....1703	Ontario divided into five districts, and English Law introduced; King's College, Nova Scotia, founded.....1788	Quebec and Montreal incorporated; Passing of the 92 Resolutions by L. C. Assembly; Second year of Cholera.....1834	First Fenian Raid; British North American Act passes Imperial Parliament, May.....1867
Champlain first visits Canada.....1603	Canadians granted leave to manufacture.....1704	Canadian Act passed; Provinces Ontario and Quebec divided.....1791	General agitation throughout the Canadas.....1836	Dominion inaugurated, 1st of July; First meeting of Dominion Parliament, 6th Nov.....1867
Settlement formed at Annapolis (Port Royal).....1605	Cape Breton colonized.....1708	1st Parliament of Lower Canada meets.....1792	Ascension of Her Majesty; Breaking out Canadian Rebellion; Fire at St. John, N. B.; First railway, L. C.....1837	Assassination of Mr. McGee; Discovery of silver mines at Thunder Bay, Lake Superior; Sir John Young succeeds Lord Monck as Governor-General.....1868
First settlement at Quebec.....1608	Canada invaded by English.....1709	1st Parliament of Upper Canada; 2d session Lower Canada; Publications do. first published; First merchant vessels on Lake Ontario; Horse ferry on Niagara River; First Protestant Bishop of Quebec.....1793	Suspension of L. C. Constitution; General amnesty; Second insurrection.....1838	Second session Dominion Parliament; Intercolonial Railway commenced; Prince Arthur comes to Canada.....1869
First Jesuit Missionaries come to Acadia.....1611	Acadia taken by English.....1710	Great fire in Montreal.....1803	Special Council assembled at Montreal; Boundary difficulties, New Brunswick; First horse railway, Upper Canada.....1839	Second Fenian Raid; N. W. Territory and Manitoba come into Dominion; Insurrection at Red River.....1870
Settlement at Port Royal taken by the English.....1613	Canada again invaded.....1711	Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804	Union of Provinces.....1840	British Columbia enters Dominion; Pacific Railway Survey undertaken; Washington Treaty; Census of Dominion taken.....1871
Recollet Fathers come to Quebec; Champlain visits Lake Ontario, and ascends the Ottawa to Lake Nipissing.....1615	Treaty of Utrecht; Acadia ceded to England; Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay restored; Stages established between Quebec and Montreal.....1713	First ship built in Montreal; First French newspaper published.....1806	First Parliament of Canada meets at Kingston; Municipal and Education laws passed; First screw steamer on Lakes.....1841	Washington Treaty accepted by Dominion Parliament; Dissolution 1st Dominion Parliament; Lord Dufferin succeeds Lord Lisgar.....1872
Canada invaded by the Iroquois.....1617	Ships built at Quebec.....1715	First stages established in Upper Canada.....1798	"Ashburton Treaty;" First railway commenced in Nova Scotia.....1842	Pacific Railway charter granted; General agitation respecting charges of political corruption on the part of the administration with respect to granting this charter; Prince Edward Island enters the Confederation; Dissolution of Parliament; Sir John Macdonald's administration overthrown through the Pacific Railway investigation; A Liberal administration succeeds, under the Premiership of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.....1873
Foundation of the Recollet Convent at Quebec and of the Castle of St. Louis.....1620	First Government founded by English in Nova Scotia.....1719	Education Act passed in Upper Canada.....1799	Boundary Survey; King's College, Toronto, opened; Cornwall and Chambly canals opened; Seat of Government removed to Montreal.....1843	New Pacific Railway Bill passed, and the surveys published; Louis Riel elected member of Parliament from Manitoba, but he is outlawed for participation in the North-west rebellion of 1870; Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, makes a popular summer progress through the upper Provinces.....1874
Nova Scotia granted to Sir W. Alexander by James I.; First Code of Laws promulgated at Quebec.....1621	Fort of Louisbourg built.....1720	Great fire in Montreal.....1803	Dr. Ryerson appointed Superintendent of Education, U. C.; First Convocation of Toronto University; First railway commenced in New Brunswick.....1844	
Nova Scotia first settled by English.....1624	First post established.....1721	Locks made at Coteau, Cascades, and Long Sault.....1804	Rebellion losses commission; Great fires at Quebec; Welland Canal opened.....1845	
Jesuit Fathers arrive at Quebec.....1625	Division of settled country into parishes.....1722	First steamboat on Lake Ontario; Common schools established in U. Canada.....1816	Lake Superior mines explored; School Bill passed for Upper Canada.....1846	
Death of the first colonist, Louis Hébert.....1626	Census taken.....1723	Grammar schools established in Upper Canada.....1807	Ship fever; First telegraph, Canada; Normal School established at Toronto; Grand Trunk Railway commenced.....1847	
Canada granted to "Company of One Hundred Associates;" Feudal System established.....1627	English built fort at Oswego.....1724	First steamer on St. Lawrence.....1809	Navigation laws repealed; First telegraph, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....1848	
Quebec taken by the English.....1629	War with Western Savages.....1727	Le Canadien suppressed.....1810	Rebellion Losses Bill; Burning of Parliament House; Riots at Toronto and other places; Beauharnois Canal opened.....1849	
Canada and Acadia restored to France; First School opened at Quebec.....1632	Famine in Canada.....1730	Judges excluded from Parliament.....1811	Parliament meets at Toronto; Clergy-Reserves agitation.....1850	
Champlain returns to Canada.....1633	Crown Point built.....1731	War with United States; Battle of Queenstown.....1812	Gold discovered at British Columbia, and coal at Nanaimo, Vancouver's Island.....1850	
Death of Champlain.....1635	Fort Forts built on Lake of the Woods, Lake Winnipeg, the Saskatchewan, and Assiniboine.....1732 to 1738	Chateauguay, Chrysler's Farm, Fort Niagara; Hamilton founded.....1813	"Separate School" system in Ontario; Great fire in Montreal; Change in postal system.....1851	
Sillery founded, Jesuit's College, Hôtel Dieu.....1637	First Forge at St. Maurice.....1739	Battles of Lacolle, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburg; Treaty of peace signed.....1814	Parliament meets at Quebec; Trinity College, Toronto, and Laval University, Quebec, opened.....1852	
Earthquakes; Ursuline Convent at Quebec founded.....1639	Territory between Mississippi and Rocky Mountains explored.....1743	First steamer on Ottawa; Cape Breton annexed to Nova Scotia.....1819	First locomotive railway in Ontario; Great Western Railway commenced; First screw steamer from Liverpool to St. Lawrence.....1854	
Incursions of Iroquois.....1640	War between England and France; Louisbourg taken by New England.....1745	Lachine Canal commenced; Union of Hudson's Bay and N. W. Companies.....1821		
Montreal first settled and fort built at St. Paul.....1642	New England Colonies attacked by French.....1746			
Battle with Iroquois at Montreal.....1644	Peace of Aix la Chapelle; Louisbourg restored to France; Halifax founded by English; Forts built at Green Bay and Toronto by French; Militia-Rolls drawn up for Canada; Courts of Justice erected, Nova Scotia; Acadians leave Nova Scotia for Canada and Prince Edward Island.....1747			
Lake St. John discovered.....1647	Unsuccessful attempt to settle limits of colonies.....1750			
Hurons destroyed by Iroquois.....1649	Fort Du Quesne built; Hostilities are renewed.....1754			
Expedition to Hudson's Bay.....1651	Acadians are expropriated; Brad-dock defeated by French, and Dis-ckau by English; Ticonderoga built by French, and Forts William Henry and Edward by English.....1755			
Acadia taken by English.....1654	Montcalm arrives; Oswego is taken by the French; Famine and small-pox in Canada.....1756			
Seminary of Montreal founded.....1657	Fort William Henry taken by French; General failure of harvest in Canada.....1757			
M. de Laval, first Bishop, arrives; Two fur-traders visit the Sioux.....1659	First meeting of Legislature at Halifax; Louisbourg and Prince Edward Island and Forts Du Quesne and Frontenac taken by English.....1758			
Lake Superior visited.....1660	Crown Point and Ticonderoga surrendered, Niagara taken by Sir W. Johnson, Quebec by Gen. Wolfe.....1759			
Violent Earthquake; "Associated Company" dissolved; Royal Government established; First Courts of Law; Seminary at Quebec founded.....1663	Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1668			
Seigniories granted.....1664	Mission opened at Michilmackinac.....1669			
Carignan Regiment sent to settle in Canada; Fort of Chambly built.....1665	Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670			
Expedition against the Iroquois; Church at Quebec consecrated.....1666	Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671			
Acadia restored to France; Trade opened with West Indies.....1667	Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.....1672			
Hudson's Bay Company formed in England.....1668	Mississippi discovered.....1673			
Mission opened at Michilmackinac.....1669				
Small-pox devastates Indians.....1670				
Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Country around Lake Huron taken possession of by Perrot.....1671				
Fort at Kingston built; Church built of stone at Montreal.....1672				
Mississippi discovered.....1673				

1875.

Great fire in Winnipeg; Lepine's sentence commuted by the Gov.-General; avalanche at Quebec, seven lives lost; passage of the New Brunswick School Laws by the House of Commons; N. W. Territories organized; passage of Canadian Copyright Bill; serious religious riots in Toronto; organization of the Supreme Court of Canada as the final resort of Canadian litigation.

1876.

First locomotive for the Canada Pacific arrives at Ft. William; St. Hyacinthe, Que., destroyed by fire; Canada takes over 300 prizes at the Centennial; determined strike along the whole Grand Trunk, impeding the traffic of the whole country; the military called out, and one of the rioters killed at Belleville by the Queen's Own; widespread labor troubles throughout the country.

1877.

Unprecedented snow blockades throughout the Dominion; anti-Orange riots in Montreal and Charlottetown; Hackett killed at Montreal; fishery award of \$5,500,000 rendered by the International Commission appointed under the operation of the Treaty of Washington; opening of the first section of the Canada Pacific Railway; great fire in St. John, New Brunswick.

1878.

Independence of Parliament Act passed; N. B. Legislature dissolved by reason of refusal to vote supplies; grand review of Canadian volunteers at Montreal, May 24th; Canada awarded 225 prizes at the Paris Exposition; complete rout of the Liberal party at the September elections on the "National Policy" issue of Sir John Macdonald; Marq. of Lorne succeeds Lord Dufferin.

1879.

Adoption of a protective tariff by the Government; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec dismissed by Dominion Government; Mowat Government sustained at Ontario June elections; animated discussion in favor of a Legislative Union of the Maritime Provinces; Government select the "Winnipeg" route for the Canada Pacific, and locate the western end *vis* the Fraser River, B.C.



# DOMINION OF CANADA.

XXXV

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Middlesex, E. R.	Duncan Macmillan	London.
Middlesex, N. R.	Timothy Coughlin	Offa, O.
Middlesex, W. R.	George Wm. Ross	Strathroy, O.
Assisquoi	Hon. George B. Baker	Sweetsburg, Q.
Monk	Lachin McCallum	Stromness, O.
Montcalm	Firmin Dugas	Montcalm, Q.
Montmagny	A. C. P. R. Landry	St. Pierre, Q.
Montmorency	Hon. A. R. Angers	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	M. P. Ryan	Montreal.
Montreal, East	C. J. Coursol	Montreal.
Montreal, West	M. H. Gault	Montreal.
Muskoka	A. P. Cockburn	Gravenhurst, O.
Napierville	S. Coupal dit La Reine	Napierville, Q.
New Westminster	T. R. McInnes	New Westminster, B.C.
Niagara	J. B. Plumb	Niagara.
Nicolet	F. X. O. Methot	St. Pierre les, B.Q.
Norfolk, N. R.	John Charlton	Lynedoch, O.
Norfolk, S. R.	Wm. Wallace	Sincoe, O.
Northumberland N. B. J. B. Snowball		Chatham, N. B.
Northumberland, O. E. R.	Joseph Keeler	Colborne, O.
Northumberland, O. W. R.	Hon. Jas. Cockburn	Ottawa.
Ontario, N. R.	George Wheler	Uxbridge, O.
Ontario, S. R.	F. W. Glen	Oshawa, O.
Ottawa, City	J. M. Currier	Ottawa.
Ottawa, County	Joseph Tassé	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Alonzo Wright	Ironside, Hull, Q.
Oxford, S. R.	Thomas Oliver	Woodstock, O.
Oxford, S. R.	James A. Skinner	Woodstock, O.
Peel	Wm. Elliott	Brampton, O.
Perth, N. R.	S. R. Hesson	Stratford, O.
Perth, S. R.	James Trow	Stratford, O.
Peterboro', E. R.	John Burnham	Ashburnham, Q.
Peterboro', W. R.	George Hillard	Peterboro', O.
Pictou	Hon. Jas. McDonald	Ottawa.
Pictou	Robert Doull	Pictou, N. S.
Pontiac	John Poupore	Chichester, Q.
Portneuf	R. P. Vallée	Quebec.
Prescott	Felix Routhier	Vankleek Hill, O.
Prince, P. E. I.	Edward Hackett	Tignish, P. E. I.
Prince, P. E. I.	James Yeo	Port Hill, P. E. I.
Prince Edward	James S. McCuaig	Pictou, O.
Provencher	Hon. Joseph Royal	Winnipeg, M.
Quebec, Centre	Jacques Malouin	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Hon. Wilfrid Laurier	Arthabaskaville.
Quebec, West	Hon. T. McGreevy	Quebec.
Quebec County	P. A. Caron	Quebec.
Queens, N. B.	George G. King	Chipman, N. B.
Queens, N. S.	S. T. R. Bill	Liverpool, N. S.
Queens, P. E. I.	Hon. J. C. Pope	Ottawa.
Queens, P. E. I.	F. De St. C. Brecken	Charlottetown.
Renfrew, N. R.	Peter White, jun.	Pembroke, O.
Renfrew, S. R.	Wm. Bannerman	Renfrew, O.
Restigouche	George Haddow	Dalhousie, N. B.
Richelieu	L. H. Massue	St. A. de Verennes
Richmond, N. S.	Edmund P. Flynn	Arichat, N. S.
Richmond & Wolfe, Q. Wm. B. Ives		Sherbrooke, Q.
Rimouski	J. B. R. Fiset	Rimouski, Q.
Rouville	George A. Gigault	St. Césaire, Q.
Russell	Hon. John O'Connor	Ottawa.
St. Hyacinthe	Louis Tellier	St. Hyacinthe, Q.
St. John, N. B., City	Hon. Isaac Burpee	St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., City and County	C. W. Weldon	St. John, N. B.
St. John, N. B., City and County	Hon. Sir S. L. Tilley, C.B.	Ottawa.
St. Johns, Q.	François Bourassa	Belle Alodie, Q.
St. Maurice	L. L. Desautels	Montreal.
Schreiber	Hon. D. A. Smith	Montreal.
Shefford	Hon. L. S. Huntington	Waterloo, Q.
Shelburne	Thomas Robertson	Barrington, N. S.
Sherbrooke	Edward T. Brooks	Sherbrooke, Q.
Simcoe, N. R.	D. McCarthy	Barrie, O.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. C. Little	Allandale, O.
Soulanges	Jacques P. Lantier	St. Polycarpe, Q.
Stanstead	Charles C. Colby	Stanstead, Q.
Stormont	Oscar Fulton	Avonmore, O.
Sundbury	Charles Burpee	Sheffield, N. B.
Temiscouata	P. E. Grandbois	(en bas) Q.
Terrebonne	Hon. L. F. R. Masson	Ottawa.
Three Rivers	Hon. H. Langevin, C.B.	Ottawa.
Toronto, Centre	Robert Hay	Toronto.
Toronto, East	Samuel Platt, sen.	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Hon. J. B. Robinson	Toronto.
Two Mountains	J. B. Daoust	St. Eustache.
Vancouver Island	Arthur Bunster	Victoria, B. C.
Vaudreuil	J. B. Mongenais	Rigaud, Q.
Verchères	Hon. F. Geoffrion	Verchères, Q.
Victoria, B. C.	Sir J. A. Macdonald	Ottawa.
Victoria, N. B.	A. De Cosmos	Victoria, B. C.
Victoria, N. S.	John Costigan	Grand Falls, N. B.
Victoria, N. S.	Duncan McDonald	English Town, N. S.
Victoria, O. N. R.	Hector Cameron	Toronto.
Victoria, O. S. R.	Arthur McQuade	Omamee, O.
Waterloo, N. R.	Hugo Kranz	Berlin, O.
Waterloo, S. R.	Samuel Merner	New Hamburg, O.
Welland	C. W. Bunting	Toronto.
Wellington, C. R.	George T. Orton	Fergus, O.
Wellington, N. R.	G. A. Drew	Elora, O.
Wellington, S. R.	Donald Guthrie	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	Thomas Bain	Strabane, O.
Wentworth, S. R.	Joseph Rymal	Barton, O.
Westmoreland	Hon. Sir A. J. Smith	Dorchester, N. B.
Yale	F. J. Barnard	Victoria, B. C.
Yamaska	Fabian Vanasse	Montreal.
Yarmouth	Frank Killam	Yarmouth, N. S.
York, N. B.	John Pickard	Fredericton, N. B.
York, O. E. R.	A. Boulbee	Toronto.
York, O. N. R.	Frederick W. Strange	Toronto.
York, O. W. R.	N. C. Wallace	Woodbridge, O.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE HOUSE.—Alfred Patrick, Clerk of the House; Henry Hartney, Deputy to the Clerk of the House and Accountant; John G. Bourinot, Principal Clerk Assistant.

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—TORONTO.

LIUTENANT GOVERNOR.—The Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Toronto.  
Capt. Forsyth Grant, Private Secretary.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney General	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Minister of Education	Adam Crooks.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	T. B. Pardee.
Commissioner of Public Works	C. F. Fraser.
Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture	S. C. Wood.
Secretary and Registrar	A. S. Hardy.

J. G. Scott, Q.C., Clerk of Executive Council. J. Lonsdale Capreol, Assistant Clerk.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. CHARLES CLARKE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Addington	H. M. Deroche	Napanee.
Algoma	Robert Adam Lyon	Michael's Bay.
Brant, N. R.	James Young	Galt.
Brant, S. R.	Hon. A. S. Hardy	Toronto.
Brockville	Hon. C. F. Fraser	Brockville.
Bruce, N. R.	D. Sinclair	Paisley.
Bruce, S. R.	Hon. R. M. Wells	Toronto.
Cardwell	Charles Robinson	Claude.
Carleton	G. W. Monk	South March.
Cornwall	William Mack	Cornwall.
Dufferin	William Jelly	Shelburne.
Dundas	Andrew Broder	West Winchester.
Durham, E. R.	John Rosevear	Port Hope.
Durham, W. R.	Jas. W. McLaughlin	Bowmanville.
Elgin, E. R.	T. Macintyre Nairn	Aylmer, West.
Elgin, W. R.	John Cascaden	Iona.
Essex, N. R.	Solomon White	Windsor.
Essex, S. R.	Lewis Wigle	Leamington.
Frontenac	D. D. Calvin	Kingston.
Glengarry	Donald Macmaster	Williamstown.
Grenville, S. R.	Frederick J. French	Prescott.
Grey, N. R.	D. Creighton	Owen Sound.
Grey, E. R.	A. W. Lauder	Toronto.
Grey, S. R.	J. H. Hunter	Durham.
Haldimand	Jacob Baxter	Cayuga.
Halton	David Robertson	Milton.
Hamilton	John M. Gibson	Hamilton.
Hastings, W. R.	Alex. Robertson	Belleville.
Hastings, E. R.	N. S. Appleby	Shannonville.
Hastings, N. R.	G. H. Boulter	Stirling.
Huron, E. R.	T. Gibson	Wroxeter.
Huron, S. R.	Archibald Bishop	Hay.
Huron, W. R.	A. McLagan Ross	Goderich.
Kent, E. R.	D. McCrancy	Bothwell.
Kent, W. R.	Edward Robinson	Chatham.
Kingston	James H. Metcalfe	Kingston.
Lambton, E. R.	Peter Graham	Warwick.
Lambton, W. R.	Hon. T. B. Pardee	Toronto.
Lanark, N. R.	Wm. C. Caldwell	Lanark.
Lanark, S. R.	William Lees	Fallbrook.
Leeds, N. R.	H. Merrick	Merrickville.
Leeds, S. R.	Wm. Richardson	Sealey's Bay.
Lennox	George D. Hawley	Bath.
Lincoln	Sylvester Neelon	St. Catharines.
London	W. R. Meredith	London.
Middlesex, E. R.	R. Tooley	Belmont.
Middlesex, N. R.	John Waters	Springbank.
Middlesex, W. R.	J. Waterworth	Wardville.
Monk	Richard Harcourt	Welland.
Muskoka	John C. Miller	Toronto.
Norfolk, S. R.	William Morgan	Port Rowan.
Norfolk, N. R.	John B. Freeman	Sincoe.
Northumberland, E. R.	Jas. M. Ferris	Campbellford.
Northumberland, W. R.	John C. Field	Cobourg.
Ontario, N. R.	Thos. Paxton	Port Perry.
Ontario, S. R.	John Dryden	Brooklin.
Ottawa	Patrick Baskerville	Ottawa.
Oxford, N. R.	Hon. Oliver Mowat	Toronto.
Oxford, S. R.	Hon. Adam Crooks	Toronto.
Peel	K. Chisholm	Brampton.
Perth, N. R.	D. D. Hay	Listowel.
Perth, S. R.	Thos. Ballantyne	Stratford.
Peterboro', E. R.	Thomas Bleazard	Peterboro'.
Peterboro', W. R.	W. H. Scott	Peterboro'.
Prescott	William Harkin	Vankleek Hill.
Prince Edward	G. Striker	Pictou.
Renfrew, S. R.	James Bonfield	Eganville.
Renfrew, N. R.	Thomas Murray	Pembroke.
Russell	A. J. Baker	Metcalfe.
Simcoe, E. R.	Herman H. Cook	Toronto.
Simcoe, S. R.	Wm. J. Parkhill	Randwich.
Simcoe, W. R.	Thos. Long	Collingwood.
Stormont	Joseph Kerr	Farran's Point.
Toronto, East	Hon. Alex. Morris	Toronto.
Toronto, West	Robert Bell	Toronto.
Victoria, N. R.	Samuel S. Peck	Minden.
Victoria, S. R.	Hon. S. C. Wood	Toronto.
Waterloo, N. R.	M. Springer	Waterloo.
Waterloo, S. R.	James Livingston	Baden.
Welland	Daniel Near	Humberstone.
Wellington, N. R.	Robert McKim	Parker.
Wellington, C. R.	C. Clarke	Elora.
Wellington, S. R.	James Laidlaw	Guelph.
Wentworth, N. R.	J. McMahon	Dundas.
Wentworth, S. R.	F. M. Carpenter	Stoney Creek.
York, E. R.	G. W. Badgerow	Toronto.
York, W. R.	Peter Patterson	Patterson.
York, N. R.	J. H. Widdifield	Newmarket.

CHIEF PERMANENT OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Charles T. Gilmore, Clerk of the House and Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; Arthur H. Sydere, Clerk Assistant; F. J. Glackmeyer, Sergeant-at-Arms.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—QUEBEC.

LIUTENANT GOVERNOR.—Hon. Theodore Robitaille; Capt. Henry Sheppard, Aide-de-Camp.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Public Works	Hon. J. A. Chapleau.
Attorney-General	L. O. Loranger.
Treasurer	J. G. Robertson.
Provincial Secretary	E. T. Paquet.
Speaker Legislative Council	J. J. Ross.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	E. J. Flynn.
Solicitor-General	W. W. Lynch.

OFFICERS.—F. Fortier, Clerk Executive Council; G. Grenier, Deputy Clerk.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN JONES ROSS, Speaker.

DIVISION.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Alma	Hon. Jean Louis Beaudry	Montreal.
Bedford	Thomas Wood	Dunham Flats.
Chaudière	John Jones Ross	Ste. An. de la Per.
De Lanaudière	Pierre E. Dostaler	Berthier.
De la Durantay	Edouard Remillard	Quebec.
De la Vallière	Jean Bte. G. Proulx	Nicolet.
De Lorimier	J. G. Laviolette	Napierville.
De Salaberry	H. Starnes	Montreal.
Grandville	Elizee Dionne	Ste. An. de la Per.
Gulf	Thomas Savage	Cape Cove.
Inkerman	George Bryson	Mansfield.
Kennebec	Joseph Gaudet	Gentilly.
La Salle	Louis Panet	Quebec.
Laurentides	Jean Elie Gingras	Quebec.
Lauzon	A. R. C. de Lery	Quebec.
Mille Isles	Felix H. Lemaire	St. Benoit.
Repentigny	Louis Archambeault	L'Assomption.
Rigaud	E. Prudhomme	Parish Montreal.
Rougemont	P. B. de LaBruere	St. Hyacinthe.
Sorel	P. E. Roy	St. Pie.
Stadacona	John Hearn	Quebec.
Victoria	James Ferrier	Montreal.
Wellington	W. H. Webb	Melbourne.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—G. B. de Boucherville, Clerk, Master in Chancery and Accountant; S. S. Hatt, Gentleman Usher Black Rod; T. E. Roy, Sergeant-at-Arms.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. ARTHUR TURCOTTE, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Argenteuil	Robert J. Meikle	Lachute.
Bagot	Narcisse Blais	St. Liboire.
Beauce	Joseph Poirier	St. Joseph.
Beauharnois	Célestin Bergerin	St. Timothée.
Bellechasse	P. Boutin	St. Raphaël.
Berthier	Joseph Robillard	Lanoraie.
Bonaventure	J. L. Tarte	Quebec.
Brome	W. W. Lynch	Knowlton.
Chambly	R. Prefontaine	Montreal. [rade.
Champlain	D. N. St. Cyr	St. Anne de la Pe-
Charlevoix	O. Gauthier	St. Urbain.
Châteauguay	Edouard Laberge	St. Philomène.
Chicout. and Saguenay	W. E. Price	Saguenay.
Compton	W. Sawyer	Sawyerville.
Deux-Montagnes	Charles L. Champagne	St. Eustache.
Dorchester	N. Audet	St. Anselme.
Drum. & Arthabaska	W. J. Watts	Drummondville.
Gaspé	Hon. Edmond J. Flynn	Quebec.
Hochelaga	Hon. Louis Beaubien	Montreal.
Huntingdon	Dr. A. Cameron	Huntingdon.
Iberville	Louis Molleur	St. Jean.
Jacques Cartier	N. M. LeCavalier	St. Laurent. [ois.
Joliette	V. P. Lavallée	St. Felix de Va-
Kamouraska	Charles Ant. Fr. Gagnon	Rivière Ouelle.
Laprairie	L. B. A. Charlebois	Laprairie.
L'Assomption	Onulph Pelletier	L'Epiphanie.
Laval	L. O. Loranger	Montreal.
Levis	Hon. E. T. Paquet	St. Nicholas.
L'Islet	J. Bte. Dupuis	St. Roch des Aul-
Lotbinière	Hon. H. G. Joly	Quebec. [nets.
Maskinongé	Edouard Caron	Riv. du Loup.
Megantic	Hon. George Irvine	Quebec.
Missisquoi	Ernest Racicot	Sweetsburg.
Montcalm	Octave Magnan	St. Alexis.
Montmagny	L. N. Fortin	Cap St. Ignace.
Montmorency	Charles Langelier	Quebec.
Montreal, Centre	H. A. Nelson	Montreal.
Montreal, East	L. O. Taillon	Montreal.
Montreal, West	James McShane	Montreal.
Napierville	L. D. Lafontaine	St. Edouard.
Nicolet	C. E. Houde	St. Célestin.
Ottawa (County)	L. Duhamel	Wright Township
Pontiac	Hon. L. R. Church	Aylmer.
Portneuf	Hon. Frs. Langelier	Quebec.
Quebec, Centre	R. Rinfret	Quebec.
Quebec, East	Joseph Shehyn	Quebec.
Quebec, West	A. H. Murphy	Quebec.
Quebec (County)	Hon. D. A. Ross	Quebec.
Richmond and Wolfe	Jacques Picard	Wotton.
Richelieu	Michael Mathieu	Sorel.
Rimouski		
Rouville	F. G. Bouthillier	Montreal.
St. Hyacinthe	Hon. H. Mercier	St. Hyacinthe.
St. John's	Hon. F. G. Marchand	St. Jean de Ibe-
St. Maurice	F. S. L. Desautels	Yamachiche [ville
Shefford	J. Lafontaine	Roxton Falls.
Sherbrooke	Hon. J. G. Robertson	Sherbrooke.
Soulanges	William Duckett	Coteau Landing.
Stanstead	Henry Lovell	Coaticook.
Temiscouata	G. H. Deschênes	St. Epiphanie.
Terrebonne	Hon. J. A. Chapleau	Montreal.



CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Three Rivers.....	Hon. A. Turcotte (Speaker)	Three Rivers.
Vaudreuil.....	Emery Lalonde.....	Ste. Marthe.
Verchères.....	Achille Larose.....	Verchères.
Yamaska.....	J. C. S. Wurtelle.....	Montreal.

CHIEF OFFICIALS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—Louis De-  
orme, Clerk of the House; Etienne Simard, Assistant Clerk;  
J. D. L. May, Librarian; Gédéon LaRoque, Sergeant-at-Arms.

### PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—FREDERICTON.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Honourable Robert  
Duncan Wilmot, P.C. Provincial Aide-de-Camp, Captain  
Alf. F. Street; Private Secretary, Henry Wilmot, Esq.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.....	Hon. Robert Young.
Attorney-General.....	" J. J. Fraser, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary.....	" W. Wedderburn, Q.C.
Chief Commis. Board of Works.....	" P. A. Landry.
Surveyor-General.....	" M. Adams.
Solicitor-General.....	" J. H. Crawford.
Member of Council.....	" Wm. E. Perley.
".....	" D. L. Hannington.
F. A. H. Straton, Clerk.	

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. A. McL. SEELY, President.

COUNTIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.....	Hon. J. Lewis.....	Hillsboro'
Carleton.....	" James Ryan.....	Elgin.
Carleton.....	" Wm. Lindsay.....	Woodstock.
Charlotte.....	" F. Hibbard.....	St. George.
Gloucester.....	" R. Young.....	Caracquette.
Kent.....	" O. McInerney.....	Richibucto.
King's.....	" John Flewelling.....	Hampton.
Northumberland.....	" W. M. Kelly.....	Chatham.
Queen's.....	" Alex. McLeod.....	Covendale.
Restigouche.....	" W. Hamilton.....	Dalhousie.
St. John.....	" Robert Robinson.....	Canterbury.
St. John (City).....	" T. R. Jones.....	St. John.
Sunbury.....	" A. Harrison.....	Maugerville.
Victoria.....	" B. Beveridge.....	Tobique.
Westmoreland.....	" D. Hannington.....	Shediac.
York.....	" John A. Beckwith.....	Fredericton.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford,  
Clerk; J. H. Phair, Assistant Clerk; R. R. Joutet, Usher of  
Black Rod.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. B. R. STEVENSON, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Albert.....	Dr. Lewis.....	Hillsborough.
".....	G. S. Turner.....	Harvey.
Carleton.....	G. W. White.....	Centreville.
".....	J. S. Leighton.....	Centreville.
Charlotte.....	Hon. B. R. Stevenson.....	St. Andrews.
".....	George F. Hill.....	St. Stephen.
".....	J. E. Lynot.....	St. George.
".....	Thomas Botterell.....	St. David's.
Gloucester.....	F. McManus.....	Caracquette.
".....	Patrick Ryan.....	Caracquette.
Kent.....	C. J. Sayre.....	Richibucto.
".....	U. Johnson.....	St. Marys.
King's.....	Dr. E. A. Vail.....	Sussex.
".....	F. E. Morton.....	Sussex.
".....	Hon. J. H. Crawford.....	St. John.
Madawaska.....	L. Theriault.....	St. Leonards.
Northumberland.....	Hon. W. Adams.....	Newcastle.
".....	A. A. Davidson.....	Newcastle.
".....	T. F. Gillespie.....	Chatham.
".....	E. Hutchinson.....	Douglstown.
Queen's.....	Francis Wood.....	Welsford.
".....	Walter S. Butler.....	Sypher's Cove.
Restigouche.....	Cunard Barbeirie.....	Campbellton.
".....	Thomas Kenney.....	Dalhousie.
St. John.....	D. McLellan.....	Portland.
".....	William Elder.....	St. John.
".....	R. J. Ritchie.....	St. John.
".....	Edward Willis.....	St. John.
St. John (City).....	Robert Marshall.....	St. John.
".....	Hon. W. Wedderburn.....	St. John.
Sunbury.....	Hon. W. E. Perley.....	Blissville.
".....	J. S. Covert.....	Maugerville.
Victoria.....	W. B. Beveridge.....	Tobique.
Westmoreland.....	A. E. Killam.....	Salisbury.
".....	Hon. P. A. Landry.....	Dorchester.
".....	Hon. D. L. Hannington.....	Dorchester.
".....	Jos. L. Black.....	Sackville.
York.....	A. G. Blair.....	Fredericton.
".....	Hon. J. J. Fraser, Q.C.....	Fredericton.
".....	F. P. Thompson.....	Fredericton.
".....	George Colter.....	Douglas.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—G. J. Bliss, Clerk; J.  
Richards, Clerk Assistant; H. Beckwith, Sergeant-at-Arms.

### PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—HALIFAX.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—His Honour the Hon. Adams George  
Archibald. Lieut. John Hicks, R. N., Private Secretary; Lieut.  
Col. H. W. Clarke, N. S. M., and Lt.-Col. Chas. J. Stewart, 1st  
Brig. Mil. Artillery, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
Attorney-General.....	" John S. D. Thompson.
Commissioner of Works and Mines.....	" Samuel Creelman.

Member of Council.....	Hon. Nathaniel W. White.
".....	" Wm. B. Troop.
".....	" C. J. Townshend.
".....	" James S. McDonald.
".....	" H. F. McDougall.

RETIRED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (retaining their  
rank and precedence, by special permission of Her Majesty).—Hon.  
Sir Wm. Young, Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, C.B., Hon. William A.  
Henry, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. Samuel L. Shannon, Hon.  
Alexander McFarlane, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. ROBERT BOAK, President.

NAME.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Hon. Robt. M. Cutler.....	Guysborough.
" Wm. C. Whitman.....	Annapolis.
" John McKinnon.....	Antigonish.
" Samuel Creelman.....	Stewiacke.
" D. McN. Parker.....	Halifax.
" James Fraser.....	Pictou.
" Hugh Cameron.....	Mabou.
" Charles Dickie.....	Corwallis.
" Robert Boak, Junr.....	Halifax.
" E. R. Oakes.....	Digby.
" A. McN. Cochran.....	Maitland.
" James Butler.....	Halifax.
" Charles Boudroit.....	Arichat.
" C. M. Francheville.....	Guysborough.
" John B. Dickie.....	Truro.
" David McCurdy.....	Baddeck.
" H. Black.....	Cumberland.
" J. S. McDonald.....	Halifax.
" Loran E. Baker.....	Yarmouth.
" Thos. E. Morrison.....	Londonderry.

OFFICERS.—John G. Halliburton, Clerk; Robert Romans, Gen-  
tleman Usher of the Black Rod.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. E. T. MOSELEY, Speaker.

CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Annapolis.....	Hon. Wm. B. Troop.
".....	" Caleb W. Shafner.
Antigonish.....	Hon. John S. D. Thompson.
".....	" Angus McGillivray.
Cape Breton.....	Hon. E. Tilton Moseley.
".....	" Hector F. McDougall.
Colchester.....	" Wm. A. Patterson.
".....	" Wm. Blair.
Cumberland.....	Hon. C. J. Townshend.
".....	" Edward Vickery.
Digby.....	" Benjamin Vanblaricom.
".....	" Henry M. Robicheau.
Guysborough.....	" James W. Hadley.
".....	" Alex. N. McDonald.
Halifax.....	" J. F. Stairs.
".....	" Wm. D. Harrington.
".....	" John Pugh.
Hants.....	" Nathaniel Spence.
".....	" Thomas B. Smith.
Inverness.....	" Duncan J. Campbell.
".....	" Alexander Campbell.
King's.....	" Wm. C. Bell.
".....	" Hon. James S. McDonald.
Lunenburg.....	" Charles A. Smith.
".....	" Edward James.
Pictou.....	" Hon. Simon H. Holmes.
".....	" Alexander McKay.
Queen's.....	" Adam C. Bell.
".....	" L. S. Ford.
".....	" James C. Bartling.
Richmond.....	" Isidore LeBlanc.
".....	" Alexander McCuish.
Shelburne.....	" Hon. N. W. White.
".....	" Nehemiah McGray.
Victoria.....	" Wm. F. McCurdy.
".....	" John Morrison.
Yarmouth.....	" Albert Gayton.
".....	" Joseph R. Kenney.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Clerk, H. C. D.  
Twining; Assistant Clerk, J. S. McKinnon; Sergeant-at-Arms, E.  
A. Pyke.

### PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland; Eustace  
Haviland, Private Secretary; Lt.-Col. James Peake and Lt.-Col.  
Robinson Hodgson, Provincial Aides-de-Camp.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. W. Sullivan.
Minister of Public Works.....	" Donald Ferguson.
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.....	" Neil McLeod.
Member of Council.....	" Samuel Prowse.
".....	" John efurkey.
".....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Wm. Campbell.
".....	" J. O. Arnsault.
".....	" Peter Gavin.

W. C. Des Brisay, Clerk.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. JOHN BALDERSTON, President.

Queen's Co...	{ Charlottetown and Royalty..... }	Hon. Thomas W. Dodd.
1st District.....	"	Hon. A. B. McKenzie.
"	"	John Balderston.
2nd District.....	"	L. McMillan.
"	"	R. Munn.

King's Co... 1st District.....	Hon. L. Rickham.
".....	" Simon Bulger.
2nd District.....	" Joseph Wightman.
".....	" Thomas Annear.
Prince Co... 1st District.....	" Richard B. Reid.
".....	" Benjamin Rogers.
2nd District.....	" Alexander Laird.
".....	" Stewart Burns.

OFFICERS OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—John Ball, Clerk; John  
G. Springeour, Usher of Black Rod and Sergeant-at-Arms.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HON. JOHN A. McDONALD, Speaker.

Queen's Co...	{	Charlottetown and	} Hon. Neil McLeod.
		Royalty	..... " G. W. DeBlois.
	1st District	.....	Donald Cameron.
	"	.....	Wm. Campbell.
	2nd District	.....	Donald MacKay.
	"	.....	Donald Farquharson.
	3rd District	.....	Robert Shaw.
	"	.....	D. A. Macdonald.
	4th District	.....	Duncan Crawford.
	"	.....	James Nicholson.
Prince Co....	1st District	.....	Hon. Peter Gavin.
	"	.....	F. S. Perry.
	2nd District	.....	Hon. John Yeo.
	"	.....	James W. Richard.
	3rd District	.....	Hon. J. O. Arnsault.
	"	.....	John A. McDonald.
	4th District	.....	A. E. C. Holland.
	"	.....	G. W. Bentley.
	5th District	.....	Hon. John Lefurgey.
	"	.....	Angus McMillan.
King's Co...	{	Georgetown and	} Hon. Daniel Gordon.
		Royalty	..... " A. J. Macdonald.
	1st District	.....	John C. Underhay.
	"	.....	Lauchlan Macdonald.
	2nd District	.....	Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan.
	"	.....	Wm. Hooper.
	3rd District	.....	J. E. Macdonald.
	"	.....	Donald Ferguson.
	4th District	.....	Hon. Samuel Prowse.
	"	.....	William A. Poole.
		Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.	

Clerk of the Assembly—Arch. McNeill.

### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—VICTORIA, V. I.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. A. N. Richards; Capt. Geo.  
Wm. Layton, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General and Chief Commis.	}	Hon. G. A. Walkem.
Land and Works.....		
Minister of Finance and Agriculture..	"	Robt. Beaven.
Pro. Sec. and Minister of Mines.....	"	T. B. Humphreys.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. F. W. WILLIAMS, Speaker; JOHN ROWLAND HETT, Clerk.	
Cariboo.....	Hon. G. A. Walkem..... Victoria.
".....	" Geo. Cowan..... Barkerville.
".....	" Geo. Ferguson..... Cariboo.
Comox.....	Hon. John Ash, M.D..... Victoria.
Cowichan.....	" Wm. Smythe..... Cowichan.
".....	" E. Pimbury..... Nanaimo.
Esquimalt.....	Hon. F. W. Williams..... Esquimalt.
".....	" J. Helgesen..... Metchozin.
Kootenay.....	" C. Gallagher..... Wild Horse Creek.
".....	" W. Galbraith..... Wild Horse Creek.
Lillooet.....	" W. M. Brown..... 15 Mile House.
".....	" W. Saul..... 70 Mile House.
Nanaimo.....	" Jas. A. Abrams..... Nanaimo.
N. Westminster City.....	" E. Brown..... N. Westminster.
N. Westminster Dis.....	" D. McGillivray..... Samas.
".....	" W. J. Harris..... Katsey.
Victoria City.....	" Hon. R. Beaven..... Victoria.
".....	" W. Wilson..... Victoria.
".....	" J. S. Drummond..... Victoria.
".....	" J. W. Williams..... Victoria.
Victoria Dis.....	" Hon. T. B. Humphreys..... Victoria.
".....	" W. McIlmoyle..... North Saanich.
Yale.....	" J. A. Mara..... Kamloops.
".....	" F. G. Vernon..... Kamloops.
".....	" Preston Bennett..... Kamloops.

### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—WINNIPEG.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.—Hon. Joseph E. Cauchon; Private Sec-  
retary, J. E. Cauchon, Junr.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Norquay.
Attorney-General.....	" D. M. Walker.
Minister of Public Works.....	" C. P. Brown.
Provincial Secretary.....	" M. A. Girard.
Minister of Agriculture.....	" M. Goulet.
Rice M. Howard, Clerk.	

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. GILBERT McMICKEN, Speaker; THOMAS SPENCE, Clerk.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Assiniboia.....	Alex. Murray.
Beate St. Paul.....	Senator Girard.
Burnside.....	John Smith.
Cartier.....	Hon. G. McMicken.
Dufferin, N.....	Andrew Laughlin.
Dufferin, S.....	Wm. Winram.
Emerson.....	W. H. Nash.



CONSTITUENCIES.	NAME.
Gladstone.....	Hon. C. P. Brown.
High Bluff.....	J. A. K. Drummond.
Kildonan.....	A. M. Sutherland.
La Verandrye.....	Hon. M. Goulet.
Mountain.....	Thos. Greenway.
Morris.....	Joseph Taillefer.
Portage La Prairie.....	Dr. Cowan.
Rockwood.....	J. S. Atkins.
Springfield.....	A. W. Ross.
St. Agathe.....	Alex. Kittson.
St. Andrew's.....	Hon. John Norquay.
St. Boniface.....	A. A. C. La Riviere.
St. Clements.....	E. H. G. G. Hay.
St. Francois Xavier.....	Patrice Bréland.
Westbourne.....	Hon. D. M. Walker.
Winnipeg.....	Capt. Thos. Scott.
Woodlands.....	Wesley F. Lipsett.

## NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—BATTLEFORD.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—Hon. David Laird. COUNCIL—Matthew Ryan and Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Members of Council *ex officio*; Lieut.-Colonel James Farquharson McLeod, C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, Pascal Bréland, Members of Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Acheson Gosford Irvine, Assistant Commissioner of Police; Amedée Forget, Clerk of the Council and Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor; Edouard Richard, Sheriff; William James Scott, Registrar.

## NEW FOUNDLAND.

## SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—ST. JOHN'S.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir John Glover, R. N.; Private Secretary, H. H. MORGAN; Colonial Aide-de-Camp, Alex. Murray.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. V. Whiteway.
Surveyor-General.....	W. J. S. Donnelly.
Colonial Secretary.....	E. D. Shea.
Receiver-General.....	J. J. Rogerson.
Mem. of Council.....	John Rorke.
“.....	Jas. S. Winder.

Clerk of the Council—Hon. E. D. Shea.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Robert Alexander.	Hon. Chas. R. Ayer.
“ James Fox.	“ Aug. W. Harvey.
“ Robt. Kent.	“ Edward Morris.
“ Stephen Randall.	“ Edward D. Shea.
“ Thos. Talbot.	“ Peter G. Tessier.
“ Robt. Thornburn.	“ John H. Warren.
“ Edward White.	“ John Winter.

Clerk—Hugh F. Carter. Solicitor—Thos. J. Kough.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. A. J. W. McNEILLY—Speaker.

CONSTITUENCY.	NAME.
Conception Bay.....	Hon. Ambrose Shea.
“.....	Charles Dawe.
“.....	Nathan Norman.
“.....	Hon. John Rorke.
“.....	A. Penny.
“.....	Joseph J. Little, Q.C.
“.....	Patrick Nowlan.
St. John's East.....	Robt. J. Kent.
“.....	Robt. J. Parson.
“.....	M. J. O'Meara.
St. John's West.....	Louis Tessier.
“.....	J. McLaughlan.
“.....	Patrick J. Scott.
Trinity Bay.....	Hon. Wm. V. Whiteway.
“.....	John Rendell.
“.....	James H. Watson.
Placentia and St. Mary's.....	Hon. W. J. S. Donnelly.
“.....	James Collins.
“.....	Michael E. Dwyer.
Twillingate and Fogo.....	Hon. A. J. W. McNeilly.
“.....	S. B. Carter.
“.....	R. P. Rice.
Bonavista Bay.....	George Skelton.
“.....	Francis Winter.
“.....	James Saint.
Burin.....	Hon. J. J. Rogerson.
“.....	James S. Winter.
Ferryland.....	Joseph Greene.
“.....	James G. Conroy.
Burgeo and La Palle.....	Alex. M. McKay.
Fortune Bay.....	James O. Fraser.

Clerk of Assembly—John Stewart.

## STAMP DUTIES.

Upon all notes, drafts, bills of exchange, &c., for amounts of \$25 and over, made, drawn or accepted in Canada, the following scale of stamp duties shall be levied:

For \$25, one cent.  
For amounts over \$25 and up to \$50, two cents.  
For amounts over \$50 and up to \$100, three cents.  
For amounts exceeding \$100, three cents for each \$100, and three cents additional for each additional \$100 or fraction thereof.

When drafts or bills of exchange are executed in duplicate, two cents on each part for the first \$100, and the same for any additional fraction thereof; and if made in more than two parts, one cent each part for each \$100 or fraction thereof.

Any interest made payable at maturity shall be counted as part of the whole.

The following are also liable to duty as above:

(1) Any bill, draft, order or instrument, for the payment of money by a bill or promissory note, whether such payment is required to be made to bearer or order; (2) letters of credit; (3) any receipt entitling party receiving it to receive a like sum from a third party.

The following instruments are free from stamp duties: notes, drafts, and all instruments under \$25; bills of exchange drawn by H. M. Commissariat or other officers on H. M. Imperial or Provincial service, or any acceptance, endorsement, &c., by such officer on a bill of exchange drawn out of Canada, or any draft of or on any bank payable to the order of any such officer in his official capacity—or any note payable on demand to bearer—or any cheque, if the same be payable on demand—or any P. O. order—or any municipal debenture or coupon thereof—or any instrument executed by a notary in his official capacity.

Duties must be paid by affixing adhesive stamps, or by using stamped paper of the denomination required, in either which case the stamp is to be cancelled by writing thereon the signature or initials of the maker, drawer or witness attesting the signature of the maker or endorser of the instrument; or, the person affixing or witness attesting shall write or stamp thereon the date.

If this latter be neglected or omitted, any person stamping or writing a false date is liable to a fine of \$100.

In case of promissory notes made or drawn in Canada, the method shall be by *adhesive stamps*, and *not* stamped paper.

If not stamped at time of drawing it may be done subsequently; the holder attaching *double* the amount of stamps required originally (with date of such being so attached), even if during time suit is in progress: provided that at the time it came into his hands he had no knowledge of any defects in the same, and that he proceeded to remedy such defects as soon as they came to his knowledge, even if such holder shall have acquired such knowledge only during proceedings in court.

The penalty for not affixing proper stamps to notes, &c., is \$100, and any person who makes, draws, accepts, endorses, signs, or in any way becomes a party to such instrument, is liable to the same. They may, however, avoid such liability by *double* stamping the same, as above; this double stamping to remove any probable invalidity by reason of proper duty not having been paid at all, or not paid by the proper party, or at the proper time, or of any formality as to date or erasure of the stamps affixed having been omitted, or a wrong date placed thereon, &c.

After, however, any note or instrument requiring to be stamped has been settled or paid, no penalty shall be enforced by reason of any irregularity in stamping, unless it be shown that the party from whom a penalty is demanded was aware, before or at the date of maturity of such note or instrument, of such defect or irregularity, without remedying the same as above.

Notes or bills, &c., found amongst the securities of a deceased person, unstamped, insufficiently stamped, &c., become valid on affixing thereto (and properly cancelling) “double” stamps. Any irregularity as to stamping, &c., does not prevent any note or instrument from being admitted as evidence in criminal proceedings.

The Minister of Inland Revenue appoints agents—generally postmasters and post-stamp agents—to sell bill stamps, the same as postage stamps; and any one who forges, counterfeits or imitates, or procures to be forged, counterfeited or imitated any such stamp or stamped paper, or knowingly uses, offers, sells or exposes such for sale, or shall in any way aid or abet such forgery, counterfeit or imitation, shall be guilty of a felony, on conviction of which he shall be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding twenty-one years.

Any banker or broker making, drawing, issuing, negotiating, presenting, receiving, or in any way holding any note or instrument not duly stamped, and who does not immediately affix and cancel the stamps called for by the Act in that behalf, not only becomes liable to a penalty of \$500, but is by such neglect or proceeding debarred from recovering the same in any suit at law; and any person wilfully affixing to any note or instrument any cancelled stamp, or one which has been previously affixed to any other note or instrument, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$500.

## POSTAL INFORMATION.

## LETTER RATES, ETC.

Canada.—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion (including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination, and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Newfoundland.—Postage on letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof. Newspapers (see “Transient Newspapers”). Post cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

United States.—The rate on letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

United Kingdom.—Postage on letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. or fraction thereof, whether by Canadian or New York steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

Post Cards.—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, (including Newfoundland), 2 cents each.

## REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting letters containing value should be careful to require them to be registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp) in addition to the postage, is as follows, viz.:

On letters to any other place in Canada or British North America.....	- 2 cents.
On letters for the United States, or United Kingdom.....	- 5 “
On parcels, patterns or samples (Canada only),.....	- 5 “
On book packets and newspapers to United Kingdom.....	- 5 “

Registration and foreign postage rates must in all cases be prepaid *in full* by stamps. Letters to other points within the Dominion weighing over  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and being insufficiently stamped, will be forwarded to destination, and double the amount of the deficiency charged on delivery.

Registered letter stamps have been issued of the above denominations, which may be obtained at any stamp agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a letter; but a registered letter can be traced where an unregistered letter can not, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

## BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*, and must not contain any letter or sealed enclosure. For the sake of security they may be tied with a string; any Postmaster may cut this and examine the packet; but if nothing “contraband” be found therein, he must re-tie and forward it.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, which must be prepaid by stamps.

## PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, with 5 cents additional if registered. No letter must be enclosed; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the parcel charged at unpaid letter rates. No parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba *via* the United States, which exceeds in weight the limits of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

## MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, hand bills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a letter.

## TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.

Transient Newspapers—that is to say, Canadian newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British papers posted or re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* which have been received through the mails by Canadian booksellers or news agents, and by them distributed to regular subscribers by mail; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all periodicals, other than newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per 4 oz. weight of package containing periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate. Transient periodical matter posted in Canada must, in all cases, be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian packet, on prepayment by postage stamp of 2 cents each number.

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs. in weight.

## PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and samples of merchandise and goods for sale, not exceeding 24 oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion, on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations:

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of samples and patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the *outside* the address of the sender, in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed; *inside*, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the outside of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to



another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

UNITED STATES.

Patterns and samples of merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of 10 cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamps at the following rates:—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction thereof.

FOREIGN LETTER AND NEWSPAPER RATES.

COUNTRIES.	Letters.	News- papers.
	P. ½ oz.	Each.
Africa, West Coast - - - - -	10 cts.	4 cts.
Australia, S. & W. - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Austria - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Belgium - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Brazil - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Buenos Ayres - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cape of Good Hope - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Ceylon - - - - -	10 "	4 "
China (including Hong Kong) - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Cuba - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Egypt - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Fiji Islands - - - - -	7 "	4 "
France - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Germany - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Gibraltar - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Holland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
India - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Italy - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Japan - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Madeira - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Mauritius - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Mexico - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Monte Video - - - - -	27 "	4 "
New South Wales - - - - -	15 "	4 "
New Zealand - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Portugal - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Queensland - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Russia - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sandwich Islands - - - - -	8 "	4 "
St. Pierre et Miquelon - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sierra Leone - - - - -	10 "	4 "
Spain - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Sweden - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Switzerland - - - - -	5 "	2 "
Tasmania - - - - -	15 "	4 "
Turkey - - - - -	5 "	2 "

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies, Letters 10 cents per ½ oz.; via New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per ½ oz.; via New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each, West Indies, except where otherwise stated;

postage on Letters via New York, 15 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

Register all valuable letters.  
Transmit money by Money Orders.  
Make complaints and inquiries in writing.  
Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.  
Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.  
In addressing letters, add the name of the County and Province in which the office addressed is located.  
Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.  
Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

On Orders up to £2 sterling .....	\$0 25
" over 2 and up to £5 .....	0 50
" " 5 " 7 .....	0 75
" " 7 " 10 .....	1 00

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz.:

In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

On Orders up to . \$4 .....	2 cents.
Over \$4 and up to 10 .....	5 "
" 10 " 20 .....	10 "
" 20 " 40 .....	20 "
" 40 " 60 .....	30 "
" 60 " 80 .....	40 "
" 80 " 100 .....	50 "

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are:

For Orders up to £5 .....	0 25
" over 5 and up to £10 .....	0 50
" " 10 " 15 .....	0 75
" " 15 " 20 .....	1 00

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada cur-

rency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for \$40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is:

For any sum not exceeding \$20 .....	25 cents.
Exceeding \$20 and not exceeding \$40 .....	40 "

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States, are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency, and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec (also at Winnipeg, Man.), are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more with the permission of the Postmaster-General.

Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

Deposits for children under 10 years of age may be made—

Firstly—By a parent or friend as trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both trustee and child.

Secondly—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient for him.

Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster-General's office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster-General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster-General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and, if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

Every depositor must send his book once a year, viz., on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster-General, who will send him by return of mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Office the depositor may have named in his application.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.



## CONTAINING THE

The Offices printed in *Italics* are authorized to grant and pay Money Orders. The Offices marked \* are Savings Bank Offices. The letters "W. O." following the name of a Post Office, signify "Way Office."



[illegible]



## xli

[illegible]



[illegible]



## xliii

[illegible]



## DOMINION OF CANADA.

NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.	NAME OF POST OFFICE.	ELECTORAL DISTRICT AND PROVINCE.
* Victoria .....	Norfolk, S. R. ....	O	Washago .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Wellington .....	Yamouche .....	N S	West Lake .....	Prince Edward .....	O
* Vivian .....	York, N. R. ....	O	Washburn .....	Frontenac .....	O	Wellman's Corners .....	Hastings, N. R. ....	O	West Lorne .....	Elgin, W. R. ....	O
Vogler's Cove .....	Lunenburg .....	N S	Washington .....	Oxford, N. R. ....	O	Wellsford .....	Queen's .....	N B	West Lynne .....	Piovencher .....	M
Vroomant .....	Ontario, N. R. ....	O	Waterborough .....	Queen's .....	N B	Wendover .....	Prescott .....	O	White Oak .....	Middlesex, E. R. ....	O
Vyner .....	Lambton .....	O	* Waterdown .....	Westworth, N. R. ....	O	Westover .....	Cumberland .....	N S	White Point .....	Victoria .....	N S
Wasie Station .....	St. Catharines .....	N B	* Waterford .....	Norfolk, N. R. ....	O	Westport .....	Leeds, S. R. ....	O	White Rock Mills .....	King's .....	N S
Wagram .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O	Waterford .....	Digby .....	N S	West River .....	Pictou .....	N S	White Ross .....	York, N. R. ....	O
Wakefield .....	Ottawa .....	Q	Waterford .....	King's .....	N B	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	White's Cove .....	Queen's .....	N B
Waldemar .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O	* Waterloo, East .....	Shelburne .....	N B	Westbrook .....	Cumberland .....	N S	Whitfield .....	Simcoe, S. R. ....	O
Walker's Point .....	Muskoka .....	O	* Waterloo, West .....	Waterloo, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitney .....	Northumb. W. R. ....	N B
* Walker .....	Bruce, S. R. ....	O	Waterside .....	Albert .....	N B	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whittier's Ridge .....	Charlotte .....	N B
Walker .....	Bruce, S. R. ....	O	Waterville .....	Pictou .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walker .....	Essex .....	O	Waterville .....	Compton .....	Q	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallace .....	Pewee, N. R. ....	O	Waterville .....	Carleton .....	N B	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallace .....	Cumberland .....	N S	Waterville .....	King's .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallace .....	Cumberland .....	N S	* Watford .....	Lambton .....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
* Wallaceburg .....	Kent .....	O	Watson's Corners .....	Lanark, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallace Ridge .....	Cumberland .....	N S	Watson Settlement .....	Carleton .....	N B	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallace .....	Elgin, W. R. ....	O	Waukegan .....	Muskoka .....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallbridge .....	Hastings, W. R. ....	O	* Waukegan .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallbrook .....	King's .....	N S	Wauburn .....	Lambton .....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wallenstein .....	Waterloo, N. B. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Waller .....	Russell .....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walmer .....	Oxford, N. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walnut .....	Lambton .....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walsh .....	Norfolk, S. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walsingham Centre .....	Norfolk, S. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Way's Mills .....	Compton .....	Q	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walter's Falls .....	Grey, N. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walton .....	Pontiac .....	Q	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walton .....	Huron, O. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Walton .....	Huron, O. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wanted .....	Lambton .....	N S	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warburton .....	Leeds, S. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warden .....	Shefford .....	Q	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Ward's Creek Road .....	King's .....	N B	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
* Wardsville .....	Middlesex, W. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Wardham .....	Grey, E. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warkworth .....	Norfolk, E. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warmist .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warner .....	Monck .....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warsaw .....	Peterboro', E. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warburg .....	Perth, N. R. ....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warwick, East .....	Arthabaska .....	Q	Waverley .....	Halifax .....	N S	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O
Warwick, West .....	Lambton .....	O	Waverley .....	Simcoe, N. R. ....	O	Westbrook .....	Frontenac .....	O	Whitton .....	Wellington, N. R. ....	O



# THE BANKS OF CANADA,

WITH THEIR CAPITAL, BRANCHES, FOREIGN AGENTS, &c., &c.

## ONTARIO.

### BANK OF HAMILTON.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$1,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - HAMILTON.  
 AGENCIES: Beeton, Listowel, Port Elgin, Georgetown, Milton, Wingham.  
 AGENTS.—New York—Messrs. John J. Cisco & Son. London—The National Bank of Scotland.

### BANK OF OTTAWA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - 566,823  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - OTTAWA.  
 AGENCIES: Ottawa, Arnprior.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Alliance Bank, Limited. New York—Harper & Goadby. Chicago—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

### BANK OF TORONTO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 750,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Peterboro', Cobourg, Barrie, Port Hope, St. Catharines, Collingwood.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The National Bank of Commerce; Messrs. Watson & Lang.

### CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$6,000,000  
 REST, - - - 1,400,000  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—J. G. Harper and J. H. Goadby. Chicago—J. G. Orchard.

BRANCHES: Barrie, Belleville, Berlin, Brantford, Chatham, Collingwood, Dundas, Dunnville, Galt, Goderich, Guelph, Hamilton, London, Lucan, Montreal, Norwich, Orangeville, Ottawa, Peterboro', St. Catharines, Sarnia, Seaforth, Simcoe, Stratford, Thorold, Toronto, Walkerton, Windsor, Woodstock.

BANKERS.—New York—The American Exchange National Bank. London, Eng.—The Bank of Scotland.

### DOMINION BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
 REST, - - - 310,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 Branch—Queen Street, corner of Esther.  
 BRANCHES: Oshawa, Whitby, Brampton, Uxbridge, Bowmanville, Napanee, Orillia, Cobourg, Liverpool Market.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—The Bank of Montreal. New York—The Bank of Montreal. London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane.

## FEDERAL BANK.

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - \$1,000,000  
 REST, - - - 185,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 BRANCHES: Aurora, Kingston, St. Mary's, Chatham, London, Strathroy, Guelph, Newmarket, Tilsonburg, Hamilton, Simcoe, Yorkville.  
 AGENTS.—London, Eng.—The National Bank of Scotland. New York—American Exchange National Bank. Canada—Bank of Montreal and its Branches.

### IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 910,800  
 HEAD OFFICE—Cor. Wellington St. and Exchange Alley (the Old Exchange Building), Toronto.  
 BRANCHES: Dunnville, St. Catharines, Fergus, Ingersoll, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Port Colborne, Welland.

## ONTARIO BANK.

CAPITAL, - - - \$3,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 BRANCHES: Alliston, Mount Forest, Port Perry, Bowmanville, Oshawa, P. Arthur's Landing, Guelph, Ottawa, Toronto, Lindsay, Peterboro, Whitby, Montreal, Port Hope, Winnipeg, Man.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London, Eng.—Alliance Bank (Limited). New York—Messrs. Walter Watson and Alex. Lang. Boston—Tremont National Bank.

### STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$1,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 509,750  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - TORONTO.  
 AGENCIES: Bradford, Harriston, Newcastle, Cannington, Markham, Colborne, Picton.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Messrs. Smithers & Watson. London, Eng.—Imperial Bank.

## QUEBEC.

### BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$233,890  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. HYACINTHE.  
 AGENCIES: St. Hyacinthe, and St. J. Saisie, P.Q.  
 NEW YORK AGENT.—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$224,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - ST. JOHN'S, QUE.  
 BRANCHES: St. John's, Que., and Napierville, Que.  
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—Watson & Lang.

## BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - \$630,000  
 RESERVE, - - - 30,000  
 AGENCIES: Montreal and Joliette, P. Quebec.  
 NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

### BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

#### MONTREAL, QUE.

CAPITAL, - - - \$2,000,000  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. New York—National Bank of the Republic. Quebec Agency—La Banque Nationale.

## BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - £1,000,000 STG.  
 LONDON OFFICE, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard St. E.C.  
 HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St., Montreal.  
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA: London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B., Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S., Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C., Hamilton, Quebec, Barkerville, B.C., Toronto, St. John, N.B.  
 AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—D. A. McTavish and Wm. Lawson. San Francisco—A. McKinlay. Portland, Oregon—J. Goodfellow.  
 LONDON BANKERS.—The Bank of England; Messrs. Glyn & Co.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—Liverpool—Bank of Liverpool. Australia—Union Bank of Australia. New Zealand—Union Bank of Australia. Bank of New Zealand. Colonial Bank of New Zealand. India, China and Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Agra Bank, Limited. West Indies—Colonial Bank. Paris—Messrs. Marcuard, Andre & Co. Lyons—Credit Lyonnais.

## BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$12,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 11,999,200  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 5,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.

### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA:

Almonts, Ont., Hamilton, Picton, Belleville, Kingston, Port Hope, Brantford, Lindsay, Quebec, Brockville, London, Sarnia, Chatham, N.B., Moncton, N.B., Stratford, Cobourg, Newcastle, N.B., St. John, N.B., Cornwall, Ottawa, St. Marys, Goderich, Perth, Toronto, Guelph, Peterboro', Winnipeg, Halifax, N.S.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Bank of Montreal, 9 Birch Lane, Lombard Street.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—The Bank of England; The London and Westminster Bank; The Union Bank of London. Liverpool—The Bank of Liverpool. Scotland—The British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—Walter Watson and Alexander Lang, 59 Wall Street. Chicago—Bank of Montreal, 154 Madison Street.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—New York—The Bank of New York, N.B.A.; The Merchants' National Bank. Boston—The Merchants' National Bank. Buffalo—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. San Francisco—The Bank of British Columbia.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.—St. John's Nfld.—The Union Bank of Newfoundland. British Columbia—The Bank of British Columbia. New Zealand—The Bank of New Zealand. India, China, Japan, Australia—Oriental Bank Corporation.

## BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

### MONTREAL, QUE.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Paris—De Rothschild Freres. New York—National Bank of the Republic.

### BANQUE NATIONALE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.  
 CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - \$2,000,000  
 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - 2,000,000  
 CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - 2,000,000  
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Ottawa, Sherbrooke.  
 FOREIGN AGENTS.—New York—National Bank of the Republic. England—National Bank of Scotland.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - - \$1,500,000  
 CAPITAL PAID IN, - - - 1,381,568  
 RESERVE FUND, - - - 200,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - SHERBROOKE, QUE.  
 BRANCHES: Waterloo, Q., Cowansville, Stanstead, Costabook, Richmond, Q., Granby.  
 AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. London, England—London and County Bank. Boston—National Exchange Bank.

## EXCHANGE BANK OF CANADA.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.  
 BRANCHES: Hamilton, Ont., Parkhill, Ont., Bedford, Que., Aylmer, Ont.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The Alliance Bank, (Limited). Chicago—Union National Bank. New York—National Bank of Commerce.

## MOLSONS BANK.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - \$2,000,000  
 PAID-UP, - - - 1,998,861.88  
 REST, - - - 100,000  
 HEAD OFFICE, - - - MONTREAL.  
 BRANCHES: Montreal, Brockville, Clinton, Exeter, Ingersoll, London, Meaford, Millbrook, Morrisburg, Owen Sound, Ridgeway, Smith's Falls, Sorel, St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto.

AGENTS IN CANADA.—Quebec—Quebec Bank and Eastern Townships Bank. Ontario—Bank of Montreal and Ontario Bank and their Branches. New Brunswick—Bank of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia—Halifax Banking Company and its Branches. Prince Edward Island—Union Bank of P.E.I., Charlottetown and Summerside. Newfoundland—Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, St. John's.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—London—Alliance Bank (Limited). Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co.

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.—New York—Mechanics' National Bank; Messrs. C. F. Smithers & W. Watson; Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. Boston—Merchants' National Bank; Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland—Casco National Bank. Chicago—First National Bank. Cleveland—Commercial National Bank. Detroit—Mechanics' Bank. Buffalo—Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank. Milwaukee—Wisconsin Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank. Toledo—Second National Bank.



**MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$5,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 475,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - MONTREAL.

BRANCHES.  
Belleville, Berlin, Brampton,  
Chatham, Galt, Gananoque,  
Hamilton, Ingersoll, Kincairdine,  
Kingston, London, Montreal,  
Napawee, Ottawa, Owen Sound,  
Perth, Prescott, Quebec,  
Renfrew, Stratford, St. John's, Q.,  
St. Thomas, Ont., Toronto, Walkerton,  
Waterloo, Ont., Winnipeg, Man. Windsor, Ont.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The Clydesdale Banking Company, 30 Lombard Street, London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.  
AGENCY IN NEW YORK—43 Exchange Place, Henry Hague and John B. Harris, Jr.  
BANKERS IN NEW YORK—The Bank of New York, N.Y.A.

**QUEBEC BANK.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.  
Ottawa, Ont. Toronto, Ont. Pembroke, Ont.  
Montreal, Que. St. Catharines, Ont. Three Rivers, Q.  
Thorold, Ont.

AGENTS IN NEW YORK—Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co.  
AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.

**STADACONA BANK, QUEBEC.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
Do. PAID UP, - - - - - 990,890

AGENTS IN THE DOMINION—Bank of Montreal.  
" CHICAGO—Bank of Montreal.  
" NEW YORK—C. F. Smithers and W. Watson.  
" LONDON, ENGLAND—National Bank of Scotland.

**UNION BANK OF LOWER CANADA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - QUEBEC.

BRANCHES.  
Savings Bank (Upper Town, Que.) Montreal,  
Ottawa, Three Rivers.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The London and County Bank. New York—National Park Bank.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$2,500,000  
(With power to increase.)

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.

LONDON OFFICE.—28 Cornhill, London.  
Branches at San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.  
AGENTS.—In Canada and the United States—The Bank of Montreal.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**

**BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,470,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 470,000

LONDON AGENTS—Williams, Deacon & Co.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Mechanics' National Bank.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

**MARITIME BANK OF THE DO-  
MINION OF CANADA,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

LONDON AGENTS—Imperial Bank (Limited).  
NEW YORK AGENTS—J. J. Cisco & Son.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.**

BOSTON AGENTS—Eliot National Bank.

**ST. STEPHEN'S BANK,  
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 50,000

LONDON AGENTS—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Globe National Bank.

**NOVA SCOTIA.**

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$1,000,000  
RESERVE FUND, - - - - - 230,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

BRANCHES.  
Amherst, Digby, North Sydney,  
Annapolis, Kentville, Liverpool, N.S.,  
Bridgetown, New Glasgow, Yarmouth,  
St. John, N. B., Pictou,

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Williams, Deacon & Co.  
New York—Bank of New York. Boston—Merchants' National Bank.

**BANK OF YARMOUTH,  
YARMOUTH, N. S.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$382,530  
RESERVE, - - - - - 104,422

CORRESPONDENTS AT  
Halifax—The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.  
St. John—The Bank of Montreal.  
" —The Bank of British North America.  
Montreal—The Bank of Montreal.  
New York—The National Citizens' Bank.  
Boston—The Eliot National Bank.  
London—The Union Bank of London.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF WINDSOR,  
WINDSOR, N. S.**

LONDON AGENTS—Union Bank of London.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.

**EXCHANGE BANK OF YARMOUTH,  
YARMOUTH, N. S.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$349,595  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 53,000

FOREIGN AGENTS—New York—McTavish & Lawson.  
Boston—Boylston National Bank.

**HALIFAX BANKING CO.,  
HALIFAX, N. S.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—Bank of New York.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Suffolk National Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - \$900,000  
RESERVE, - - - - - 180,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENCIES.  
Antigonish, Bridgewater, Pictou,  
Sydney, C.B. Maitland (Hants Co.), Truro,  
Weymouth, Charlottetown, P.E.I. Summerside.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—Imperial Bank. New York—Bank of New York. Boston—National Hide and Leather Bank.

**PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX.**

CAPITAL AUTHORIZED, - - - - - \$800,000  
CAPITAL PAID UP, - - - - - 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

BRANCHES.  
Lockport and Wolfville, N. S.  
AGENTS IN LONDON—The Union Bank of London.  
" NEW YORK—The Bank of New York.  
" BOSTON—Williams & Hall.  
" ONT. AND QUE.—The Ontario Bank.

**PICTOU BANK,  
PICTOU, N. S.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, - - - - - \$500,000

AGENTS—Halifax—Union Bank of Halifax. Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—Bell & Smithers. London, England—Imperial Bank (Limited).

**UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - HALIFAX.

AGENCIES.  
Halifax and Annapolis, N. S.  
NEW YORK AGENTS—National Bank of Commerce.  
BOSTON AGENTS—Merchants' National Bank.

**PR. EDWARD ISLAND.**

**BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLAND,**

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$120,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 47,000

NEW YORK AGENTS—National Park Bank.  
BOSTON AGENTS—National Exchange Bank.

**MERCHANTS' BANK OF PRINCE  
EDWARD ISLAND.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

AGENCY AT GEORGETOWN.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—London—The City Bank. New York—The Bank of New York, N.Y.A. Boston—Mie. Boston National Bank. Montreal, St. John, and Halifax—The Bank of Montreal.

**SUMMERSIDE BANK,  
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$100,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 15,000

BOSTON AGENTS.—Blackstone National Bank.

**UNION BANK OF PRINCE ED-  
WARD ISLAND.**

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - CHARLOTTETOWN.  
BRANCHES, - - - - - SUMMERSIDE AND MONTAGU.

FOREIGN AGENTS.—Montreal—Bank of Montreal. New York—National Park Bank. Boston—Merchants' National Bank. London, Eng.—Union Bank of London.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW-  
FOUNDLAND,**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$200,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 100,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Park Bank.

**UNION BANK OF NEWFOUND-  
LAND,**

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - - - - \$304,000  
SURPLUS, - - - - - 304,000

NEW YORK AGENTS.—National Bank of Commerce



# THE CANADIAN TARIFF OF CUSTOMS,

SHOWING THE DUTIES PAYABLE ON ALL GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE DOMINION.

Acid, Sulphuric..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per lb.	Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....10 cts. per I. G.	Caoutchouc, unmanufactured.....Free.
Acid, Acetic.....12 cents per I. G.	Bedsteads, Iron.....25 per ct.	Cachous (Breath Sweeteners).....1 cent per lb. and 35 per ct.
Acid, Muratic and Nitric.....20 per ct.	Bedsteads, Wood.....35 per ct.	Cambric Muslin. Collectors of Customs are cautioned against an article called "Cambric Muslin," which is found to be white shirting, and should pay 1 cent per yard and.....15 per cent.
Acid, Oxalic.....Free.	Benzole, not elsewhere specified..... $\frac{7}{8}$ cts. per I. G.	Candles, Tallow.....2 cents per lb.
But Carboys and Demijohns containing acids, vinegar or other liquids, shall be subject to the same duty as if empty.	Bells, for Churches.....Free.	Candles, Paraffine Wax.....5 cents per lb.
Advertising Pamphlets, Almanacs, Catalogues and Fashion Pamphlets.....\$1.00 per 100.	Bells, for Builders' Hardware.....30 per ct.	Candles, all others, including Sperm.....25 per ct.
Advertising Pictures, or Pictorial Show Cards or Bills 30 per ct.	Berries, for dyeing or used for composing dyes.....Free.	Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty, not exceeding one quart in contents, one cent and a-half on each can or package; and when exceeding one quart, an additional duty of one cent and a-half for each additional quart or fractional part thereof.
Agaric—"Dye Stuff".....Free.	Belting, Leather.....25 per ct.	Canvas for manufacture of floor oil-cloth, not less than 45 inches wide, and not pressed or calendared.....Free.
Agates, manufactured.....Free.	Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm Books and Hymn Books, 5 per ct.	Canvas or Cotton Duck of Hemp or Flax, when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....5 per ct.
Agricultural Implements, not otherwise provided for.....25 per cent.	Bill Heads, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel-plate.....30 per ct.	Canvas, all other not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.
Agricultural Implements, parts of, not otherwise specified, to be treated as wholes, excepting mould-boards, land-sides, and shares of steel, for ploughs, cut to shape, not moulded or bored, but as they come from the rollers and shears.	Billiard Tables, without pockets, 4 feet 6 in. x 9 feet or under.....\$22.50 each, and 15 per ct.	Cane, Juice, Syrup..... $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb. and 30 per ct.
NOTE.—In all cases where manufacturers' articles are imported in parts, or what is technically called "in a knocked down state," they must be valued for duty as if mounted—less cost of putting them together and supplying deficient parts.	Billiard Tables, without pockets, over 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet or under.....\$25.00 each, and 15 per ct.	Caps, cloth, wool.....10 cents per lb. and 25 per ct.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cents per I. G.	Billiard Tables, with pockets, 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet or under.....\$35.00 each, and 15 per ct.	Caps, Hats and Bonnets, fur and straw, and all others not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.
Ale, Beer and Porter, in casks, or otherwise than bottles.....10 cents per I. G.	Billiard Tables, with pockets, all over 5 feet 6 inches x 11 feet.....\$40.00 each, and 15 per ct.	Capes, Fur.....25 per ct.
Ale, Beer and Porter. Barrels containing bottled ale and porter are considered packages for exportation only, and therefore free of duty.	Each table to include 12 cues and one set of 4 balls, with markers, cloths and cases, but no pool balls.	Cars, Railway.....30 per ct.
Alkanet Root.....Free.	Bird Cages, of all kinds.....30 per ct.	Cars, Railway and Street, the seat fixtures for, of cast iron, to be classed as castings.....25 per ct.
Aloes.....Free.	Binders' Cloth.....15 per ct.	Locks, Hinges, Window-fasteners and similar articles for, to be classed as carriage-makers' hardware.....30 per ct.
Alum and Aluminous Cake.....Free.	Bismuth, Dry.....5 per ct.	Springs (steel), as carriage springs, to pay the same duty as carriage-makers' hardware.....30 per ct.
Aluminium.....Free.	Bismuth, Metallic.....Free.	Carbolic or heavy oil, used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and railway ties, products of coal tar, weighing 12 to 13 lbs. per gal.....10 per ct.
Ambergris.....Free.	Bitters (See "Spirits").....\$1.90 per I. G.	Carboys, empty or not.....30 per ct.
Ammonia, Sulphate of.....Free.	Blackening, Shoe, and Shoe Polish and Shoemakers' Ink.....25 per ct.	Card Clothing machine.....25 per ct.
Anchors.....Free.	Blackening, all other.....20 per ct.	Cards, Playing, Valentines, Christmas and New Year's Chromo or Embossed Cards, and all other not being business or advertising cards.....25 per ct.
Animals, Living, of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.	Blankets, composed wholly or part of Wool, Worsted, Hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals..... $\frac{7}{8}$ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.	Cards, Printed, Lithographed, or Copper or Steel Plate.....30 per ct.
Animals, viz.:—Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine—for improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board, and approved by the Governor-in-Council.....Free.	Blank Books, viz.: Account Books, Copy Books or Books to be drawn or written upon.....30 per ct.	Carpet Bags, Trunks, Valises and Satchels.....25 per ct.
Animals brought into Canada temporarily, and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association. But a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.....Free.	Boilers and Engines and parts of, not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.	Carpets, treble ingrain, three-ply or two-ply carpets, composed wholly or in part of wool, 10 cents per square yard and.....50 per ct.
Annato, liquid or solid and seed.....Free.	Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought iron, plain, not coupled, threaded or otherwise manufactured.....15 per ct.	Carpets, Dutch.....20 per ct.
Aniline Dyes.....Free.	Boiler Drawn Tubing, wrought, coupled or threaded.....20 per ct.	Carpets, Jute and Hemp.....20 per ct.
Aniline Oil, Cude.....Free.	Boiler Plate and Tank Iron.....12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct.	Carpets, two-ply and three-ply ingrain, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animal.....5 cents per square yard and 20 per ct.
Aniline Salts and Arseniate of.....Free.	Bolts, Washers and Rivets, Iron.....30 per ct.	Cartridges, in copper or paper.....25 per ct.
Anodes, Nickel.....Free.	Bolting Cloths.....Free.	Car Wheels and Axles.....25 per ct.
Antimony.....Free.	Bone Dust and Bone Ash for manufacture of Phosphates and Fertilizers.....Free.	Carriages.....30 per ct.
Anvils.....30 per ct.	Bones, crude and not manufactured, burnt, calcined, ground or steamed.....Free.	Carriage Springs (steel).....30 per ct.
Apples, dried.....2 cents per lb.	Bonnets, Hats and Caps, not elsewhere specified, including Knitted Scotch Caps.....25 per ct.	Carriages, Railway.....30 per ct.
Apples, green.....40 cents per bbl.	Books, Printed Periodicals and Pamphlets, not elsewhere specified, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank Account Books, nor Copy Books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books.....15 per ct.	Carriage Tops, Frames, Bodies and Wheels.....30 per ct.
Apparel, Wearing, and other personal and household effects (not merchandise) of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada.....Free.	Bookbinders' Tools and Implements and Bookbinders' Cloth, including Ruling Machines and Ruling Pens imported by Bookbinders.....15 per ct.	Carriages of travellers, and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs.....Free.
Argols, dust and crude.....Free.	Boots and Shoes, Rubber, Leather and Felt.....25 per ct.	Carriage Dusters or Lap Wraps.....20 per ct.
Arms, Clothing, Musical Instruments for Bands, Military Stores and Munitions of War, for the use of the Army, Navy and Canadian Militia.....Free.	Borax.....Free.	Cashmere Mufflers.....20 per ct.
Arrow Root.....20 per ct.	Botany, specimens of.....Free.	Caskets, Burial, of any material.....35 per ct.
Arsenic.....Free.	Bottles, Glass, of every description, not pressed.....20 per ct.	Casts, as models for use of schools of design.....Free.
Arseniate of Aniline.....Free.	Bottles, pressed or moulded.....30 per ct.	Cathodes, Nickel.....Free.
Articles for use of Governor-General, Foreign Consuls General, Dominion Government, or any of the Departments thereof, or Senate, or House of Commons.....Free.	Braces or Suspenders, of all kinds.....25 per ct.	Catgut Strings or Gut Cord for musical instruments.....Free.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers.....25 per ct.	Brads, Tacks and Sprigs.....30 per ct.	Catgut or Whipgut, unmanufactured.....Free.
Asphaltum Mineral.....10 per ct.	Brandy (see "Spirits").....\$1.45 per I. G.	Cement, raw or in stone from quarry (13 cubic feet to ton).....\$1 per ton.
Ashes, Pot, Pearl or Soda.....Free.	Brass Wire and Rods cut in lengths.....30 per c'	Cement burnt and unground..... $\frac{7}{8}$ cts. per 100 lbs.
Awnings and Tents.....25 per ct.	Brass, old or scrap, in Bars, Bolts or Sheets, in Wire, round or flat, Seamless Drawn Tubing, and Plain and Fancy Drawn Tubing.....10 per ct.	Cement, Hydraulic or Waterlime, ground, including barrels.....40 cts. per bbl.
Atlases.....6 cents per lb.	Brass Sheet cut in strips or sub-divisions.....30 per ct.	Cement in bulk or bags.....9 cts per bush.
Axes of all kinds.....30 per ct.	Brass and Copper Wire.....10 per ct.	Cement, Portland or Roman.....20 per ct.
Babbit Metal.....10 per ct.	Brass and Copper Wire-Cloth.....20 per ct.	Chalk, Cliff stone, unmanufactured.....Free.
Bagatelle Tables or Boards, with cues and balls.....35 per ct.	Brass Screws.....30 per ct.	Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles, containing each not more than a quart, and more than a pint.....\$3 per doz. btls.
Bacon, Fresh, Salted, Dried or Smoked.....2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.	Brass, Agraffe Pins for Pianos, to be treated as part of pianos.....25 per ct.	Champagne, containing not more than a pint each, and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....\$1.50 per doz. btls.
Bags, Cotton, Seamless.....2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.	Brass, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....30 per ct.	Champagne, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each or less.....75c. per doz. btls.
Bags, Paper of all kinds.....25 per ct.	Brimstone, Crude or rolled in flour.....Free.	Champagne, bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay in addition to \$5.00 per dozen bottles at the rate of \$1.50 per I. G. on the quantity in excess of one quart, the quarts and pints in each case to be old wine measure.....\$1.50 per I. G.
Bags, " " (if printed).....30 per ct.	Brim Moulds for Gold Beaters.....Free.	And in addition to above specific duty.....30 per ct.
Bamboo, unmanufactured.....Free.	Bristles.....Free.	All Liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirits of proof of Sykes Hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.
Bamboo Reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for Walking Sticks or Canes, or for sticks for Umbrellas, Parasols or Sunshades.....Free.	British Copyright Works, reprints of.....15 per cent., and in addition thereto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ct. for copyright holder.	Chamomile Flowers.....Free.
Barilla.....Free.	Bricks, for building purposes.....20 per ct.	Charts and Maps (Atlases 6 cents per lb.).....20 per ct.
Barley.....15 cts. per bush.	Bridges, Iron.....25 per ct.	Chain cables, over $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled or not.....5 per ct.
Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with Domestic Petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs shall direct.....Free.	Bromine.....Free.	Chain cables, all others not cable, including chain 17-32 of an inch.....20 per ct.
Barytes, unmanufactured.....Free.	Brooms.....25 per ct.	Cheese.....3 cents per lb.
Bay Rum.....\$1.90 per gal. and 30 per ct.	Broom Corn.....Free.	
Beans.....15 cts. per bush.	Bronze, Phosphor, in blocks, bars, sheets or wire.....10 per ct.	
Beer, Ale and Porter, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....18 cts. per I. G.	Brushes.....25 per ct.	



Cheese Cloths..... 1 ct. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.  
 Cheques, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate.30 per ct.  
 Checked Regattas.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.  
 Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute  
 for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground.....4 cents per lb.  
 Chicory, raw or green.....3 cents per lb.  
 China-ware and Porcelain-ware.....25 per ct.  
 Chimneys, lamp, glass.....30 per ct.  
 Chloride of Lime.....Free.  
 Churns, "Wood".....25 per ct.  
 Cinnabar.....Free.  
 Cigars.....60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Cigarettes.....60 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Citrons, rinds of, in brine for candying.....Free.  
 Clays.....Free.  
 Clocks, and parts thereof.....35 per ct.  
 Chronometer Clocks, as clocks.....35 per ct.  
 Control Clocks, known as watchmen's clocks.....35 per ct.  
 Chronometer Watches, as watches.....25 per ct.  
 Cloaks, Fur.....25 per ct.  
 Clout Nails.....30 per ct.  
 Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Over-  
 coatings, Cloakings, Horse Collar Cloth, Felt Cloth  
 of every description not elsewhere specified, com-  
 posed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of  
 Alpaca goat and other like animals.....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Clothing, Ready-Made, or Wearing Apparel of every  
 description, composed wholly or in part of wool,  
 worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like ani-  
 mal, made up or manufactured wholly or in part  
 by the Tailor, Seamstress, or Manufacturer, ex-  
 cept Knitted Goods.....10 cts. per lb. and 25 per ct.  
 Clothing made of Cotton, of which Cotton is the com-  
 ponent part of chief value, including Corsets, Cot-  
 ton, Collars, and Cuffs.....30 per ct.  
 Clothing, donations for charitable purposes.....Free.  
 Clothing for use of Army, Navy, and Militia.....Free.  
 Coal, Anthracite.....50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.  
 Coal, Bituminous.....60 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.  
 Coal Dust and Coke.....50 cts. per ton of 2,000 lbs.  
 Coal Oil and Kerosene, distilled, purified, or refined,  
 not elsewhere specified.....7½ cts. per I. G.  
 Coal Oil and Kerosene Fixtures and parts thereof.....30 per ct.  
 Coal Tar.....10 per ct.  
 Coal Pitch.....10 per ct.  
 Coats, Fur Hats, Caps, and Capes.....25 per ct.  
 Cobalt, Ore of.....Free.  
 Cocoanuts.....\$1 per 100.  
 Coconut, desiccated, when sweetened.....1 ct. per lb. and 35 per ct.  
 Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing  
 sugar.....1 ct. per lb. and 25 per ct.  
 Cocoa-paste and Chocolate, not sweetened.....20 per ct.  
 Cocoonut Oil and Palm in their natural state.....Free.  
 Cocoa, Bean, Shell, or Nibs.....Free.  
 Cod Liver Oil, medicated.....20 per cent.  
 Cochineal.....Free.  
 Coffee, green.....2 cts. per lb.  
 But if imported from U.S., additional.....10 per ct.  
 Coffee, roasted or ground, and all substitutes thereof  
 not composed of Roots and Vegetables.....8 cents per lb.  
 Substitutes composed of Roots and Vegetables.....4 cents per lb.  
 Coffins, of any material.....35 per ct.  
 Coffin Trimmings, of metal.....30 per ct.  
 Coins, Gold and Silver, except U. S. silver coin.....Free.  
 Coir and Coir Yarn.....Free.  
 Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, paper.....30 per ct.  
 Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts of cotton and paper.....30 per ct.  
 Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, cotton collars, and of  
 cotton and linen.....30 per ct.  
 Collars, Cuffs and Shirt Fronts, linen.....30 per ct.  
 Colcothar or Crocus, dry oxide of iron.....Free.  
 Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks  
 or other packages, weighing more than four  
 ounces.....\$1.90 per I. G., and 30 per ct.  
 Cologne Water, and Perfumed Spirits, in bottles, flasks  
 or other packages, not weighing more than 4 oz.....40 per ct.  
 Colors and Paints, ground in oil or any other liquid.....25 per ct.  
 Colors and Paints, Bichromate of Potash, Blue-black,  
 Chinese Blue, Lakes, Scarlet and Marone in pulp,  
 Prussian Blue, Satin and fine-washed White,  
 Ultra-marine, and Umber raw.....Free.  
 Colors and Paints, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.  
 Combs, of Rubber.....25 per ct.  
 Combs, for dress or toilet, of all kinds.....25 per ct.  
 Combs, all others.....20 per ct.  
 Commercial Blank Forms, printed, lithographed or  
 copper or steel plates.....30 per ct.  
 Communion Plate, and plated ware for use in churches Free.  
 Conium Cicuta, or Hemlock, seed and leaf.....Free.  
 Confectionery and Sugar Candy, brown or white.1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.  
 Copper, old or scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots,  
 sheets, and sheathing, not planished, or coated,  
 copper wire, round or flat, or copper seamless  
 drawn tubing.....10 per ct.  
 Copper Rivets and Burrs, and all manufactures of, not  
 elsewhere specified.....30 per ct.  
 Copper Sheets, cut in strips or sub-divisions.....30 per ct.  
 Copper and Brass Wire.....10 per ct.  
 Copper and Brass Wire Cloth.....20 per ct.  
 Cordage, for ships' purposes.....10 per ct.  
 Cordage, all other except Flax.....20 per ct.  
 Cordials, (see "Spirits").....\$1.90 per I. G.  
 Corn, Indian.....7½ cts. per bush.  
 Cornmeal.....40 cts. per bbl.  
 Cornstarch or Flour, Potato Starch, and all prepara-  
 tions having the quality of starch.....2 cts. per lb.  
 Cornelians, unmanufactured.....Free.  
 Corks, and other manufactures of Corkwood or Cork-  
 bark.....20 per ct.  
 Corkwood or Bark, unmanufactured.....Free.  
 Corsets.....30 per ct.  
 Cotton, Grey or unbleached and bleached, not stained,  
 painted or printed.....1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton, Sheetings, Drills, Ducks, Cheese Cloths, Cotton  
 or Canton Flannels, not stained, painted or printed,  
 grey or unbleached or bleached.1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton, Jeans, Denims, Drillings, Bed-tickings, Ging-  
 hams, Plaids, Cotton or Canton Flannels, Ducks  
 and Drills, Dyed or Colored, Checked or Striped  
 Shirtings, Cottonades, Pantaloon Stuffs, and goods  
 of like description, also Sateens and Galateas.....  
 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton Sewing Thread, on spools.....20 per ct.

Cotton, Shirts and Drawers, woven or made on frames,  
 and all Cotton hosiery.....30 per ct.  
 Cotton Sewing Thread, in hanks.....12½ per ct.  
 Cotton, duck or canvas, of hemp or flax, and sail twine  
 when to be used for boats' or ships' sails.....5 per ct.  
 Affidavits must accompany entry to substantiate its use.  
 Cotton, all clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton  
 is the component part of chief value, including  
 Corsets and linen and cotton Collars, Cuffs, Duck  
 Vests and similar articles.....30 per ct.  
 Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified,  
 held to embrace: Quilts and Sheets (white or  
 colored), Cotton Diaper, Window Holland, Prints,  
 printed Shirtings, Furniture Prints, Cretonne,  
 Huckaback, Cotton Damask in pieces and cloths,  
 Towels, Book Muslin, Jaconet, Checked Jaconet,  
 Cambric, Bishop's and Victoria Lawns, Tarletans,  
 Hair Cords, Crimoline, and all kinds of printed  
 Muslins, Leno, Pique, Brilliants, Cotton Hand-  
 kerchiefs, Curtains known as Swiss, Nottingham,  
 or Lace, etc., if of Cotton, Muslin Lace, all kinds  
 of Cotton Scarfs and Ties, rolled Jaconets, Glove  
 Finished Cambrics, Moleskins, Corduroy, Cotton  
 Velvets and Velvetines, Cotton Parasols and  
 Umbrellas, Cotton Tapes, Ferrets, Stay-bindings,  
 Bed Lace, Boot Web, Carpet Binding, Blind  
 Tassels, Window Leno, Cotton Fringe, Braids,  
 Boot and Stay Laces, Cotton Velvet Ribbons and  
 all kinds of Cotton Laces.....20 per ct.  
 Cotton, Seamless Bags, irrespective of contents, and  
 when filled Bags may be taken as weighing 16 oz.  
 and of not less value than \$3.00 per doz.....  
 2 cents per pound and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton Prunella.....2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet  
 Warps, Knitting and Hosiery Yarns, and other  
 Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified,  
 not bleached, dyed or colored.....2 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton Wadding, Batting, Batts and Warps, Carpet  
 Warps, Knitting, and Hosiery Yarns, and other  
 Cotton Yarns under No. 40, not elsewhere specified,  
 bleached, dyed or colored.....3 cts. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton Warps on beams.....1c. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Cotton, or Canton Flannel, grey and unbleached and  
 bleached, not stained, painted or printed.....1 ct. per sq. yd. & 15 per ct.  
 Cotton, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....20 per ct.  
 Cotton Waste.....Free.  
 Cotton Wool.....Free.  
 Cotton and Woollen Netting for Boots, Shoes, and  
 Gloves.....10 per ct.  
 Cotton Umbrellas.....20 per ct.  
 Cotton Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, and Neck Ties.....20 per ct.  
 Cotton Seed Cake, Oil Cake, Palm Nut, and Meal Cake Free.  
 Contille, when imported by Corset manufacturers.....Free.  
 Cream of Tartar, in Crystals.....Free.  
 Crapes, all kinds.....20 per ct.  
 Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Paper.....30 per ct.  
 Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Cotton.....30 per ct.  
 Cuffs, Collars, and Shirt Fronts, Linen.....30 per ct.  
 Cutlery, Iron and Steel, not elsewhere specified, in-  
 cluding table, pocket and office cutlery; scissors  
 and shears, including sheep shears; butchers'  
 knives and steels; shoe, hunting, glaziers' and far-  
 riers' knives; knives for horticultural purposes;  
 and other articles for similar purposes as the above;  
 Horse Clippers, Surgical Instruments and Dental  
 Instruments.....20 per ct.  
 Curry Combs and Curry Cards.....30 per ct.  
 Debaige.....20 per ct.  
 Demijohns.....30 per ct.  
 Diamonds, unset, including black diamonds for borers Free.  
 Diamond Dust, or Bort.....Free.  
 Drafts, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate.....30 per ct.  
 Dragons' Blood.....Free.  
 Drain Pipes, glazed and unglazed.....20 per ct.  
 Drain Tile, glazed and unglazed.....20 per ct.  
 Drawers, cotton, woven or made on frames.....30 per ct.  
 Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery, composed wholly or in  
 part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other  
 like animals.....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Drawings, Paintings, Engravings and Prints.....20 per ct.  
 Druggists.....20 per ct.  
 Duck, for Belting and Hose.....Free.  
 Duck, for Ships' Sails.....5 per ct.  
 Dyeing or Tanning Articles in a crude state, used in  
 dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified.....Free.  
 Dynamite, Dualin, Giant Powder and Vigorite, and  
 other explosives of which Nitro-glycerine is a con-  
 stituent part.....5 cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Dyes, other than aniline, prepared.....20 per ct.  
 Earth Closets.....35 per ct.  
 Earthenware and Stoneware, and Rockingham Ware  
 and Cane Ware, brown or colored.....25 per ct.  
 Earthenware, Stoneware and White Granite or Iron-  
 stoneware and "C.C." ware, whether decorated,  
 printed or sponged or not.....30 per ct.  
 Eggs.....Free.  
 Egg Boxes, when imported from the United States to  
 be filled with eggs and exported, may be returned  
 to Canada to be refilled without requiring duty a  
 second time, but duty must be paid on first im-  
 portation.....25 per ct.  
 Electroplate, and gilt of all kinds, not classed as jewel-  
 lery.....30 per ct.  
 Electrotypes and Stereotypes, of standard books, not  
 advertising books, pamphlets or sheets.....10 per ct.  
 Electrotypes and Stereotypes, for commercial blanks  
 and advertisements.....20 per ct.  
 Emery.....Free.  
 Emery Paper, sand and glass paper and cloth.....20 per ct.  
 Emery Wheels.....25 per ct.  
 Engines, locomotive and stationery, fire or other steam  
 engines and boilers and other machinery, composed  
 wholly or in part of iron.....25 per ct.  
 Engravings, Paintings, drawings and prints.....20 per ct.  
 Entomology, specimens of.....Free.  
 Envelopes, paper, of all kinds, whether printed on or  
 plain, perforated, board, and screen pictures cut  
 out.....25 per ct.  
 Essences, of Apple, Pear, Pineapple, Raspberry, Straw-  
 berry and other fruits and Vanilla.....\$1.90 per I. G. and 20 per ct.  
 Essential Oils, for manufacturing purposes.....20 per ct.

Essences, such as Old Tom Gin Essence, Scotch Whis-  
 key, &c.....20 per ct.  
 Esparto or Spanish Grass, and other grasses and pulp  
 of, for the manufacture of paper.....Free.  
 Excelsior, for Upholsterers' use.....20 per ct.  
 Extract of Logwood.....Free.  
 Fans, "Advertising,".....30 per ct.  
 Fans, all other.....25 per ct.  
 Farina.....2 cents per lb.  
 Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, undressed.....15 per ct.  
 Feathers, Ostrich and Vulture, dressed.....25 per ct.  
 Feathers, for beds.....20 per ct.  
 Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, rough,  
 hewn or sawn only.....15 per ct.  
 Felloes, Spokes, Hubs, and parts of wheels, when  
 finished.....25 per ct.  
 Felt, for boots and shoes, and skirts, when imported  
 by manufacturers for use in their factories.....15 per ct.  
 Felt pull-overs for hats.....25 per ct.  
 Felt, for glove linings, when imported by manufactur-  
 ers for their use in factory.....10 per ct.  
 Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.....Free.  
 Felt, endless, for papermakers when imported by manu-  
 facturers for use in their factories.....10 per ct.  
 Felt Cloth, of every description, not elsewhere speci-  
 fied.....7½ ct. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Felt Boots and Shoes.....25 per ct.  
 Fibre, Mexican.....Free.  
 Fibre, Vegetable, for manufacturing purposes.....Free.  
 Fibre, Tampico or Istle.....Free.  
 Fibrilla.....Free.  
 Files.....30 per ct.  
 Fire-brick or Tiles, for lining stoves and furnaces.....20 per ct.  
 Fire Clay.....Free.  
 Fire-arms, Muskets, Rifles, Pistols and Shot-guns.....20 per ct.  
 Fire-arms, for use of Army, Navy and Militia.....Free.  
 Fireproof Paint, dry.....½ cent per lb.  
 Fish, fresh, salted, or smoked, except free by Washing-  
 ton Treaty.....1 cent per lb.  
 Fish, of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the  
 United States, (except fish of the Inland Lakes, or  
 of rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil) Free.  
 Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, Fish Oil and all  
 products of fish and Seal oil the natural products  
 of Newfoundland.....Free.  
 Fish Oil.....Free.  
 Fish-bait.....Free.  
 Fish-hooks, Nets, Seines, Lines and Twines, for the use  
 of the Fisheries, but not to include sporting, fish-  
 ing tackle, or hooks with flies, or trawling spoons Free.  
 Fishing Rods.....30 per ct.  
 Fish-plates, steel, until 1882.....Free.  
 Fish-plate, "iron".....17½ per ct.  
 Flannels, of every description not elsewhere specified  
 .....7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Flagstones, dressed.....\$1.50 per ton.  
 Flasks, glass of every description.....30 per ct.  
 Flax, fibre, scutched.....1 cent per lb.  
 Flax, fibre, hackled.....2 cents per lb.  
 Flax, tow of, scutched or green.....½ cent per lb.  
 Flax Seed.....10 cts. per bush.  
 Flax Seed Oil, boiled or raw.....25 per ct.  
 Flint, Flints and ground Flint-stones.....Free.  
 Flour, Wheat.....50 cents per bbl.  
 Flour, Buckwheat or meal.....½ cent per lb.  
 Flour, Corn.....2 cents per lb.  
 Flour, Rye.....50 cents per bbl.  
 Flour, Rice.....2 cents per lb.  
 Flour, Sago.....2 cents per lb.  
 Fog Signals, detonating for railway alarms.....20 per ct.  
 Forks, steel, hay, manure and potato.....30 per ct.  
 Folia digitalis.....Free.  
 Fossils.....Free.  
 Fruit, dried, Apples.....2 cents per lb.  
 Fruit, dried, Currants, Dates, Figs, Plums, Prunes,  
 Raisins, and all others not elsewhere specified.....25 per ct.  
 Fruit, green, Apples.....40 cts. per barrel.  
 Fruit, green, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Raspberries,  
 Strawberries.....2 cents per quart.  
 Fruit, green, Cherries and Currants.....1 cent per quart.  
 Fruit, green, Cranberries, Plums and Quinces.....30 cents per bush.  
 Fruit, green, Grapes.....2 cents per bush.  
 Fruit, green, Peaches.....40 cents per bush.  
 Fruit, green, Oranges and Lemons.....20 per ct.  
 Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if sweetened.....3 cents per lb.  
 Fruit, in air-tight cans, including cans, if not sweet-  
 ened.....2 cents per lb.  
 Fruit, preserved in brandy and other spirits.....\$1.90 per I. G.  
 Fruit Jars, glass and preserve jars.....30 per ct.  
 Fullers' Earth.....Free.  
 Fuller's Earth, when prepared.....20 per ct.  
 Furniture, House, cabinet or office, finished or in parts.35 per ct.  
 Fur Skins, dressed.....15 per ct.  
 Fur Skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner.....Free.  
 Furs, Caps, Hats, Muffs, Tippets, Capes, Coats, Cloaks,  
 and other manufactures of Fur.....25 per ct.  
 Galateas.....2 cents per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.  
 Game and Poultry of all kinds.....20 per ct.  
 Gas and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof.....30 per ct.  
 Gas Light Shades.....30 per ct.  
 Gas Pipes of Cast Iron.....25 per ct.  
 Gentian Root.....Free.  
 German Silver in Sheets.....10 der ct.  
 Giant Powder.....5 cents per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Gin, Geneva (see "Spirits").....\$1.32½ per I. G.  
 Gin, Old Tom (see "Spirits") in bulk.....\$1.32½ per I. G.  
 Ginseng Root.....Free.  
 Glass, bent for the manufacture of show cases.....Free.  
 Glass, Ornamental, Figured, Enamelled, Stained, in  
 sheets.....30 per ct.  
 Glass, Carboys and Demijohns, Pressed and Cut Glass  
 Bottles and Decanters, Flasks and Phials of every  
 description, Telegraph and Lightning Rod Insula-  
 tors, Fruit Jars and Glass Bottles.....30 per ct.  
 Glass, Lamp and Gas Light Shades, Lamps and Lamp  
 Chimneys, Globes for Lanterns, Lamp and Gas  
 Lights.....30 per ct.  
 Glass, Stained, Tinted, Painted, Vitrified, in sheets.....30 per ct.  
 Glass, Silvered Plate.....25 per ct.  
 Glass, Window, Stained.....30 per ct.  
 Glass, Window, Common and Colorless.....20 per ct.  
 Glass, Figured, Enamelled and Obscured White, in  
 sheets.....30 per ct.



# LEGAL AND JUDICIARY.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION AND COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

The Supreme Court, as a High Court of Appeal, constituted by Dominion Statute, 38 Vic., cap. 2, assented to 8th April, 1875, is composed of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges, and has appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction within and throughout the Dominion of Canada. The Judges reside at Ottawa, where the Supreme Court holds annually three Sessions, the first beginning on the third Tuesday in February; the second on the first Tuesday in May; and the third on the fourth Tuesday in October. The Exchequer Court, presided over by the same Judges, possesses concurrent original jurisdiction in the Dominion in all cases in which it is sought to enforce any law relating to the revenue, and exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of a suit or action of the Court of Exchequer on its revenue side against the Crown, or any officer of the Crown.

Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice.  
Hon. Samuel Henry Strong, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. Telephore Fournier, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. William Alexander Henry, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. Henri Elzear Taschereau, Puisne Judge.  
Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, Puisne Judge.  
R. Cassels, jun., Registrar.

## COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY OF ONTARIO.

**COURT OF APPEAL.**—Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and County and Insolvent Courts. From the judgment of this Court, an appeal lies at the option of litigants, either to the Supreme Court of the Dominion, or to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected, the judgment in either case being final. The Judges of this Court, in addition to their appellate duties proper, take part in presiding over Courts of Assize and Nisi Prius, and of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, and holding Chancery Sittings, and may be placed on the rota for the trial of Election petitions with the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, who, as *ex officio* Judges of this Court, choose from their number a Judge or Judges to sit in appeal in case of there being a vacancy in this Court, or if, from illness or some other cause, one of the Judges of the Court is unable to be present, or is under any legal disqualification to hear an appeal. *Chief Justice in Appeal*—Hon. Thomas Moss. *Judges*—Hon. G. W. Burton, Hon. Christopher S. Patterson, and Hon. Joseph C. Morrison.

**COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.**—The jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Ontario, and it may proceed in such by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution thereon, and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. J. H. Hagarly, D.C.L. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. M. C. Cameron and Hon. J. D. Armour.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and *capias* issue alternately from either Court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. Adam Wilson. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. T. Galt and Hon. F. Osler.

**COURT OF CHANCERY.**—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trusts, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, account, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal, or avoidance, of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. Issues of fact depending in the Superior Courts of Law for trial without a jury, may be entered for trial at any sitting of this Court held for the hearing of causes at the county town where the venue is laid. *Chancellor*—Hon. John G. Spragge. *Vice-Chancellors*—Hon. Samuel Hume Blake and Hon. Wm. Proudfoot.

**MARITIME COURT OF ONTARIO.**—Constituted by Dominion Statute, 40 Vic., cap. 21, as a Superior Court of Maritime Jurisdiction. Is composed of one Judge for the whole Province; and Surrogate Judges for certain localities, appointed by the Governor in Council, are invested with such powers as may be conferred on them by their commission. The Maritime Court is a Superior Court of Record, having, with some exceptions mentioned in the Act, the like rights and remedies in all matters, including cases of Contract and Tort, and proceedings *in rem* and *in personam*, arising out of or connected with navigation, shipping, trade or commerce, on any river, lake, canal, or inland water, of which the whole or part is in the Province of Ontario, as any existing Vice-Admiralty Court would have if its process extended to the Province of Ontario. The sittings of the Court and in Chambers are fixed and regulated by the Judge and Surrogate

Judges at such times as they shall think fit and necessary for the due administration of justice. *Judge for the whole Province*—Hon. Kenneth Mackenzie.

**HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.**—Commissioners, the Judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favor of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year.

**COURTS FOR THE TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.**—The nature of these Courts is sufficiently indicated in their title. In respect to elections for the House of Commons of Canada, the Superior Courts, by one of their Judges appointed in that behalf, are invested with special jurisdiction for the trial of contested elections, and appeals lie to the Supreme Court at Ottawa. In respect to elections for the Local Legislature of Ontario, the Judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity meet annually in Michaelmas Term, and severally select, by a majority of votes, a Judge of their respective Courts to be placed on the rota for the trial of election petitions. In the case of death or illness of a Judge so chosen, the Court of which he is a member meet and elect another Judge. Trials involving corrupt practices are presided over by two Judges, otherwise a single Judge presides, and an appeal lies to the Court of Appeal of the Province.

**COUNTY COURTS.**—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county, assisted in some counties by a Deputy or Junior Judge. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed \$200; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to \$400, and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills, or actions for libel, slander, *crim. con.*, or seduction. An appeal lies to the Court of Appeal for Ontario.

**COUNTY JUDGE'S CRIMINAL COURTS** are held, in cases where persons committed to jail for trial voluntarily elect to be tried summarily by a Judge of the County Court without jury.

**COURTS OF REVISION** are also held by the County Court Judges, and are in the nature of Courts of Appeal from the original Municipal Courts of Revision. They also hold

**SURROGATE COURTS** with jurisdiction in testamentary matters, subject to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

**DIVISION COURTS.**—For the summary disposal of cases by the presiding Judge, being the County Judge or his Deputy, or any Barrister appointed to hold the same; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to actions of debt or contract amounting to \$200, and actions in tort, and personal actions, where the amount does not exceed \$40, but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, *crim. con.*, seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Each Judicial District is divided into Court Divisions, and Courts are held once in two months in each Division, or oftener at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of General Sessions, and in certain cases by the Judges.

## BOARD OF COUNTY JUDGES.

*Chairman*—J. R. Gowan, Simcoe.

S. J. Jones ..... Brant.  
D. J. Hughes ..... Elgin.  
Jas. Daniell ..... Prescott and Russell.  
A. Macdonald ..... Wellington.

## COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Algoma (Dist.) ..... Hon. Walter McRae.  
Brant ..... S. J. Jones.  
Bruce ..... J. J. Kingsmill.  
Carleton ..... Wm. Aird Ross.  
Elgin ..... Robert Lyon.  
Essex ..... D. J. Hughes.  
Frontenac ..... G. W. Leggett.  
Grey ..... C. V. Price.  
Haldimand ..... Henry Macpherson.  
Haliburton ..... J. G. Stevenson.  
Hastings ..... S. S. Peck, Stip. Mag.  
Huron ..... Thomas Miller.  
Kent ..... Hon. George Sherwood.  
Lambton ..... T. A. Lazier.  
Leamington ..... W. R. Squier.  
Lincoln ..... I. F. Toms.  
Muskoka ..... Arch. Bell.  
Nipissing ..... Charles Robinson.  
Norfolk ..... W. S. Senkler.  
Northumberland and Durham ..... H. S. Macdonald.  
Oxford ..... W. H. Wilkinson.  
Parry Sound ..... E. J. Senkler.  
Peel .....  
Perth .....  
Peterborough .....  
Prescott and Russell .....  
Prince Edward .....  
Renfrew .....  
Simcoe .....  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..... J. F. Pringle.  
Thunder Bay (Dist.) ..... R. Laird, Stip. Mag.  
Victoria ..... W. W. Dean.  
Waterloo ..... Wm. Millar.  
Welland ..... A. Lacourse.  
Wellington ..... R. McDonald.  
Wentworth ..... A. McDonald.  
York ..... A. C. Chadwick.  
..... J. S. Sinclair.  
..... Kenneth Mackenzie.  
..... John Boyd.

Middlesex ..... Wm. Elliott.  
..... J. F. Davis.  
Muskoka (Dist.) ..... C. W. Lount, Stip. Mag.  
Nipissing (Dist.) ..... John Doran, Stip. Mag.  
Norfolk ..... T. B. Macmahon.  
Northumberland and Durham ..... G. M. Boswell.  
..... G. M. Clark.  
Ontario ..... Z. Burnham.  
..... G. H. Dartnell.  
Oxford ..... D. S. McQueen.  
Parry Sound (Dist.) ..... P. McCurry, Stip. Mag.  
Peel ..... A. F. Scott.  
Perth ..... D. H. Lizars.  
Peterborough ..... R. Dennistoun.  
Prescott and Russell ..... Jas. Daniell.  
Prince Edward ..... R. P. Jellott.  
Renfrew ..... John Deacon.  
Simcoe ..... Jas. R. Gowan.  
..... J. A. Ardagh.  
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry ..... J. F. Pringle.  
Thunder Bay (Dist.) ..... R. Laird, Stip. Mag.  
Victoria ..... W. W. Dean.  
Waterloo ..... Wm. Millar.  
Welland ..... A. Lacourse.  
Wellington ..... R. McDonald.  
Wentworth ..... A. McDonald.  
York ..... A. C. Chadwick.  
..... J. S. Sinclair.  
..... Kenneth Mackenzie.  
..... John Boyd.

## SUMMARY OF THE COLLECTION LAWS.

### ONTARIO.

**ARREST.**—A *Capias ad Res.* will be issued out of a Superior or County Court on affidavit showing a cause of action or damages for \$100 or upwards, and that defendant is about to abscond, etc. A *Capias Sal.* issues after judgment without Judge's order, if proceedings had been instituted by *Ca. Re.*; otherwise must issue on similar grounds. If judgment debtor refuses to be examined as to assets, or on examination discloses fraudulent disposition of property, he may be imprisoned one year.

**ATTACHMENT.**—Issues from Division Court on claims for debt or damages from \$4 to \$200, or where debtor absconds from Ontario, leaving personal property liable to execution, or attempts to remove same from one county to another, or keeps concealed to avoid service of process, with intent to defraud. In Superior or County Courts, real as well as personal effects are covered by attachment. Affidavits of creditor and two other credible persons required, showing that defendant absconded with intent to defraud.

**BILLS AND NOTES.**—(See "Stamp Duties.") Notices of protest or dishonor are sufficiently given if addressed to parties liable, at place where instrument is dated, though not their place of residence, unless another place is designated under signature.

**BILLS OF SALE AND CHATTEL MORTGAGES.**—Sales and mortgages of personalty unaccompanied by an actual, immediate and continued change of possession, are void against creditors of vendor or mortgagor, and subsequent purchasers or mortgagees in good faith for value, unless the written instrument of sale or mortgage, or a true copy thereof, be filed with the County Court Clerk of the county where vendor or mortgagor resides; or if not resident, then where the goods were at time of contract, accompanied with affidavit of vendee or mortgagee showing good faith of transaction. And such mortgage must be renewed within one year from date of filing, otherwise it will cease to be valid as against creditors of the mortgagor, and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith for valuable consideration.

**EVIDENCE.**—All parties can testify; no exception made as to husband and wife (except in criminal cases); but in suits by or against personal representatives, the evidence of either party as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence.

**EXECUTION.**—Issues on judgment by default after eight days from last day for appearance to writ, in case of debt, or otherwise amount must be assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict cannot be entered in the Superior Courts until the fifth day of ensuing term; in the County Court, may be entered on third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made, and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In Division Court, execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor. Since the repeal of the Insolvency Law by the Dominion Parliament (session of 1880), the Ontario Legislature passed an Act to abolish priority amongst execution creditors, whereby all creditors obtaining executions against a debtor within a certain time are entitled to rank *pro rata* upon the estate of such debtor.



# DOMINION OF CANADA

Paintings, Engravings, Drawings and Prints.....	20 per ct.
Paintings in Oil or Water Colors, by Artists of well known merit, or copies of the old Masters by such Artists.....	Free.
Palm Leaf, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Palm-nut Cake, Meal Cake, Cotton Seed Cake and Oil Cake.....	Free.
Pamphlets Periodicals not imported through the Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Pamphlets and Periodicals imported through the Post Office for subscribers.....	Free.
Paper, Calendered.....	22½ per ct.
In its meaning held practically to apply to all writing papers, smooth surfaced papers, whether colored or white, drawing paper and enamelled paper, but does not apply to ordinary printing paper, known to the trade as "news" paper, or to wrapping, tissue, filtering or blotting paper, which latter are.....	
Paper, Printing, not calendered.....	20 per ct.
Paper Bags, printed.....	30 per ct.
Paper Bags, not printed.....	25 per ct.
Paper, ruled.....	25 per ct.
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	25 per ct.
Paper, Carpet Lining.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Union Collar Cloth, in sheets, not shapen.....	10 per ct.
Paper, Envelopes.....	25 per ct.
Paper of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Paper, Wall, including Window Shades and Trunk Linings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Hangings.....	30 per ct.
Paper Machie.....	25 per ct.
Paper Borders, Cornices, Edgings, &c., for cigar boxes; perforated or embossed paper; confectionery paper, book marks, tags, cards and cardboard, photographic mats, &c., as manufactures of paper.....	25 per ct.
Paris Green, dry.....	10 per ct.
Patent Medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients thereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment, in liquid form.....	50 per ct.
Patent Medicines, all other than liquid.....	25 per ct.
Peas.....	10 cts. per bush.
Pearl, Mother of, not manufactured.....	Free.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise.....	25 per ct.
Pen and Pencil Holders.....	20 per ct.
Pelts.....	Free.
Percussion Caps, for gun or rifle.....	20 per ct.
Percussion Caps, for blasting.....	30 per ct.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, imported through Post Office by subscribers.....	Free.
Periodicals and Pamphlets, not imported through Post Office.....	15 per ct.
Perfumery, including toilet preparations.....	30 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits, in bottle or flasks, not weighing more than 4 oz.....	40 per ct.
Perfumed Spirits (held to include Bay Rum), in bottles or flasks and other packages weighing more than 4 oz. each.....	\$1.90 per I.G. and 30 per ct.
Petroleum and products of, not elsewhere specified.....	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Phials, glass, of every description.....	30 per ct.
Philosophical Instruments, and apparatus, including globes and pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by or for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary societies.....	Free.
Phosphorus.....	Free.
Phosphor Bronze, blocks, sheets and wire.....	10 per ct.
Pianofortes, square, whether round-cornered or not, not over 7 octaves.....	\$25.00 each.
Pianofortes, square, all other.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, upright.....	\$30.00 each.
Pianofortes, concert, semi-concert or parlor grand.....	\$50.00 each.
And in addition to above specific duty.....	15 per ct.
Pianofortes, parts of, including brass agraffe pins.....	25 per ct.
Pianos—a piano imported, consisting of case, frame, sounding-board, &c., but without the action, should be treated as a piano, liable to the specific duty, and the ad valorem duty on its value in that state.....	35 per ct.
Picture Frames.....	Free.
Pipe Clay in natural condition.....	Free.
Pipes, Briar and other.....	20 per ct.
Pins, Hooks and Eyes.....	20 per ct.
Pistols, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Pitch-pine.....	Free.
Pitch, Coal.....	10 per ct.
Plants and Shrubs.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, ground.....	20 per ct.
Plaster of Paris or Gypsum, calcined or manufactured, 15c. per 100 lbs. or 45 cts. per bbl. of not over 300 lbs.....	Free.
Plaits, straw, Tuscan or grass.....	Free.
Plates, engraved on wood and steel or any other metal.....	20 per ct.
Plated ware, Electroplate and Gilt of all kinds (not jewelry).....	30 per ct.
Playing Cards.....	30 per ct.
Plumbago.....	10 per ct.
Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Plush, silk or cotton, for hatters.....	10 per ct.
Pomades, French, or flower odors, preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odors of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than 10 lbs. each.....	15 per ct.
Pomatum, or Paste, for hair, mouth, or skin.....	30 per ct.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in bottles (6 quarts and 12 pints to I. G.).....	18 cents per I.G.
Porter, Ale and Beer, imported in casks or otherwise than bottles.....	10 cents per I.G.
Potatoes.....	10 cents per bush.
Potash, Muriate of, crude.....	Free.
Porcelain-ware.....	20 per ct.
Porcelain-ware, Lamp Shades, and imitation.....	20 per ct.
Posters, printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate posters.....	30 per ct.
Poultry and game of all kinds.....	20 per ct.
Prayer Books, Psalm and Hymn Books, and Bibles.....	5 per ct.
Prints, Drawings, Engravings and Paintings.....	20 per ct.
Printing Presses, not to include type-writers, electric pens, numbering machines or dating stamps.....	15 per ct.
Prunella, Cotton and Woollen Netting for boots, shoes and gloves.....	10 per ct.
Prunella of Cotton.....	2 cents per sq. yard and 15 per ct.

Pumice and Pumice Stone.....	Free.
Pumice Stone, ground and powdered.....	20 per ct.
Putty.....	25 per ct.
Quills.....	20 per ct.
Quinine, sulphate of.....	20 per ct.
Quicksilver.....	10 per ct.
Rags of Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp, Paper Waste or clippings and waste of any kind, fit only for manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Rags, Woollen.....	Free.
Rails, iron, or railway bars for railways or tramways.....	15 per ct.
Railway Iron, Iron Fish-plates, Frogs, Frog Points, Chairs and Fingerbars.....	17½ per ct.
Rakes and Rake-teeth.....	30 per ct.
Rattans, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Receipts, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate receipts.....	30 per ct.
Reeds, unmanufactured.....	Free.
Rennet, raw or prepared.....	Free.
Resin.....	Free.
Revolvers, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rhubarb Root.....	Free.
Rice.....	1 cent per lb.
Rice Flour.....	2 cents per lb.
Rifles, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Rivets, Bolts and Washers.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, without spirits.....	30 per ct.
Rose Water, when without spirits, to be classed as perfumery.....	\$1.32½ per I.G.
Rum (see "Spirits").....	10 cents per bush.
Rye.....	50 cents per bbl.
Rye Flour.....	25 per ct.
Rubber, manufacture of.....	25 per ct.
Safes, "Iron," and doors for safes and vaults.....	25 per ct.
Saffron Cake.....	Free.
Saffron and Safflower, extract of.....	Free.
Sago.....	20 per ct.
Sago Flour.....	20 per ct.
Sails for Boats and Ships.....	25 per ct.
Sai-Ammoniac.....	Free.
Sai-Soda.....	Free.
Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.....	Free.
Salt, except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free from duty.....	8 cts. per 100 lbs.
Salt, in bags, barrels and other packages.....	12c. per 100 lbs.
Salt-petre.....	20 per ct.
Sand.....	Free.
Sand-paper, Glass and Emery-paper and Cloth.....	20 per ct.
Satin, silk.....	30 per ct.
Sattees, colored as "Jeans".....	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Satchels, Valises and Carpet-Bags.....	30 per ct.
Saw-dust.....	25 per ct.
Saws of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Scales, Balances, Weighing Beams and Steelyards.....	30 per ct.
Screws, Steel, Iron, called "Wood-Screws".....	35 per ct.
Screws, Machine Screws and Wood-Screws.....	20 per ct.
Screws, Machine, intended for holding in wood, without nuts or other iron fixtures, to be classed as wood-screws.....	35 per ct.
The same imported with nuts are properly screw bolts.....	30 per ct.
Screws, with Nuts.....	30 per ct.
Sea-grass.....	Free.
Sealskin—Imitations in wool to be classed as cloakings.....	7½ per lb. and 20 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Zinc".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Brass".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Drawn Tubing, "Copper".....	10 per ct.
Seamless Cotton Bags.....	2 cents per lb. and 15 per ct.
Sea-weed, Moss, and all other Vegetable Substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned.....	Free.
Seeds, flower, garden, field and other seeds for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or other large parcels.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, the same in small papers and parcels.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, unground.....	15 per ct.
Seeds, mustard, ground.....	25 per ct.
Seeds, for agricultural purposes, do not include Anise, Cardamom, Colechicum, Cummin, Feengreek, Hyoscyamus, Philandri, Stramonium, Worm, Caraway, Canary.....	Free.
Senna, in leaves.....	Free.
Sesame Seed Oil.....	20 per ct.
Settlers' Effects—Wearing Apparel, Household Furniture, Professional Books, Implements and Tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removing to Canada, not to include machinery or live stock, or articles imported for use in any manufactory, establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as Settlers' Effects shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until two years actual use in Canada.....	Free.
Also provided that under regulation to be made by the Minister of Customs, Live Stock when imported into Manitoba or the N. W. Territory by intending Settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.....	20 per ct.
Sewer Pipes, glazed or unglazed.....	20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of Sewing Machines.....	\$2.00 each and 20 per ct.
Sewing Machines, parts of, viz.: Stands and table tops, imported separately; stands to be treated as castings, and woodwork as manufactures of wood, both.....	25 per ct.
Shawls, Woollen, wholly or in part worsted, hair Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½ cts. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shawls, Indian or Paramatta.....	20 per ct.
Shellac Varnish.....	\$1.30 per gallon.
Shingles.....	20 per ct.
Ships, and all other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian Register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, and all appurtenances.....	10 per ct.
Shirts, Cotton, woven or made on frames.....	30 per ct.
Shirts, Drawers, and Hosiery, Wool, wholly or in part, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals.....	7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Shirtings, Cotton, checked and striped.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.

Shirt Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, paper.....	30 per ct.
Shoes and Boots, leather and rubber.....	25 per ct.
Shoe Linings, twilted Cotton.....	1c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shoe Linings, colored Jeanettes.....	2c. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Shot, lead.....	25 per ct.
Shot Guns, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
Show Cases, of any material.....	35 per ct.
Show Cards or Bills.....	30 per ct.
Shovels, Spades.....	30 per ct.
Shoulders and Sides, fresh, salted, dried or smoked.....	2 cents per lb.
Shrubs and Trees, ornamental, shade and fruit.....	20 per ct.
Silex, or Crystallized Quartz.....	Free.
Silicias, plain or beetled, and Casbans.....	20 per ct.
Printed.....	20 per ct.
Silks, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way, silk cocoons and silk waste.....	Free.
Silk Twist and Sewing Silk.....	25 per ct.
Silk Umbrellas.....	30 per ct.
Silk Velvets, and all manufactures of silk, of which silk is the component part of chief value.....	30 per ct.
Silk, in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, and raw spun silk, not colored.....	15 per ct.
Silk—Manufactures of, embrace, glacé, gros grain, ducape, baratheas Cashmere, Gros de Naples, black and colored Turquoise, satins, saracens, Persians, poplins and all other piece goods of which silk is the component part of chief value; all silk clothing, silk umbrellas and parasols, velvets, terries, chenilles, ribbons, silk plush, hat bands, velvet ribbons, silk braids, fringes, laces, trimmings, tassels, shawls, hosiery and underclothing, ties, scarfs, bows, ferrets, handkerchiefs, Prussian bindings, sofa gimp, orris lace, float race, mantillas or jackets, boot and stay laces, silk warp Paramatta, silk tapestry, silk warp alpaca, &c.....	30 per ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets.....	10 per ct.
Silver or Gold Coins (except United States silver coin).....	Free.
Silver Leaf.....	25 per ct.
Silvered Plate Glass.....	25 per ct.
Skates of all kinds.....	30 per ct.
Skins, undressed, dried, salted or pickled.....	Free.
Slates, School and Writing, and Porcelain and Drawing Slates.....	25 per ct.
Slate, Mantels.....	20 per ct.
Slates, of all kinds and manufactures of, not otherwise specified.....	25 per ct.
Slighs.....	30 per ct.
Snuff and Manufactured Tobacco.....	25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.
Soap, common, brown and yellow, not perfumed.....	1½c. per lb.
Soap, common, soft and liquid, not perfumed.....	20 per ct.
Soap, Castile and white.....	2 cents per lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet.....	30 per ct.
Soap, saddlers' and silver soap.....	2½ per ct.
Soda Ash.....	Free.
Soda, Caustic.....	Free.
Soda, Silicate of.....	Free.
Soil Pipes, cast iron.....	25 per ct.
Spades, Shovels.....	30 per ct.
Spanish or Esparto Grass, and other grasses and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper.....	Free.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses.....	20 per ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs.....	10 per ct.
Sperm Oil.....	20 per ct.
Spices—Ginger and Spices of all kinds (except Mace and Nutmegs) unground.....	20 per ct.
Spices, as above, ground.....	25 per ct.
Spices, Nutmegs and Mace.....	25 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, cut.....	1 per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not.....	2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Spikes and Nails, composition and sheathing.....	20 per ct.
Spirits of Turpentine.....	20 per ct.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Syke's Hydrometer, for every Imperial Gallon of the strength of proof by such Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than a gallon, viz.:—Geneva Gin, Rum, Whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Brandy.....	\$1.45 per I. G.
Spirits, Whiskey, Geneva Gin and Rum.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, Old Tom Gin, in bulk.....	\$1.32½ per I. G.
Spirits, sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz.: Rum-Shrub, Cordials, Scheidam Schnaps, Tafia, Bitters, and unenumerated articles of like kind.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits, Strong Waters imported into Canada mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of Patent Medicines, Tinctures, Essences, Extracts, or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be nevertheless deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to same duty.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spirits and Strong Waters, not elsewhere specified.....	\$1.90 per I. G.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, rough or sawn only.....	15 per ct.
Spokes, Hubs, Felloes.....	25 per ct.
Spigs, Tacks and Brads.....	30 per ct.
Starch, Corn Starch, and all preparations having the quality of starch.....	2c. per lb.
Stationery of all kinds, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.
The following articles, not specially named in the tariff, may be classed as stationery, viz.: Penholders and pencil cases of all kinds, paper binders and fasteners (metal), pencil sharpeners, mullage, paper weights and slips, copying pencils, inkstands (except electro-plated), notarial seals, philosophical and mathematical Instruments, drawing pens, tape measures, ink powder, parchment, chalks and crayons, India and China ink, quills and quill and steel pens, ivory knives and folders, wafers and stamps, slate pencils, juvenile and all water colors for artists, pink tape, pastilles, globes, rulers, pen trays, key rings and chains.	
Steel and Manufactures of, Steel in Ingots, Bars, Sheets and Coils, and Railway Bars or Rails and Fish-plates, on and after Jan. 1, 1882.....	10 per ct.
Steel, the same to January 1st, 1882.....	Free.
Steel, Locomotive Tires and Bessemer steel in rough.....	10 per ct.
Steel, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified.....	20 per ct.



Steel and Iron, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.  
 Steel Wire, galvanized or not ..... 15 per ct.  
 Steel Plates ..... 20 per ct.  
 Steel in coils, such as imported for the manufacture of Screws and Rake Teeth, is free until January 1st, 1882, but if cut to special length, or bent to shape, is dutiable as manufacture of steel ..... 20 per ct.  
 Steel Mould Boards, Land Sides and Shares for Ploughs cut to form, not moulded or bored ..... Free.  
 Steel Sheets of all kinds, cut to shape, but not moulded or bored "as they come from the roller and shears," free as sheet steel until 1st January, 1882. This includes saw blanks ..... Free.  
 Steelyards, to be included in the item "scales, balances, and weighing beams" ..... 30 per ct.  
 Stereotypes and Electrotypes of standard books, except those of Advertising Books, Almanacs and Sheets ..... 10 per ct.  
 Stereotypes and Electrotypes for Commercial Blanks and Advertisements ..... 20 per ct.  
 Stone, Burr, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound into mill stones ..... Free.  
 Stones, Flag, dressed ..... \$1.50 per ton.  
 Stone, Rough Freestone, Sandstone, and all other building stone except marble from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled (13 cubic feet to ton) ..... \$1 per ton.  
 Stone, Waterlime or Cement Stone (see Cement) ..... \$1 per ton.  
 Stone, Dressed Freestone and all other building stone except marble, from the quarry, not hammered or chiselled, and all manufactures of stone or granite ..... 20 per ct.  
 Stone, lithographic, not engraved ..... 20 per ct.  
 Stone, Grindstones ..... \$2 per ton.  
 Stoves and other Iron Castings not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Straw Board, not Mill Board ..... 20 per ct.  
 Studs, Shirt or Collar, of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.  
 Sugar, above No. 14 Dutch Standard in color ..... 1 cent p. lb. and 35 p. ct.  
 Sugar, equal to No. 9, and not above No. 14 Dutch Standard ..... 2c. per lb. and 30 per ct.  
 Sugar, below No. 9, Dutch Standard ..... 3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.  
 Provided that the ad valorem duty shall be levied and collected on Sugar and Melado when imported direct from the country of growth and production, upon the fair market value thereof (including export duty or other government tax at the place of purchase, without any addition for the cost of hogheads or other packages, or other charges and expenses prior to shipment, anything contained in Sect. 34 of Act 40 Vic., cap. 10, to the contrary notwithstanding, the said section, nevertheless, remaining in force as to regulations to be made under it in cases where the Sugar or Melado is not imported direct from the country of growth or production.  
 Sugar Candy, brown or white, and Confectionery ..... 1c. per lb. and 35 p. c.  
 Sugar, Grape or Glucose, to be classed and rated for duty as Sugar according to grade by Dutch Standard in color.  
 Sulphur, in roll or flour ..... Free.  
 Sunday School Cards or Devotional Cards—No exception can be made from the item "printed, lithographed, &c., cards" ..... 30 per ct.  
 Superphosphates, or manufactured manure ..... 20 per ct.  
 Surgical Instruments and Dental Instruments, wholly or in part of steel ..... 20 per ct.  
 Syrups—Cane Juice, Refined Syrup, Sugar-house Syrup, Syrup of Sugar, Syrup of Molasses, or Sorghum ..... 3c. per lb. and 30 p. c.  
 Melado, Concentrated Melado, Concentrated Cane Juice, Concentrated Molasses, Concentrated Beet-root Juice, and Concrete ..... 3c. per lb. and 30 per ct.  
 Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes, or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 25 per ct.  
 Molasses, for same purpose, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 30 per ct.  
 Molasses, when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 15 per ct.  
 Molasses, when not imported direct from the country of growth or production ..... 20 per ct.  
 Syrups, Glucose ..... 3c. per lb. and 35 per ct.  
 Scythes, steel, of all kinds ..... 30 per ct.  
 Tacks, Brads and Sprigs ..... 30 per ct.  
 Tails, undressed ..... Free.  
 Tallow ..... 1c. per lb.  
 Tampico, white and black ..... Free.  
 Tanners Bark ..... Free.  
 Tanning or Dyeing Articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.  
 Tapers, wax, unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.  
 Tapioca ..... 20 per ct.  
 Tar, pine ..... Free.  
 Tar and Pitch, coal ..... 10 per ct.  
 Tea, black ..... 2c. per lb. and 10 per ct.  
 Tea, green and Japan ..... 3c. per lb. and 10 per ct.  
 Tea, when purchased in the U. S., additional ..... 10 per ct.  
 Teasels ..... Free.  
 Tents and Awnings ..... 25 per ct.  
 Terra Japonica ..... Free.  
 Thread, Cotton, sewing, on spools ..... 20 per ct.  
 Thread, Cotton, sewing, in hanks ..... 12½ per ct.  
 Thimbles of all kinds ..... 20 per ct.  
 Ticking for Tents ..... 2c. per sq. yard and 15 per ct.  
 Timber and Lumber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch-pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shapen, planed, or otherwise manufactured ..... Free.  
 Timber and Lumber, not elsewhere specified ..... 20 per ct.  
 Tin in Blocks, Pigs, Bars, Plates and Sheets ..... 10 per ct.  
 Tin, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Tinman's Trimmings, to be classed as manufactures of tin, viz.:—Spouts, handles, knobs and ornamental articles ..... 25 per ct.  
 Tinware, stamped and japanned ware ..... 25 per ct.  
 Tin-plates, not specially shapen or cut from original sheets as manufactured ..... 10 per ct.

Tobacco, manufactured, and Snuff ..... 25c. per lb. and 12½ per ct.  
 Tobacco, unmanufactured for excise purposes under conditions of Act 31 Vic., cap. 51 ..... Free.  
 Toilet and Tooth Powders, and other Perfumed Preparations for Mouth, Hair and Skin ..... 30 per ct.  
 Tomatoes ..... 30c. per bush.  
 Tomatoes, in cans ..... 2 cents per lb.  
 Tools, Carpenters', Coopers', Cabinet-makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of every description ..... 30 per ct.  
 The term Tools is held to include mower and reaper knives and cutter bars; also awls of all kinds.  
 Tooth and Toilet Powders, etc. .... 30 per ct.  
 Tortoise and other Shells ..... Free.  
 Travellers' Baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs ..... Free.  
 Trees—Fruit, Shade, Lawn and Ornamental ..... 20 per ct.  
 Tree nails ..... Free.  
 Trunks, Satchels, Valises and Carpet Bags ..... 30 per ct.  
 Tubs, Pails, Churns, and other manufactures of wood, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Turmeric ..... Free.  
 Turpentine, raw or crude ..... Free.  
 Turpentine (Spirits of) ..... 20 per ct.  
 Turtles ..... Free.  
 Twines of all kinds not otherwise specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Type, for printing ..... 20 per ct.  
 Type Metal ..... 10 per ct.  
 Umbrellas, cotton ..... 20 per ct.  
 Umbrellas, silk ..... 30 per ct.  
 Union Collar Cloth, paper, in sheets not shapen ..... 10 per ct.  
 Valentines, Christmas and New Years' Chromos or Embossed Cards, and all others not being Business or Advertising Cards ..... 25 per ct.  
 Valises, Trunks, Satchels and Carpet Bags ..... 30 per ct.  
 Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use ..... Free.  
 Varnish, not elsewhere specified ..... 20c. per I. G. and 20 per ct.  
 Varnish, Shellac ..... \$1.90 per gal.  
 Varnish includes Laquer and Japan spirit varnish.  
 Vaseline, lubricating and such like oils, not to be classed as products of petroleum, but as unenumerated ..... 20 per ct.  
 Vegetables, Potatoes ..... 10 cts. per bush.  
 Vegetables, Sweet Potatoes ..... 20 per ct.  
 Vegetables, Tomatoes ..... 30 cts. per bush.  
 Vegetables, Tomatoes, in cans ..... 2 cts. per lb.  
 Vegetables, all other ..... 20 per ct.  
 Vegetable Fibres, natural, not produced by any chemical process ..... Free.  
 Velvet, Silk ..... 30 per ct.  
 Velvet, Cotton ..... 20 per ct.  
 Veneers of Wood and Ivory, sawn or split only, not to include scale boards for cheese ..... Free.  
 Verdigris or Sub-acetate of Copper, dry ..... Free.  
 Vinegar ..... 12 cts. per I. G.  
 Vitriol, Blue ..... Free.  
 Vises ..... 30 per ct.  
 Waggon ..... 30 per ct.  
 Wall Paper ..... 30 per ct.  
 Walking Sticks ..... 25 per ct.  
 Washers, Bolts and Rivets, iron ..... 30 per ct.  
 Waste, Cotton, Linen, Jute, Hemp and Paper of all kinds, fit only for manufacture of paper ..... Free.  
 Watches, Watch Cases, and Material ..... 25 per ct.  
 Watch Actions or Movements ..... 20 per ct.  
 Water-pipes, of cast-iron ..... 25 per ct.  
 Whale-bone, unmanufactured ..... Free.  
 Whale Oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition in which it was first landed ..... Free.  
 Wheat ..... 15 cts. per bush.  
 Wheels, Wood Spokes, Hubs and Felloes, finished ..... 25 per ct.  
 Wheels, if put up ..... 30 per ct.  
 Wheelbarrows and like articles ..... 30 per ct.  
 Whips ..... 25 per ct.  
 Whip-gut or Cat-gut, unmanufactured ..... Free.  
 Whiskey (see "Spirits") ..... \$1.82½ per I. G.  
 White Lead and Red Lead, dry ..... 5 per ct.  
 Whiting or Whiting ..... Free.  
 Wigan Stout ..... 25 per ct.  
 Willow, for basket-makers ..... Free.  
 Willow-work—Osier or Willow-work—lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished ..... 25 per ct.  
 Window Blinds, painted ..... 30 per ct.  
 Woven, Checked and Striped Cottons to be rated at 2c. per sq. yard and ..... 15 per ct.  
 The same, if part wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Plain or Fancy Union, or all wool, usually invoiced as "Costume Cloth," but which are really Flannels or Tweeds, to be rated at 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Wineys—All previous circulars issued by the Department prior to 18th September, 1879, regarding "Wineys," were cancelled, and in future the word "Winney" is not to be accepted as an indication of the true material of which the goods are made.  
 Wines of all kinds, except Sparkling Wines, including Ginger, Orange, Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Elder and Currant, containing 26 per ct. or less of spirit, of strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, imported in wood or bottles (6 quarts or 12 pints to I. G.) ..... 25 cts. per I. G.  
 And for each degree of strength of spirit in excess of 26 per ct. until it reaches 40 per cent. .... 3c. per I. G. for each degree.  
 And in addition thereto ..... 30 per ct.  
 All liquors imported under the name of Wines, and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit of the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, shall be rated as unenumerated spirits.  
 Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint ..... \$3 per doz. btls.  
 Champagne, containing not more than 1 pint and more than ½ pint ..... \$1.50 per doz. btls.  
 Champagne, containing not more than ½ pint ..... 75c. per doz. btls.

Wines, bottles containing more than 1 quart each shall pay, in addition to \$3 per dozen bottles, at the rate of \$1.50 per Imperial Gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, and in addition to the above specific duties an ad valorem duty shall be added of ..... 30 per ct.  
 The quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure.  
 Wire, Iron and Steel, tinned and coppered, galvanized or not ..... 15 per ct.  
 Wire, Iron, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Wire, Brass and Copper ..... 10 per ct.  
 Wire Cloth, Brass and Copper ..... 20 per ct.  
 Wire Rigging, for ships and vessels ..... Free.  
 Wirework, ornamental, Iron, Semaphore and Fence wire ..... 25 per ct.  
 Wood, Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified, to include lumber and timber of the kinds otherwise free, when cut to special lengths—i.e., less than the ordinary commercial lengths ..... 20 per ct.  
 Wood Manufactures, Osier or Willow work, lined or unlined, furnished or unfurnished, so considered ..... 25 per ct.  
 Wood, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Wood, Logs, and round and unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.  
 Wooden-ware, Pails, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Brushes, and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 Wooden-work, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and parts of wheels, rough, hewn or sawn only ..... 15 per ct.  
 Wool, unmanufactured, hair of Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.  
 Wool and Woollens, manufactured, composed wholly or in part of Wool, Worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, viz.: Shawls, Blankets and Flannels of every description, Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Coatings, Overcoatings, Cloakings, Felt Cloth of every description not elsewhere specified, Horse-collar Cloth, Yarn, Knitting Yarn, Fingering Yarn, Worsted Yarn under No. 30, Knitted Goods, viz.: Shirts, Drawers and Hosiery of every description ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Wool and Woollens—Clothing, ready-made, Wearing Apparel of every description, including Cloth Caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or the manufacturer, except knitted goods ..... 10c. per lb. and 25 per ct.  
 Wool and Woollens—All manufactures of, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for ..... 20 per ct.  
 Wool, Class One, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down Combing Wools, or wools known as Lustre Wools, and other like combing wools such as are grown in Canada ..... 3 cents per lb.  
 Wool unmanufactured, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals, not elsewhere specified ..... Free.  
 Wool Manufactures not otherwise provided for:—Orleans, Alpacas, Lustres, Cobourgs, Baratheas, Balmoral Crapes, Persian Cords, Russell Cords, Twills, Moreens, Paramattas (not silk warp), Henriettes, Figured Alpacas, Debaiges, Muslin Delaines, French Delaines and French Merinos, Cashmeres, Cloth Table Covers, Piano Covers, Victoria Table Covers, Bullion Fringe, Fancy Wool Fringe, Mohair Braid, Llama Braid, Russian Braid, Black Indiana Shawls, Paisley Shawls, unless the largest component part be silk, Bunting, and all kinds of Bradford Dress Goods ..... 20 per ct.  
 Woollen, Hosiery, held to comprise men's, women's and children's Lambs-wool, Cashmere and Merino Shirts and Drawers, Wool Scarfs, Mufflers, Cravats, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Collarettes, Cardigan Jackets, Polkas, Knitted Shawls, Nests, "Cross-overs," Chest Protectors, Knitted Mantles, Petticoats, Wool Mitts, Cuffs, Gaiters, Boots and Booties ..... 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Woollen Rags ..... Free.  
 Woollen and Cotton Netting, for Boots, Shoes and Gloves ..... 10 per ct.  
 Woollen Imitation Seal Skin ..... 7½ cents per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Worsted Plush, for upholstering purposes ..... 20 per ct.  
 Wrought Iron Forgings and parts of, for mills and locomotives, 25 lbs. and over ..... 20 per ct.  
 Yarns, Knitting Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Yarns, Hosiery, Cotton, not bleached, dyed or colored, 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Yarns, Cotton, all other under No. 40 not bleached, dyed or colored ..... 2c. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Yarns, Cotton, knitting, hosiery and all others, if bleached, dyed or colored ..... 3c. per lb. and 15 per ct.  
 Yarns, Wool ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Yarns, Wool, Knitting ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Yarns, Wool, Fingering ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Yarns, Worsted, under No. 30 ..... 7½c. per lb. and 20 per ct.  
 Yarns, Coir ..... Free.  
 Yellow Metal, in Bolts, Bars, and for sheathing ..... Free.  
 Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets ..... 10 per ct.  
 Zinc, seamless drawn tubing ..... 10 per ct.  
 Zinc, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified ..... 25 per ct.  
 The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—Books, Printed Papers, Drawings, Paintings, Prints, Photographs, or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.  
 Coin, base or counterfeit.

## EXPORT DUTIES.

Shingle Bolts, per cord of 128 cubic feet ..... \$1 00  
 Spruce Logs, per M feet ..... 1 00  
 Pine Logs, ..... 1 00



**EXEMPTION.**—The bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing tackle and seines as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour, and vegetables actually for use, sufficient for thirty days and not exceeding \$40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs, and food therefor for thirty days; tools and implements or chattels usually in the debtor's occupation to value of \$60. No article exempt from seizure for debt contracted on account of identical article.

**GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.**—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due or accruing due to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered; and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts orders to garnish debts are granted after judgment obtained. Debts due mechanics, workmen, servants or employees, in respect of wages, if under \$25, are exempt from garnishment; if in excess of \$25, only such excess can be garnished, unless the debt was contracted previous to the 1st of October, 1874, in which case the conditional exemption does not apply.

**HOMESTEADS.**—In the free-grant districts 200 acres may be granted by the Crown to actual settlers over 18 years old, which grants are absolutely exempt from seizure before issue of patent, after issue, as long as any interest in the land is owned by settler, his widow or heirs, it is exempt during twenty years from date of location, unless for debt secured by a valid mortgage, made subsequent to such issue.

**INTEREST.**—Parties may agree as to rate. Banks and insurance companies are limited to certain rates. In absence of agreement the legal rate is six per cent.

**LIEN.**—Judgment is no lien, but creditor, upon depositing with the sheriff writs of *fi. fa.* against defendant's goods and lands, binds such property from delivery. These writs may issue simultaneously, but debt must be levied against the goods before proceeding on the lands. Mechanics, contractors, or parties supplying work, machinery or material for the erection, repairing or altering of any building, erection or mine, shall have a "Mechanic's Lien" thereon until the claim for such work or service is paid, which, to be valid, must be registered at the County Registry Office within thirty days; and every such lien attaches to the estate, legal and equitable, of the owner of such building, erection or mine, as the case may be.

**LIMITATION.**—On simple contracts, debts, and money demands, six years. On contracts under seal, twenty years. No distinction made as to non-resident plaintiff. Part payment of principal or payment of interest will prevent the debt from being barred, and any acknowledgment in writing of the debt, or promise in writing to pay the same, will have the like effect. The acknowledgment, however, must be such as will justify the inference of a promise to pay, and such acknowledgment or promise must be signed by the debtor or his authorized agent.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—Real and personal estate exempt from husband's debts. His possession of wife's personality does not render the same liable for his debts. A married woman may purchase stocks, deposit money in banks in her own name, give receipts therefor, sue for, and be used on account of her own property in her own name, as if she were *femme sole*. Husband is not liable for debts of wife, regarding her separate employment.

**NOTARY.**—Appointed by Lieut.-Governor. He draws, passes, and issues deeds, contracts, &c., &c., and attests all commercial instruments for public protestation. All foreign bills and notes must be attested by a notary. Inland bills and notes do not necessarily require protest, yet protest is always advisable, as the prosecution of the protest is *prima facie* evidence of allegations therein contained.

**SECURITY FOR COSTS.**—A non-resident plaintiff must give security for costs of suit if application therefor be made by the defendant, unless such plaintiff has real estate within the Province available to satisfy such costs.

## QUEBEC.

**ARREST.**—For fraudulent departure from Canada, or secretion of property, past or intended, with intent to defraud. No arrest for debt under \$40.00. No arrest for foreign debt. England held to be a foreign country.

**ATTACHMENT.**—Can issue for any debt over \$5.00 on the same grounds as arrest for debts over \$40.00.

**ATTORNEY.**—Has no legal power, without special consent, to receive money and discharge debtor. If moneys be not paid over, his receipt is no bar to execution to collect, unless such special consent be given him by creditor.

**ASSIGNEES IN INSOLVENCY.**—Are subject to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. They are appointed by the Governor, and enter security for each insolvent estate.

**COURTS.**—(1.) *Circuit Court.*—Jurisdiction up to \$200.00; cases over \$100.00 appealable. In the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, cases over \$100.00 are cases in the Superior Court. (2.) *Superior Court.*—Original jurisdiction over all cases and complaints not cognizable by the Circuit Court, except those of purely Admiralty jurisdiction. (3.) *Court of Review.*—An intermediate appeal, by rehearing, before three Judges of the Superior Court, from the decisions of one Judge of the same Court, of appealable cases from Circuit Court. Deposit required for costs, from Circuit Court, \$20.00; from Superior Court, \$40.00. (4.) *Court of Queen's Bench* is composed of five Judges, and was formerly the final Court of Appeal, except in cases of £500 sterling and upwards, which might be further appealed to Her Majesty's Privy Council. By the late establishment of (5.) *The Supreme Court* at Ottawa, that is now the final Court of Appeal in this Province, except in certain specified cases, which are still appealable to the Privy Council in England.

Costs of every kind are taxable by tariff duly revised by the authorities.

**EVIDENCE.**—The rules of the commercial laws of England, as they existed when the statute introducing them was passed.

**EXECUTION** issues fifteen days after judgment. It may issue at once, upon affidavit showing intended fraud or removal.

**EXEMPTION.**—Six of the usual articles used in the debtor's household, together with clothing, bed and bedding of his family. Also, fuel and food for his family for thirty days; one cow, four sheep, two pigs, fifteen hives of bees, and all tools ordinarily used in his trade.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, where no special agreement is made, six per cent; any stipulated amount can be collected; on accounts, it accrues only from date of suit; on notes, from maturity. Banks are limited to certain rates.

**LIMITATION.**—Five years from date of maturity, for notes and bills; also, for professional services, disbursements and sales of movable effects; two years for work, labor, wages of workmen (not domestics), damages for offences, or quasi offences in commercial cases, tuition and lodging; one year for hotel or boarding-house charges, libel, etc.

**NON-RESIDENTS.**—Any non-resident must enter security for costs by two sureties; or a money deposit—in the Circuit Court, \$500; in the Superior Court, \$100; also, there must be filed a Power of Attorney to the advocates, to sue.

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**—Draws and signs deeds, of which certified copies make authentic evidence—he retaining the originals. Upon his death, his heirs-at-law are bound to deposit them in Court, where copies or extracts may be obtained.

**STAY OF EXECUTION.**—On deposit of costs, as above, execution may be stayed eight days for *Review*; and after final judgment in *Review*, one year, to appeal from such final judgment.

## NEW BRUNSWICK.

**ARREST.**—In Supreme Court and County Courts arrest may be made on affidavit of cause of action for \$20 or over, but when the cause of action is simply a *claim*, a Judge's order must be obtained. The debtor may at any time apply for examination, and if he has no property, claim his discharge. Unmarried women may also be arrested as above, in above Courts, but no female can be arrested in any other Court. Arrest for debt can be effected in the City Court of St. John, and Portland Civil Court, on affidavit of debt to the extent of \$80. Defendant may also be arrested on entering of judgment, and held for fifty days, with above exception as to no property.

**ATTACHMENT.**—All real and personal property liable to execution may be attached, under certain conditions, and held as security to satisfy anticipated judgments in pending suits.

**BILLS AND NOTES.**—Three days' grace allowed. Acceptances must be in writing. All parties (to be held) must be notified the same or following day, of the dishonor of a bill or note, by mail or personal service.

**EXECUTIONS.**—Final judgment may be signed and execution issued twenty days after verdict. When no appearance is entered to a writ, judgment may be signed and execution issue in forty days for ordinary debt, and thirty in case of a note or bill of exchange. The above refers to Supreme Court. In County Courts, the time for signing judgment and issuing execution is reduced by ten days in each case.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—The tools, implements, and instruments of debtor's trade, occupation, or profession, together with bedding, furniture, household utensils, clothing, &c., in actual necessary use by his family; also food and a few other articles similar to those exempt in the other Provinces.

**GARNISHEE.**—Twenty dollars for wages, &c., is exempt from garnishee. With that exception, any amount due defendant from a third party may be attached by garnishee, subsequent to judgment being signed, or even previous thereto, if suit is instituted.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, six per cent. Any rate is allowable, by special agreement.

**LIMITATION.**—For all debts and claims for the same, six years. A payment, on account, revives claim. Any renewal, without such payment, must be made in writing.

**MORTGAGES.**—Chattel mortgages are not valid as against creditor of mortgagors, or subsequent innocent purchasers, unless filed in County Registrar's office. Mortgages on real estate must be duly signed, sealed, and delivered in presence of witness, and registered with County Registrar. Recovery can be made on bonds or covenants therein, either by ordinary action-at-law, foreclosure, or sale.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—All property, real or personal, of a married woman shall remain absolutely vested in her, and not be liable for her husband's debts, provided it has not been received from her husband since their marriage, the husband however being obliged to join the wife in any conveyance of the same, as the wife joins the husband in bar of dower. Any woman deserted or abandoned by her husband has the same rights as to engaging in business, suing, being sued, etc., etc., as if she were unmarried.

**REPLEVIN.**—Bonds must be given for twice the value of articles in dispute, pending decision of court as to real ownership.

**STATUTE OF FRAUDS.**—No person shall be chargeable with the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, even on a special promise to answer for the same, unless such promise shall have been made in writing and signed by the party so promising, or by some one on his behalf, duly authorized so to do.

**WILLS, &c.**—Wills require two witnesses—deeds, and mortgages, one. In the case of wills, they must sign at request of testator, and in his presence, as well as in the presence of each other—all of which must be stated above their signatures, to make the document valid.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

**ARREST.**—Actions on arrest lie, in Magistrates' Courts, in debt only, and no female can be arrested in this Court. The debt must be at least \$4, and plaintiff must make affidavit that he verily believes defendant is about to leave the Province, and that unless a *capias* be issued the debt will be lost. In the County Court a *capias* can be similarly obtained on any debt between \$20 and \$400; and in the Supreme Court on any sum over \$80. Prisoners confined under the "Insolvent Debtors' Act," may be released on making a formal assignment to judgment creditor of all his property except the usual exemptions.

**ATTACHMENT.**—If a debtor has left the Province, and the debt amounts to \$20 or upwards, a Writ of Attachment may be issued against his goods and lands; and where a creditor has reason to believe that any person is a trustee for such debtor, having property of said debtor in his possession or control, such supposed trustee may be summoned and examined, the trust funds, if any, being bound from date of service of such summons.

**CHATTEL MORTGAGES.**—May be given in the first instance to secure *bona fide* debt, but may be made to include any future advances; and are not valid against judgment creditors of mortgagor, or innocent purchasers, for value, unless registered with the Registrar of Deeds for County or District.

**COURTS.**—One Magistrate has jurisdiction, in debt, up to \$20; two, to \$80; the Stipendiary having same as two ordinary magistrates. County Court has jurisdiction in matters of debt, from \$20 to \$400; and the Supreme Court from \$80 upwards. Non-residents may be obliged to give security for costs in either of the latter courts.

**EXECUTION** may issue immediately on entering judgment being entered, and may be renewed at any time within six years. Lands cannot be sold till judgment has been recorded twelve months, and the land advertised thirty days in the official *Gazette*, and twenty days by hand-bills.

**EXEMPTIONS.**—These are practically the same as in the foregoing Provinces, including tools and implements of trade or profession, wearing apparel, bedding, household utensils, of self and family, cow, etc., etc.

**GARNISHEE.**—This process can only be accomplished in Supreme or County Court, and then not in the case of absconding debtors.

**INTEREST.**—Legal rate, six per cent. Seven is allowable by special contract, when the security is real estate, and ten where it is personal property.

**JUDGMENT.**—A certificate of judgment may be obtained from the clerk or prothonotary of any Court wherein entered, and such certificate being recorded with the Registrar of Deeds where debtor owns land, binds the said land for twenty years from date of registry, and ranks as a mortgage.

**LIMITATION.**—On ordinary contracts, and arrears of dower, rent, or interest, six years from date of cause of action. Money secured by mortgage, judgment or lien upon lands or rent thereof, twenty years. Debtor must be within jurisdiction of Court when time commences to count. Payment on account of either principal or interest, or a promise in writing to renew the same, constitutes a renewal.

**MARRIED WOMEN.**—May own real estate, but cannot convey the same without consent of husband. All personal property owned by her previous to or acquired since marriage, becomes the absolute property of husband, unless in trust for her sole benefit.

**REPLEVIN.**—In case of goods or chattels wrongfully seized or detained, an action in Replevin lies, to which may also be added an action for damages. Action in Replevin must be instituted by affidavit of right of possession or ownership, and accompanied by a bond of double the value of the goods in dispute, as a guarantee for costs.



Glass, not Figured, Painted, Enamelled or Engraved.	20 per ct.
Glass, all others, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Glass Stoppers	20 per ct.
Glass Balls	30 per ct.
Glass Paper, Sand, Emery Paper and Cloth	20 per ct.
Glengarry or Scotch Caps	25 per ct.
Globes for Lanterns and Lamps	30 per ct.
Gloves and Mitts of any material	25 per ct.
Glucose Syrup	40 c. per lb. and 35 per ct.
Glucose and Grape Sugar, to be classed and rated for duty, as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in color	
Gold and Silver Leaf	25 per ct.
Gold Beaters' Moulds and Skins	Free.
Granite, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Granite Ware or Iron-stone Ware (not iron)	30 per ct.
Gravel	Free.
Grease and Grease Scrap, for manufacture of Soap	Free.
Grindstones	\$2.00 per ton.
Guano, and other animal and vegetable manure (not phosphates)	Free.
Gums, Amber, Arabic, Australian, British, Copal, Dammar, Mastac, Sandarac, Shellac and Tragacanth	Free.
Gums, Chewing, sweetened or flavored, 1c. per lb. and 35 per ct.	
Gums, Chewing, not sweetened	20 per ct.
Gunpowder, gun, rifle and sporting, in kegs, ½ kegs, ¼ kegs, and similar packages	5 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, cannon and musket, in kegs and barrels	4 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, canister, in pound and ½ pound tins	15 cts. per lb.
Gunpowder, blasting and mining	3 cts. per lb.
Gut and Worm Gut, manufactured and unmanufactured, for whip and other cord	Free.
Gutta Percha, manufactures of	25 per ct.
Gutta Percha, crude	Free.
Gypsum, ground	20 per ct.
Gypsum, crude (Sulphate of Lime)	Free.
Hair, curled	20 per ct.
Hair, Angola, Buffalo, Bison, Camel's, Goat, Hog, Horse and Human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured; also Cow, Calf, and Deer Hair	Free.
Hair Oils, Pomatums and Pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin	30 per ct.
Hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked	2 cts. per lb.
Handkerchiefs, cotton	20 per ct.
Hardware, builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers' and undertakers'	30 per ct.
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Hatters' Plush, of silk or cotton	10 per ct.
Hatters' Furs, not on the skin	Free.
Hemlock Bark	Free.
Hemp, undressed	Free.
Hemp, Indian (crude drug)	Free.
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled	Free.
Hoes, Steel	30 per ct.
Hollow-ware, tinned, glazed, or enamelled, of cast or wrought iron	25 per ct.
Honey, in the comb or otherwise	3 cents per lb.
Hools	Free.
Hops	6 cents per lb.
Horn Strips, used in making Corsets	Free.
Horse Shoes	30 per ct.
Horse-shoe Nails	30 per ct.
Hosiery, cotton of all kinds, not elsewhere specified	30 per ct.
Hosiery, wool of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, 7½ cents per lb. and	20 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, rough or sawn only	15 per ct.
Hubs, Spokes and Felloes, when finished	25 per ct.
Hymn Books	5 per ct.
Hyoscyamus or Henbane Leaf	Free.
Ice	Free.
Indian Corn	7½ cents per bush.
India Rubber, Boots and Shoes and manufactures of, including Vulcanite and Elastic Web	25 per ct.
India Rubber, unmanufactured	Free.
Indigo	Free.
Ink, for writing	25 per ct.
Ink, for printing	20 per ct.
Insulators, Telegraph and Lightning-rod	30 per ct.
Iron, old and scrap	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, Pig	\$2.00 per ton.
Iron, in Slabs, Blooms, Loops or Billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled Bars and Billets	10 per ct.
Iron, in bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not elsewhere specified	17½ per ct.
Iron, Band and Hoop, Sheet, smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized, and common or black, 17 gauge or thinner, and Boiler Plate, Tank Iron and Canada Plates	12½ per cent.
And the above over 17 gauge	17½ per ct.
Iron Chain, "half-inch chain," so called, is ordinarily made a little over ½ inch, or about 17-32 of an inch, but should be classed as half inch, and pay	20 per ct.
Iron, Nails and Spikes, wrought or pressed, including railroad spikes	30 c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Iron, Rolled Beams, Channel, Angle and T Iron	15 per ct.
Iron, Sheet, Corrugated and Galvanized	17½ per ct.
Iron, Mill and Mill Cranks, and Wrought Forgings for Mills and Locomotives, or parts thereof, weighing 25 lbs. or more	20 per ct.
Iron Masts, for ships or parts of	Free.
Iron, rolled round wire rods in coils under ½ inch diameter	10 per ct.
Iron and Steel Wire, tinned or coppered, galvanized or not	15 per ct.
Iron, for bridges and structural work	25 per ct.
Iron, malleable, castings	25 per ct.
Iron, Stove and other castings, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Iron Tin Plates—Sheet Iron tinned, commonly called tin plates, and whole sheets of any size, not specially shapen or cut from sheets as originally manufactured	10 per ct.
Iron Nuts and Bolts, together, classed as bolts	30 per ct.
Iron Wire Nails, called "Points de Paris"	30 per ct.
Iron Furniture, including bedsteads, and ornamental iron work and wire work	25 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, plain, not threaded, coupled or otherwise manufactured	15 per ct.
Iron, Wrought, Tubing, threaded or coupled	20 per ct.
Iron, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Isis	Free.

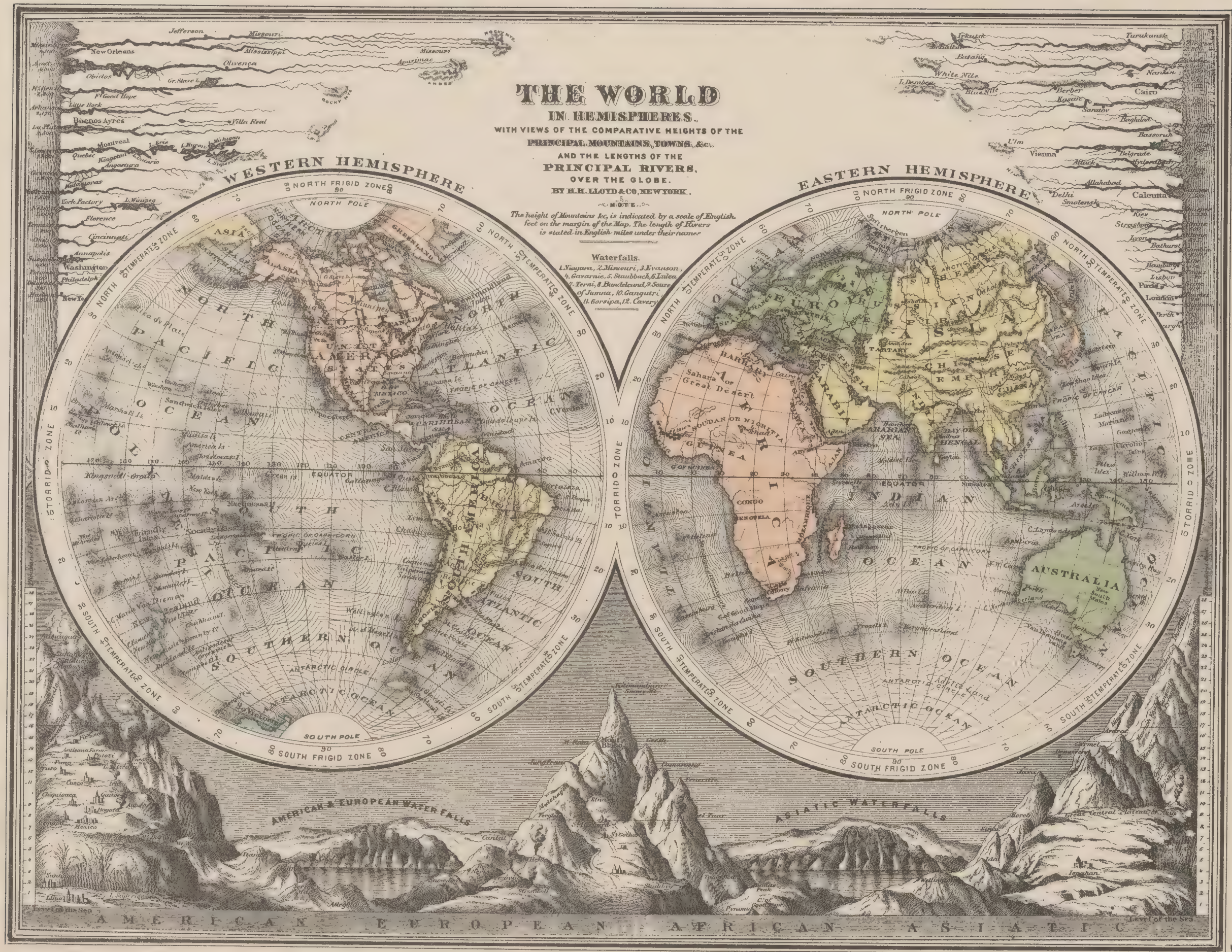
Istle or Tampico Fibre	Free.
Ivory or Ivory Nuts, unmanufactured	Free.
Ivory Veneers, sawn or split only, not planed or polished	Free.
Jalap Root	Free.
Japanned and Tinware, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Jeannettes	2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per ct.
Jewellery, and manufactures of Gold and Silver	20 per ct.
Junk, Old	Free.
Jute, manufactures of	20 per ct.
Jute, Jute and Hemp Carpets	20 per ct.
Jute, unmanufactured	Free.
Jute, Butts	Free.
Kelp	Free.
Kerosene and Coal Oil, distilled, purified or refined, not elsewhere specified	7½ c. per I.G.
Kerosene and Coal Oil Fixtures, or parts thereof	30 per ct.
Knitting Machines	25 per ct.
Knife Blades or Knife Blanks in the rough, unhandled, for the use of Electro-platers	10 per ct.
Knives for Mowers and Reapers and Cutter Bars	30 per ct.
Kryolite	Free.
Labels of every description, printed, lithographed or copper or steel plate	30 per ct.
Lac—dye, crude, seed, button, stick and shell	Free.
Lamps, Glass	30 per ct.
Lamp Shades, Glass	30 per ct.
Lard, tried and rendered	2 cts. per lb.
Lard, untied	1½ cts. per lb.
Lard, Oil	20 per ct.
Lava, unmanufactured	Free.
Lead, old and scrap and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets	10 per ct.
Lead, white and red, dry; also dry white zinc	5 per ct.
Lead, Pipe and Shot	25 per ct.
Lead, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough and undressed	10 per ct.
Leather, Morocco Skins, tanned but rough or undressed	10 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, tanned but not waxed	15 per ct.
Leather, sole and belting leather, dressed and waxed	20 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, tanned but not waxed	15 per ct.
Leather, all upper and French kid, dressed and waxed	20 per ct.
Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled	20 per ct.
Leather, all other, and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Leather, belting and all manufactures of, including boots and shoes	25 per ct.
Leather, Board	3 cts. per lb.
Leather, Boot and Shoe Counters	½ cent per pr.
Leeches	Free.
Lemons, and rinds of, in brine for candying	Free.
Licorice—root and paste, extract of, for manufacturing purposes	20 per ct.
Licorice, stick extract or confection	1 cent per lb.
Linen, and manufactures of	20 per ct.
Linen Handkerchiefs in boxes	20 per ct.
Attention is called to the necessity of seeing that they are invoiced at the full value, including the cost of hemming and boxing	
Linings, cotton (rolled)	20 per ct.
Linseed Oil, Raw or Boiled	25 per ct.
Litharge	Free.
Lithographic Stones, not engraved	20 per ct.
Litmus and all Lichens, prepared and not prepared	Free.
Locks of all kinds	30 per ct.
Logs and round unmanufactured timber, not elsewhere specified	Free.
Logwood, extract of	Free.
Locomotives and Railway, Passenger, Baggage and Freight Cars, being the property of Railway Companies in the United States running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances in the United States, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs	Free.
Locomotive, Tires of Steel or "Bessemers" in the rough	10 per ct.
Lumber and Timber, Planks and Boards, sawn, of Boxwood, Cherry, Walnut, Chestnut, Mahogany, Pitch, Pine, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Spanish Cedar, Oak, Hickory and Whitewood, not shaped, planed, or otherwise manufactured	Free.
Lumber and Timber, Spanish Cedar cut by knife	Free.
Lumber and Timber, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Linoleum as "Oil Cloth"	30 per ct.
Mace	25 per ct.
Machinery for Cotton Mills, not made in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880	Free.
Machinery for Worsted Mills, of all kinds, which is not manufactured in Canada, until the 1st day of Oct. 1880	Free.
This does not refer to machinery for Woollen Mills, but only the actual machinery used in the manufacture of "Worsted"	
Machinery, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Madder and Murret, or Indian Madder, ground and prepared and all extracts of	Free.
Magazines, quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly, unbound	Free.
Malt	15 cents per bush., subject to Excise Regulations.
Malt, extract of, for medicinal purposes	25 per ct.
Manilla Grass	Free.
Mantels, slate	30 per ct.
Mantels, marble	25 per ct.
Manure, Guano, and other animal and vegetable, in natural state, not prepared	Free.
Manure, prepared or manufactured, all kinds	20 per ct.
Marble Slabs, sawn on not more than two sides	15 per ct.
Marble Blocks and Slabs, sawn on more than two sides	20 per ct.
Marble, finished	25 per ct.
Marble, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Marble, in blocks from quarries in the rough, or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic ft. or over	10 per ct.
Maps and Charts—not Atlases	20 per ct.
Masts, Iron, or parts of, for ships	35 per ct.
Mattresses, hair, spring and other	35 per ct.
Meal, Buckwheat	½ cent per lb.
Meal Cake, Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, and Palm-Nut Cake	Free.
Meat, fresh or salted, on actual weight, as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams	1 cent per lb.

Meats, all others, dried, smoked or preserved, in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified	2 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent. on value of cans.
Meats, Corned Beef	2 cents per lb.
Meats, Essence of Beef (extract)	20 per ct.
Medals of gold, silver or copper	Free.
Meerschmum, crude or raw	Free.
Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations to be prescribed by Minister of Customs	Free.
Mica	20 per ct.
Milk Food, manufactured by Henri Nestle, Dr. Giband and others, and all similar preparations	30 per ct.
Military Stores and Munitions of War	Free.
Mill Board, not Straw Board	10 per ct.
Mitts and Gloves, leather	25 per ct.
Mineralogy, specimens of	Free.
Models and Patterns of Inventions, and other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use	Free.
Molasses (see Syrups)	
Moss, Iceland, and other Mosses, crude	Free.
Moss, Seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned	Free.
Mower and Reaper Knives, and Cutter Bars, as edge tools	30 per ct.
Muffs, Fur	25 per ct.
Music, printed, bound in sheets	6 cents per lb.
Musical Instruments for bands of the Army, Navy or Militia	Free.
Musical Instruments not specified, according to material of chief value	
Musical Instruments, brass	30 per ct.
Musical Instruments, wood	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, silver	20 per ct.
Musical Instruments, vulcanite	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Accordions	25 per ct.
Musical Instruments, Triangles	20 per ct.
Muskets, Rifles, Guns and Pistols, not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Mustard Seed, unground	15 per ct.
Mustard Seed, ground or prepared	25 per ct.
Nails, Clout, Hungarian, Horse-shoe and Iron Wire, called "Point de Paris"	30 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, cut	½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Wrought and Pressed, whether Galvanized or not	½ cent per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nails and Spikes, Composition and Sheathing	20 per ct.
Napkin Rings, plated	30 per ct.
Napkin Rings, not plated	20 per ct.
Naphtha, not elsewhere specified	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Neatsfoot Oil	20 per ct.
Newspapers, and Quarterly, Monthly, and Semi-monthly Magazines, unbound	Free.
Nickel Anodes and Cathodes	Free.
Nickel Salts	20 per ct.
Nitrate of Soda or Cubic Nitre	Free.
Nitro-Glycerine	10c. per lb. and 20 per ct.
Nuts, Iron	1c. per lb. and 10 per ct.
Nuts, all kinds except Cocanuts	20 per ct.
Nuts, Cocoa	\$1.00 per 100.
Nutmegs	25 per ct.
Nutgalls	Free.
Oak Bark	Free.
Oakum	Free.
Oats	10 cts. per bush.
Oatmeal	½ cent per lb.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined	10 per ct.
Oils, hair, perfumed or not	30 per ct.
Oils, Coal or Kerosene, distilled, purified or refined	
Naphtha, Benzole, Petroleum, products of Petroleum, Coal, Shale and Lignite not elsewhere specified	7 1-5 cts. per I.G.
Oils, Lubricating	20 per ct.
Oils, Carbolic or heavy, used for making wooden block pavements, for treating wood, for building, and for railway ties	10 per ct.
Oils, Olive or Salad	20 per ct.
Oil, Cod Liver, medicated	20 per ct.
Oil, Fish, subject to provisions of Washington Treaty	Free.
Oils, Fish and Seal, and all products of fish, the produce of Newfoundland	Free.
Oils, Lard	20 per ct.
Oil, Linseed or Flaxseed, raw or boiled	25 per ct.
Oils, Neatsfoot	20 per ct.
Oil, Sperm	20 per ct.
Oil, Sesame Seed	20 per ct.
Oils, Coconut and Palm, in their natural state	Free.
Oil Cake, Cotton Seed Cake, Palm-nut Cake and Meal	Free.
Oil Cloth for Floors and Linoleum stamped, painted or printed, and Table Covers similarly prepared and oiled or painted window blinds	30 per ct.
Oil Cloth, carriages, etc.	20 per ct.
Opium (drug)	20 per ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking	\$5.00 per lb.
Oranges, rinds of, in brine for Candying	Free.
Ores of metals of all kinds	Free.
Organs, Cabinet, Reed Organs, having not more than two sets of reeds	\$10.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over two and not more than four sets of reeds	\$15.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over four and not more than six sets of reeds	\$20.00 each.
Organs, Cabinet, having over six sets of reeds, and in addition thereto	\$30.00 each.
Organ Pipes, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for Cabinet Organs	25 per ct.
Ornamental Iron Work	25 per ct.
Ornaments for ladies' head-dresses, hats, bonnets, belts, dress-clasps, &c., to be rated according to the material or component part of chief value	
Osters	Free.
Oxalic Acid	Free.
Pails, Tubs, Churns, and other manufactures of Wood not elsewhere specified	25 per ct.
Paint, fire proof, dry	½ cent per lb.
Paints and Colors ground in oil or any other liquid	25 per ct.
Paints and Colors not elsewhere specified	20 per ct.
Paints and Colors, White and Red Lead dry, also Zinc	5 per ct.

















DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(WESTERN BLOCK)

Entered according to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Nine by W. H. Allen & Co. in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING

DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS.  
(EASTERN BLOCK)

PARLIAMENT SQUARE,  
OTTAWA, ONT.

W. H. BERRY DEL.  
HOLMES, SMITH & CO. TORONTO.









HER ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE PRINCESS LOUISE.



HIS EXCELLENCY, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

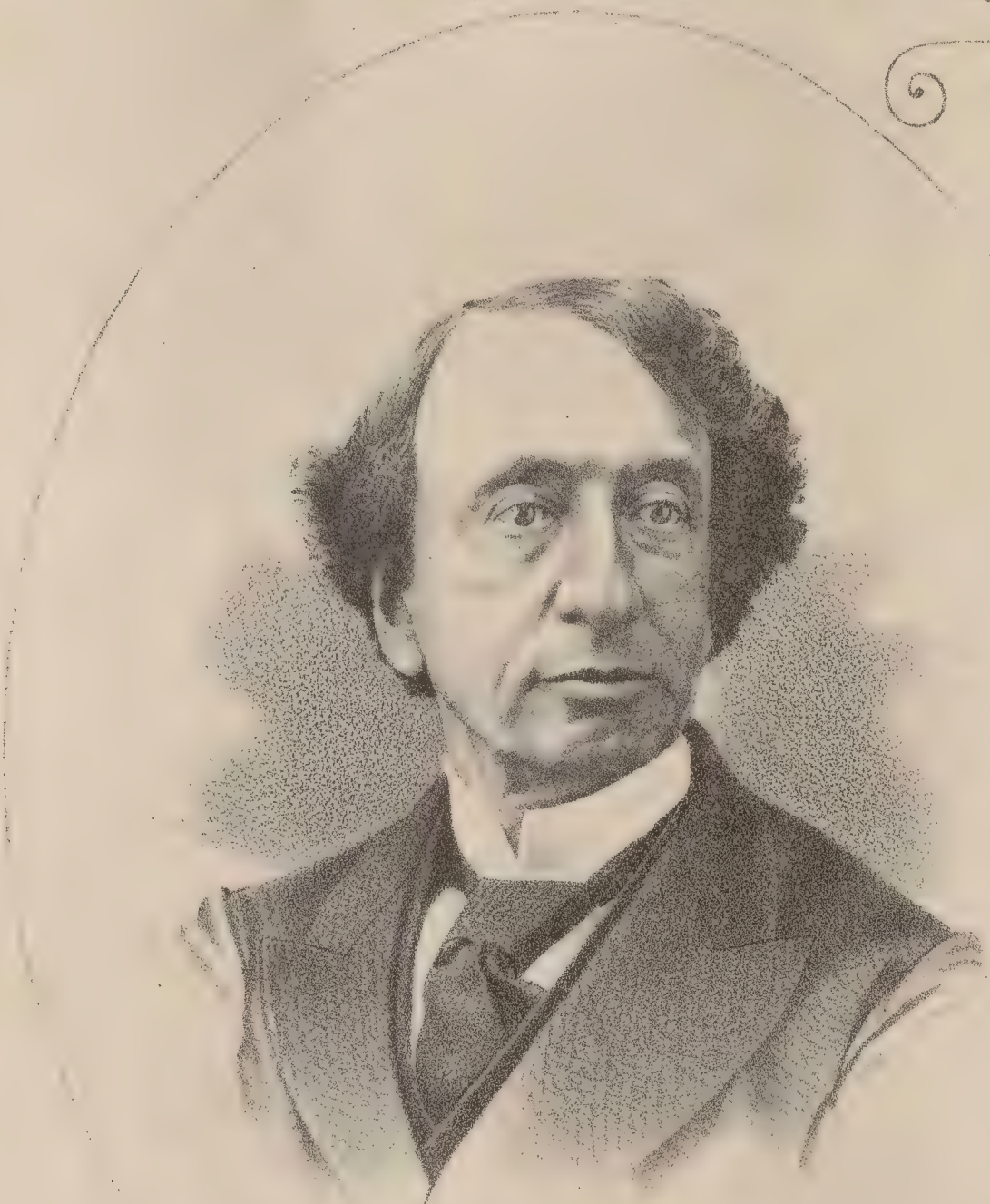


THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.



THE EARL OF DUFFERIN.



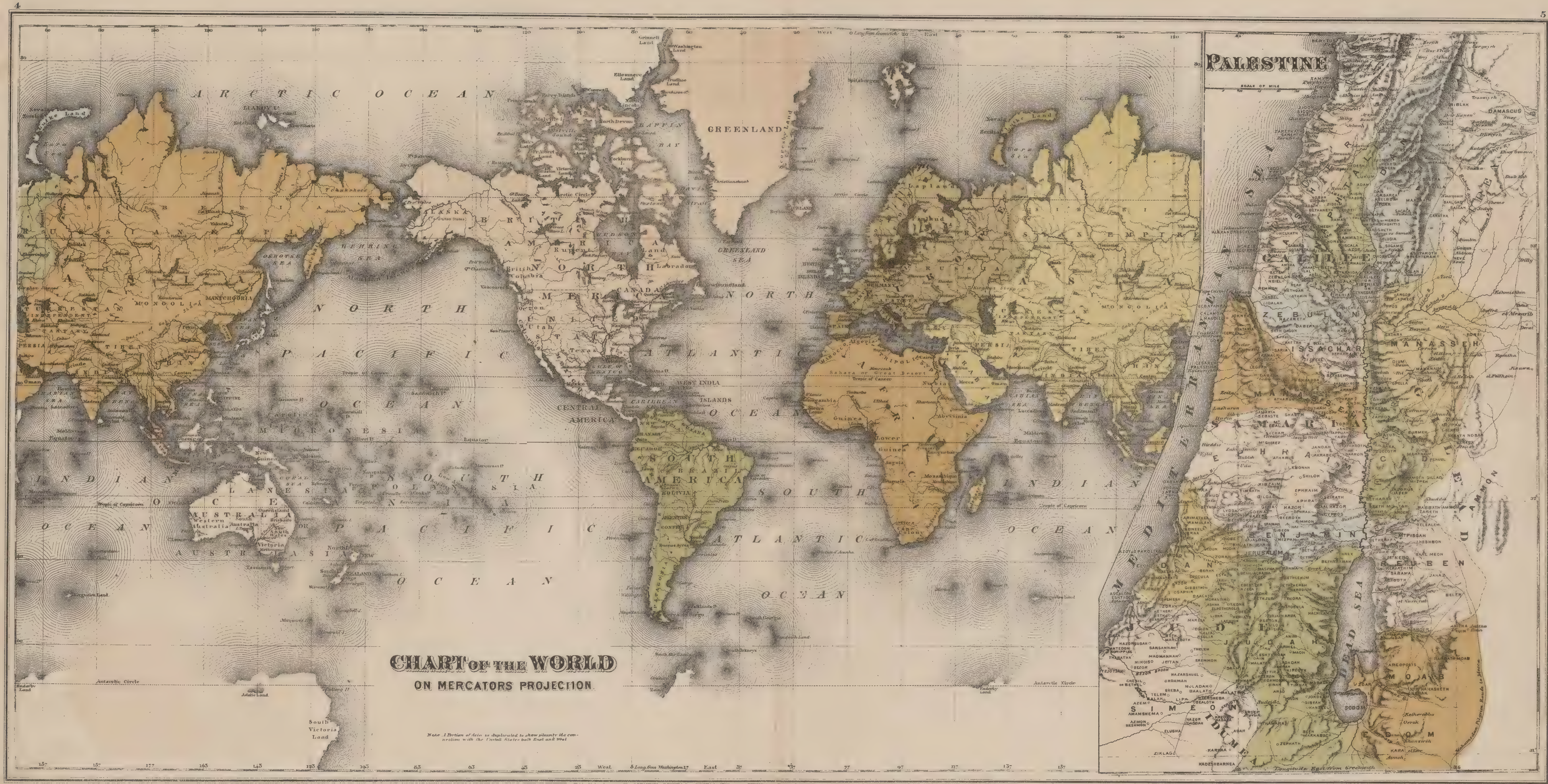


RT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD K.C.B., K.G.C.I.



HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER K.C.M.G., C.B.





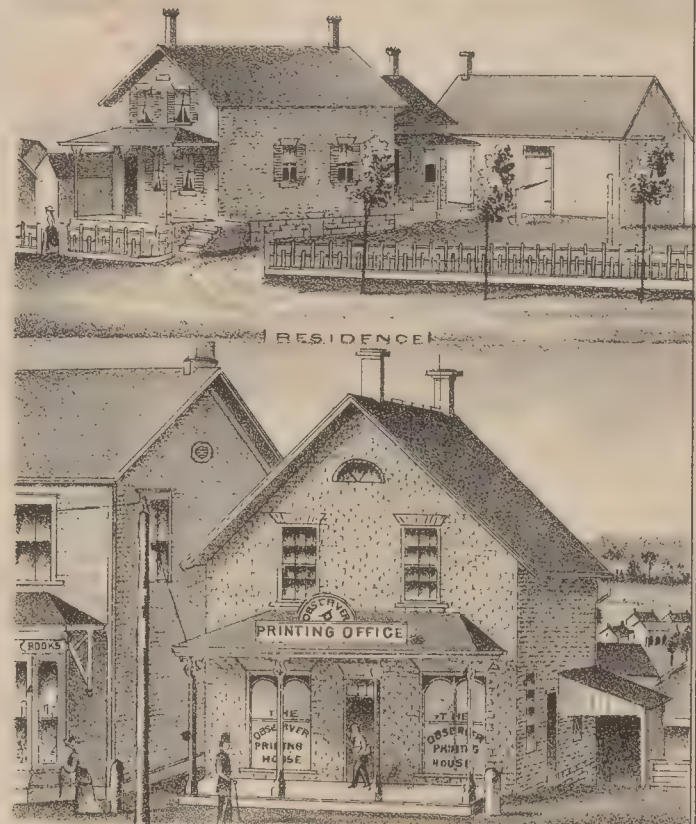
**CHART OF THE WORLD**  
**ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.**

Note: A portion of Asia is duplicated to show plainly the connection with the United States both East and West.





RES. AND MILLS OF **G. K. NESBITT**, COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



RES. & PRINTING OFFICE OF **JOHN MASSIE JR.**, COWANSVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO. P. Q.



RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF **JOHN STUART ESQ.**, ROCKBURN, HUNTINGDON CO. P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF **JULIUS SCRIVER ESQ. M. P.**, HEMMINGFORD, HUNTINGDON CO. P. Q.





AMERICAN HOUSE , G.T. BATCHELDER PROPRIETOR, SWEETSBURG, MISSISQUOI COUNTY, P. QUE.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. CAMPBELL, PARISH ST. THOMAS, MISSISQUOI, QUE.

FORT MONTGOMERY





HON. SIR. SAM<sup>L</sup> LEONARD TILLEY, C.B. K.C.M.G.

HON. SIR RICH<sup>D</sup> J. CARTWRIGHT, K.C.M.G.





*J. Munro M.D.*  
Lanark Village, Ont.



*A. G. Dobbie*  
Reeve of Lanark Village, Ont.



*Wm. H. Lashbrook*  
Barrister and Ex Mayor, Perth, Ont.



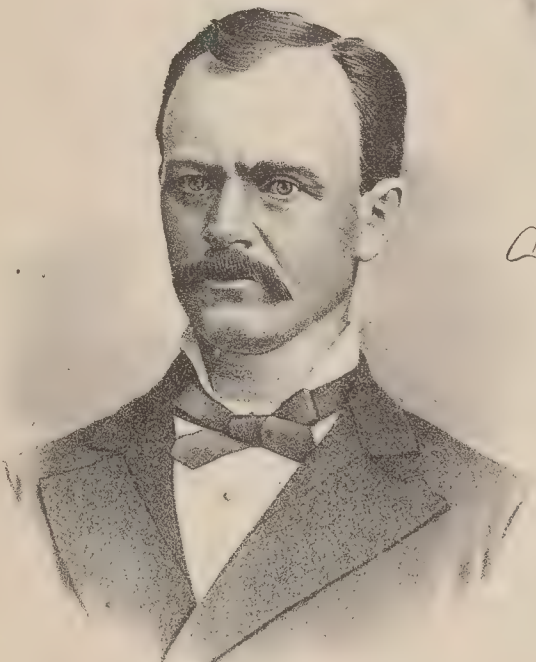
*Hugh Ryan*  
Perth, Ont.



*Jas. Shaw* *W. K. Kellogg M.D.*  
Depty. Reeve of Drummond Tp. Ont. Perth, Ont.



*Peter McLaren*  
Perth, Ont.



*R. Antmas & Co.*  
Barrister at Law — Reeve of Arnprior, Ont.



*R. M. Ruston, M.P.*  
Carleton Place, Ont.



*Wm. H. Magill*  
Reeve of Carleton Place, Ont.









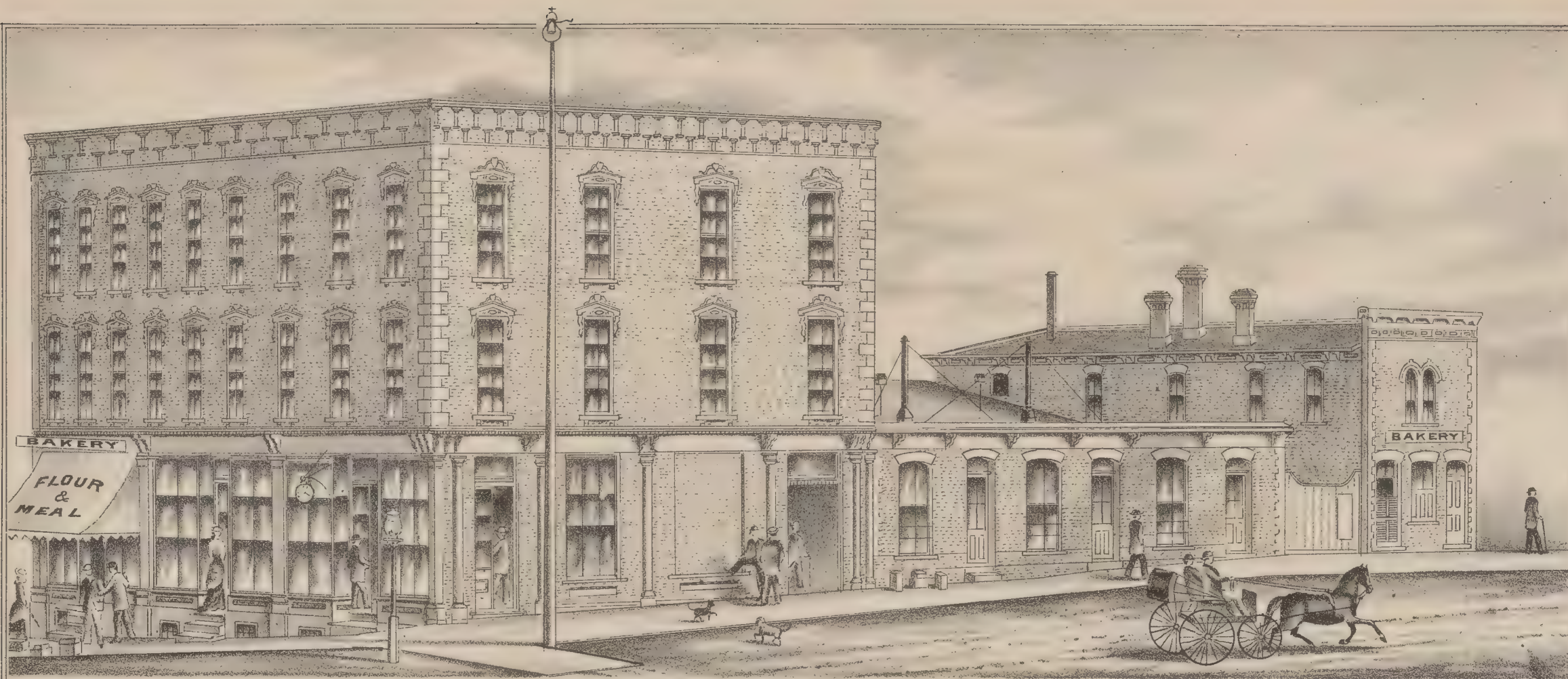
HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE

HON. EDWARD BLAKE

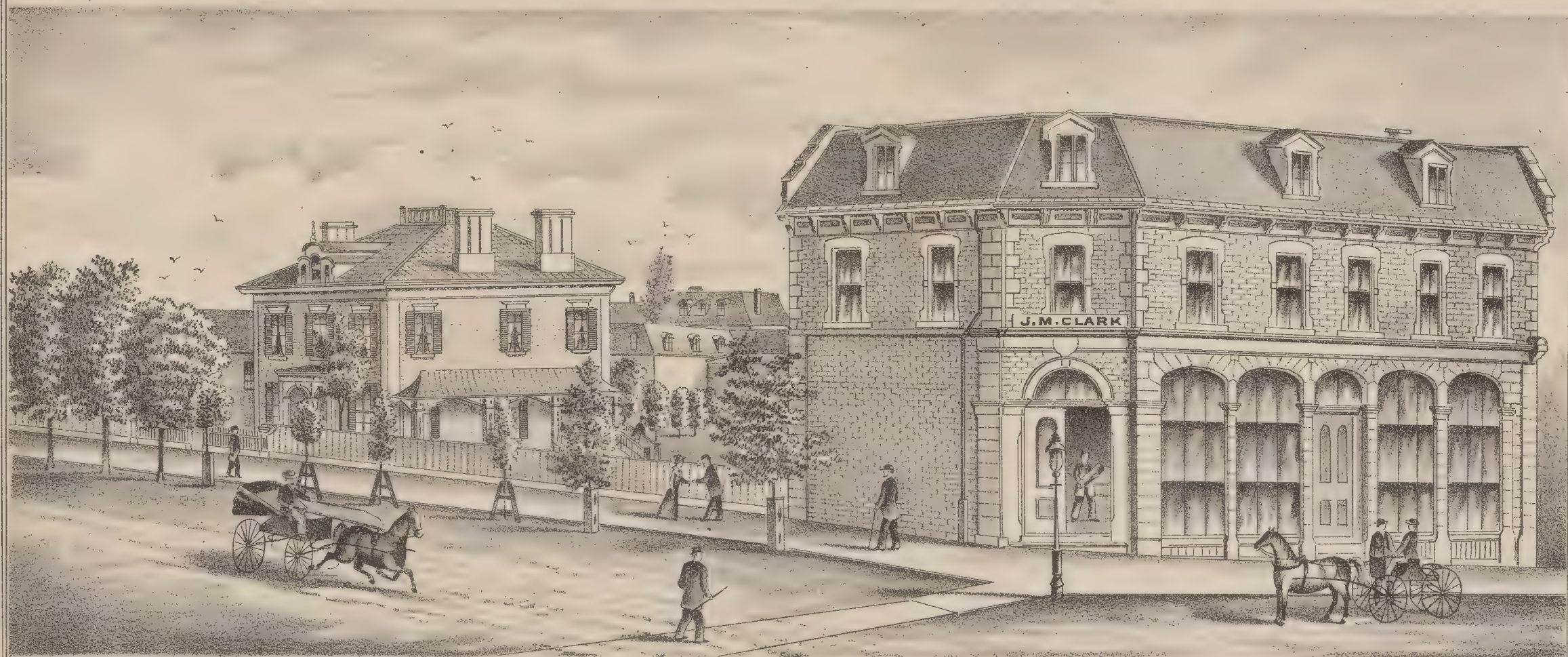








GARRETT'S BLOCK, BECKWITH ST., SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.



STORE & RES. OF J. M. CLARK SMITH'S FALLS, ONT.



THE RES & FURNITURE FACTORY OF B.V. STAFFORD ESQ., ALMONTÉ, ONT.









RES. OF HUGH RYAN ESQ., PERTH, ONT.









"FERNCLIFF" THE RESIDENCE OF W. G. MURRAY, ESQ., MASSAWIPPI, STANSTEAD CO., QUEBEC.









*Daniel McLachlin Ex M.P.  
Arnprior.*



GRIST MILL

MILLS & RESIDENCES OF THE MC LACHLIN BROS., ARNPRIOR, ONT.

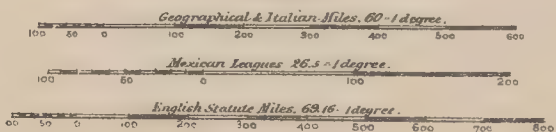
SAW MILL





# NORTH AMERICA

## SCALES:



Heights in English Feet  
above Sea Level.

Longitude West of Greenwich





RESIDENCE OF **MRS. T. LEE TERRILL**, STANSTEAD VILLAGE, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.





THE RESIDENCE OF O. H. MARTIN ESQ. BARNSTON TP. STANSTEAD CO. QUEBEC.





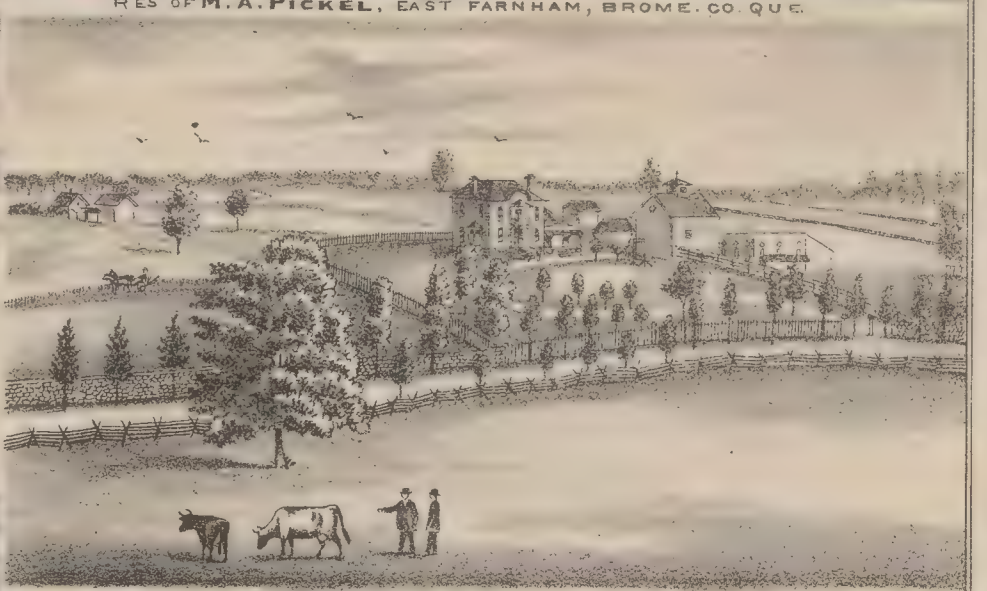
THE RES. OF JUDGE BELANGER, BEAUHARNOIS, QUE.



RES. OF M. A. PICKEL, EAST FARNHAM, BROME CO. QUE.



RES. OF T. E. FOSTER ESQ., KNOWLTON, BROME CO., QUE.



RES. OF N. P. EMERSON ESQ., SUTTON TP., BROME CO., QUE.



THE RES. OF M. BRANCHAUD, ADVOCATE, Q.C. BEAUHARNOIS, QUE.



RES. OF JNO. DUNCAN ESQ., SOUTH GRANBY, SHEFFORD CO., QUE.



THE RES. OF SIMON RENNIE, MILLWRIGHT & MACHINIST, FRANKLIN CENTRE, HUNTINGDON CO., QUE.

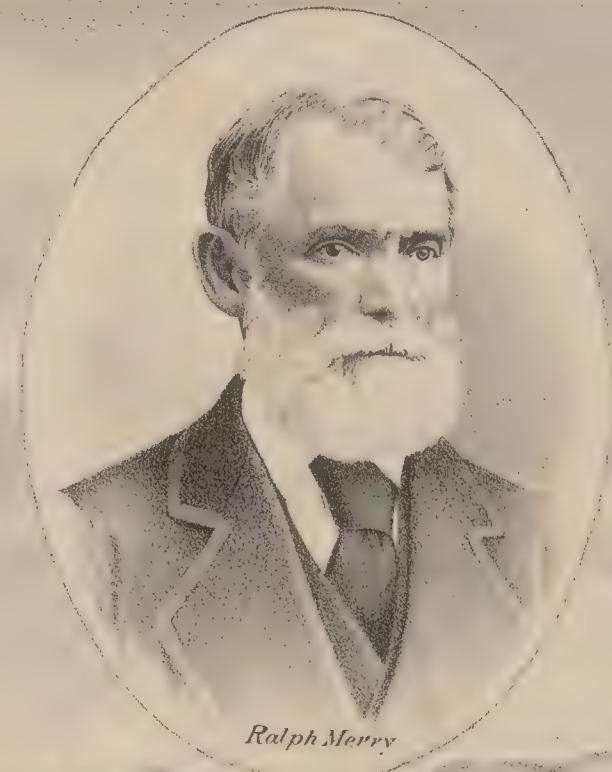


THE RES. OF CAP. ELY W. HALL, TP. OF EAST FARNHAM, BROME CO. QUE.



CHERRY HILL RES. OF A. C. PERKINS ESQ., VALE PERKINS, BROME CO. QUE.





THE RESIDENCE OF RALPH MERRY ESQ., MAGOG, ON LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.





RESIDENCE OF MRS I. BUTTERS , STANSTEAD PLAIN , STANSTEAD CO , P. Q.

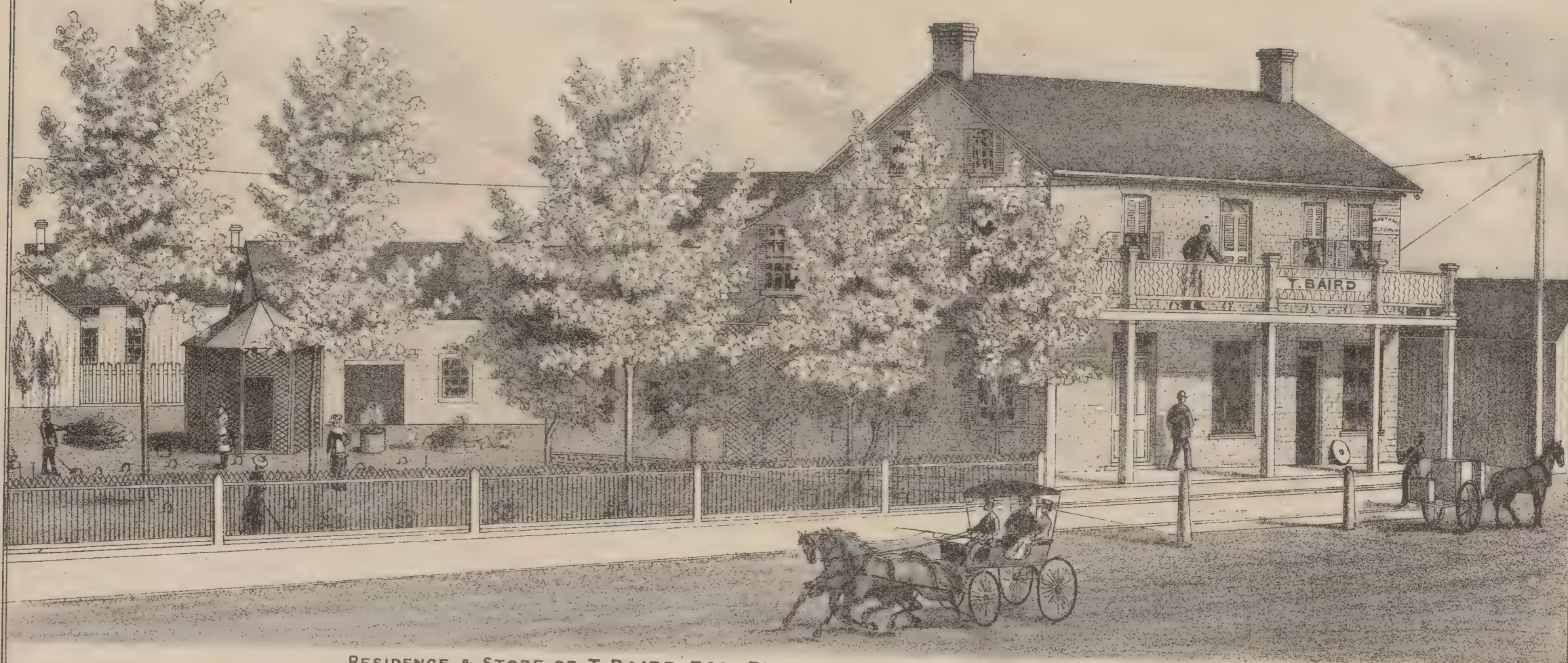




L.S. WAY'S WOOLEN MILLS. BARNSTON TP. STANSTEAD CO. QUE.



MILLS & RES. OF JOHN SYMONS ESQ. ST LOUIS DE GONZAQUE, BEAUHARNOIS CO. P. Q.



RESIDENCE & STORE OF T. BAIRD ESQ., DURHAM, ORMSTOWN P.O., CHATEAUGUAY CO. P. Q.



WOOLEN MILLS. SAW & GRIST MILL. THE MILLS OF ALEXANDER ANDERSON ESQ., VALLEYFIELD, BEAUHARNOIS CO. P. Q.





REV. P.J. MADDIGAN, PASTOR

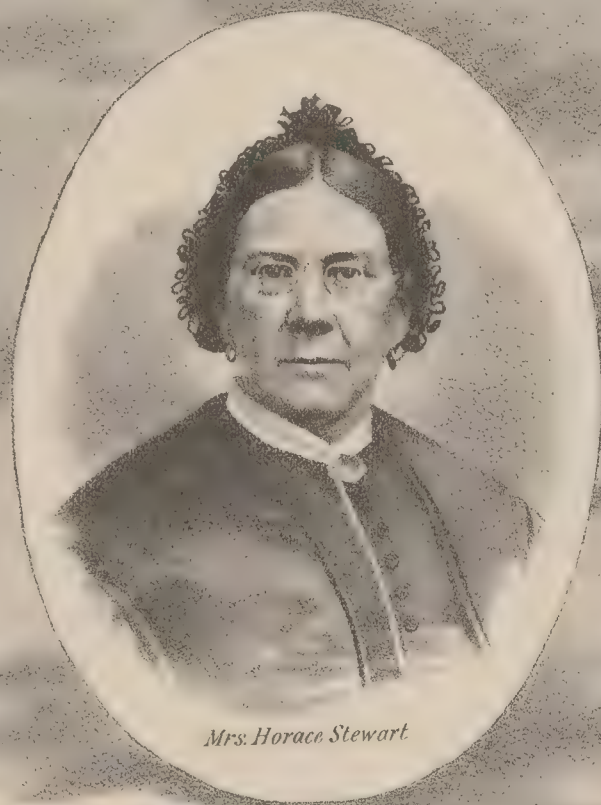
ALTAR OF CHURCH.

ACADEMY OF OUR LADY OF LOURDES

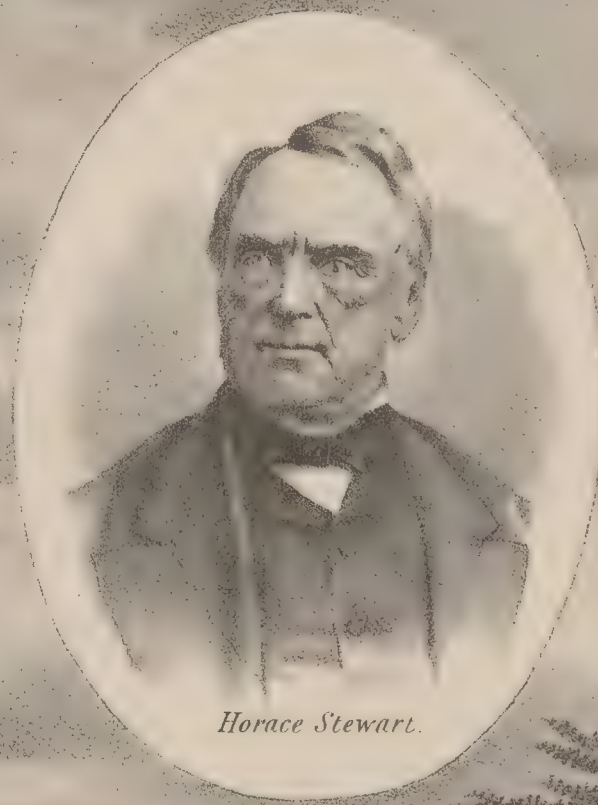
CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, WALKERTON, ONT

RES. OF PASTOR





*Mrs. Horace Stewart*



*Horace Stewart*



RESIDENCE OF MR. H. STEWART ,

BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP. STANSTEAD CO. P.Q.



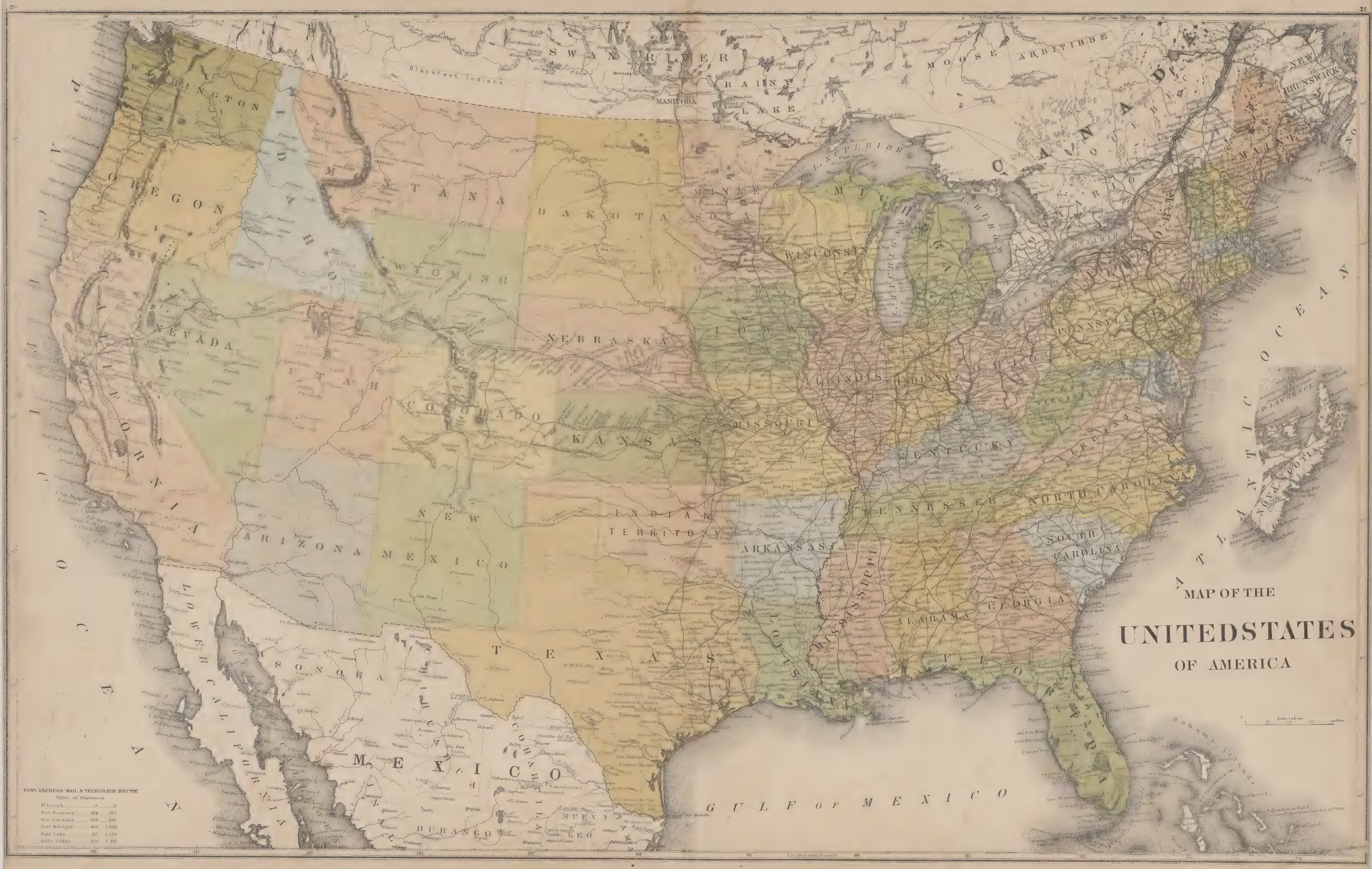


INTERIOR VIEW



THE BEEBE PLAIN ADVENT CAMP GROUNDS - INSTITUTED, 1874 - INCORPORATED, 1875.





MAP OF THE  
**UNITED STATES**  
OF AMERICA

PONY EXPRESS MAIL & TELEGRAPH ROUTE  
Table of Distances

St. Joseph	0	0
Fort Kearney	284	282
Fort Laramie	359	641
Fort Bridger	401	1,042
Salt Lake	477	1,150
Red Valley	526	1,415





*C. M. McElroy*  
*Ex Mayor, Beebe Plain, Que.*



*Geo. Adams*  
*P. M. Adamsville, Que.*



*L. R. Robinson*  
*Rock Island, Editor & Publisher of the Stanstead Journal*  
*Mayor of Stanstead Tp.*



*Albert Knight,*  
*Ex M. P., Stanstead, Que.*



*W. W. Ryelo*  
*Solicitor General, Knowlton, Que.*



*E. L. Chandler M.P.*  
*Brome, Que.*



*Chas. C. Colley*  
*M. P., Stanstead Co., Que.*



*Wm. MacPattison*  
*Collector of Customs, Clarenceville, Que.*



*R. Dickinson*  
*Registrar, Bedford, Que.*



*C. S. Channell,*  
*Collector of Customs, Stanstead, Que.*





*J.D. Whitehead M.D.*  
Beebe Plain, Stanstead Co. Que.



*Walter Lutherland M.D.*  
Valleyfield, Beauharnois Co. Que.



*H.H. Thomas*  
Mayor of Barford Twp. Stanstead Co. Que.



*H. D. Pichel*  
High Constable, Sweetsburg, Que.



*Chas. E. Kennedy*  
Hatley, Que.



*J. M. Deane*  
St. Thomas, Que.



*Joseph H. Smith*  
Stanstead, Que.



*Lieut. Col. A. McEachern, C.M. 6.*  
Sec.-Treas. Municipal Council of Chateauguy Co.,  
& Comm. Superior Court Durham, Que.

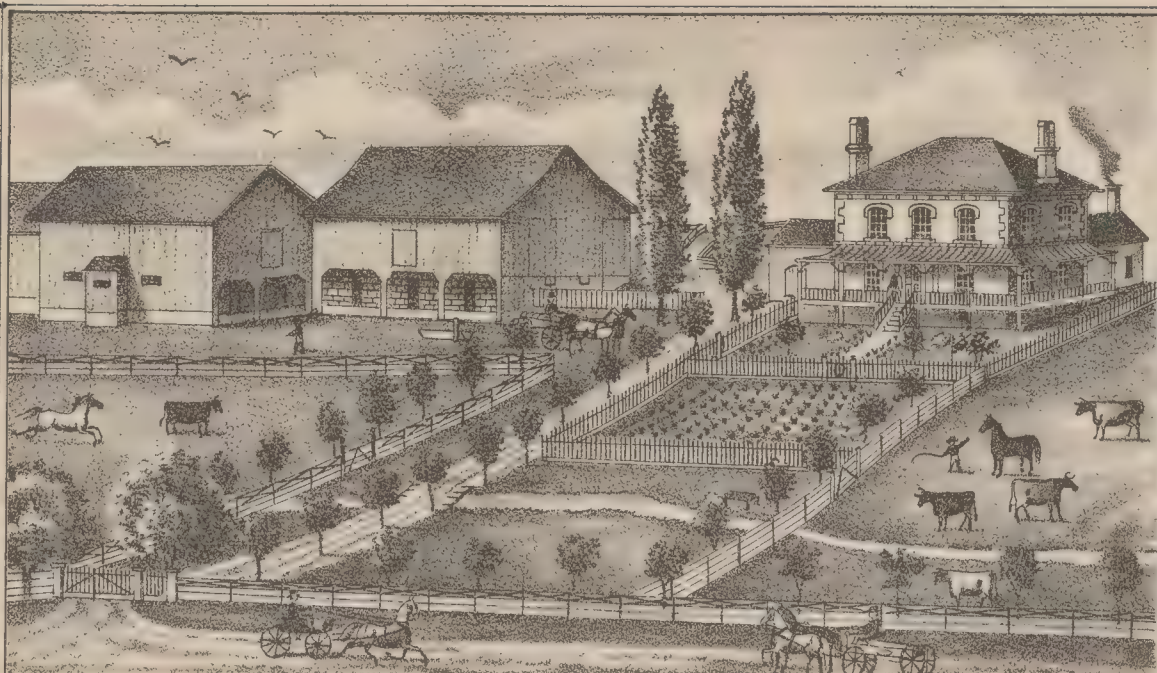


*Asa Gray*  
Abercorn, Que.

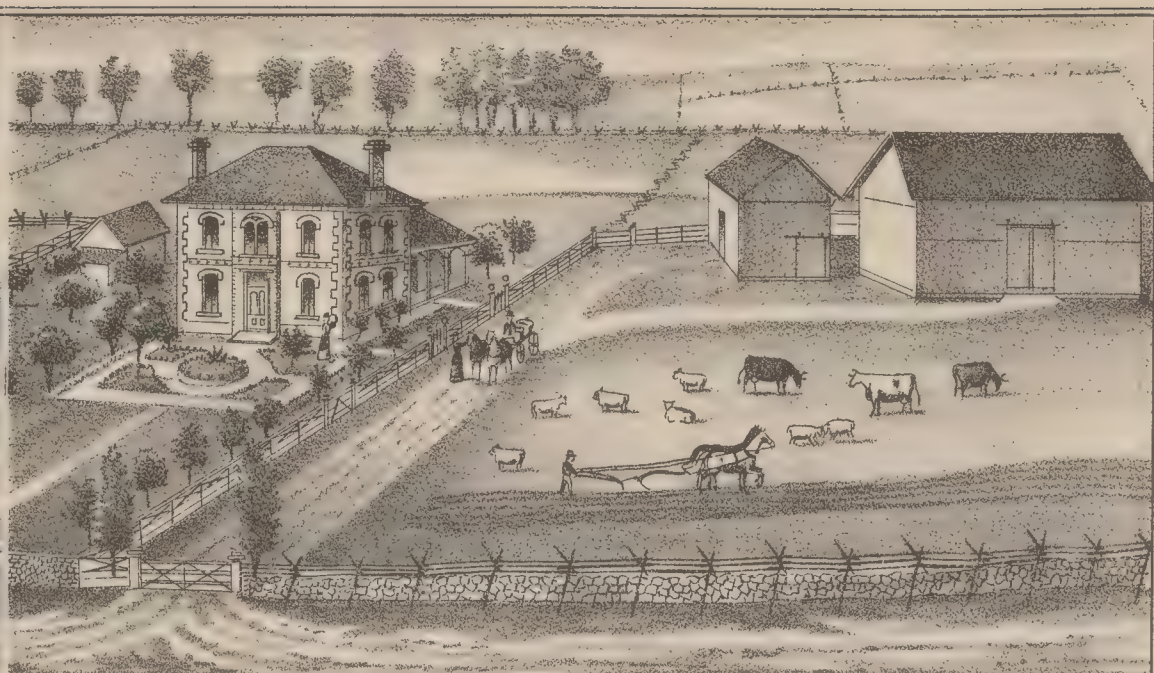


*Capt. Saml. Gilman,*  
Beebe Plain, Que.





RES. OF **WM ESPLAN**, CON 4, LOT 5, ARRAN T<sup>R</sup> BRUCE CO., ONT.



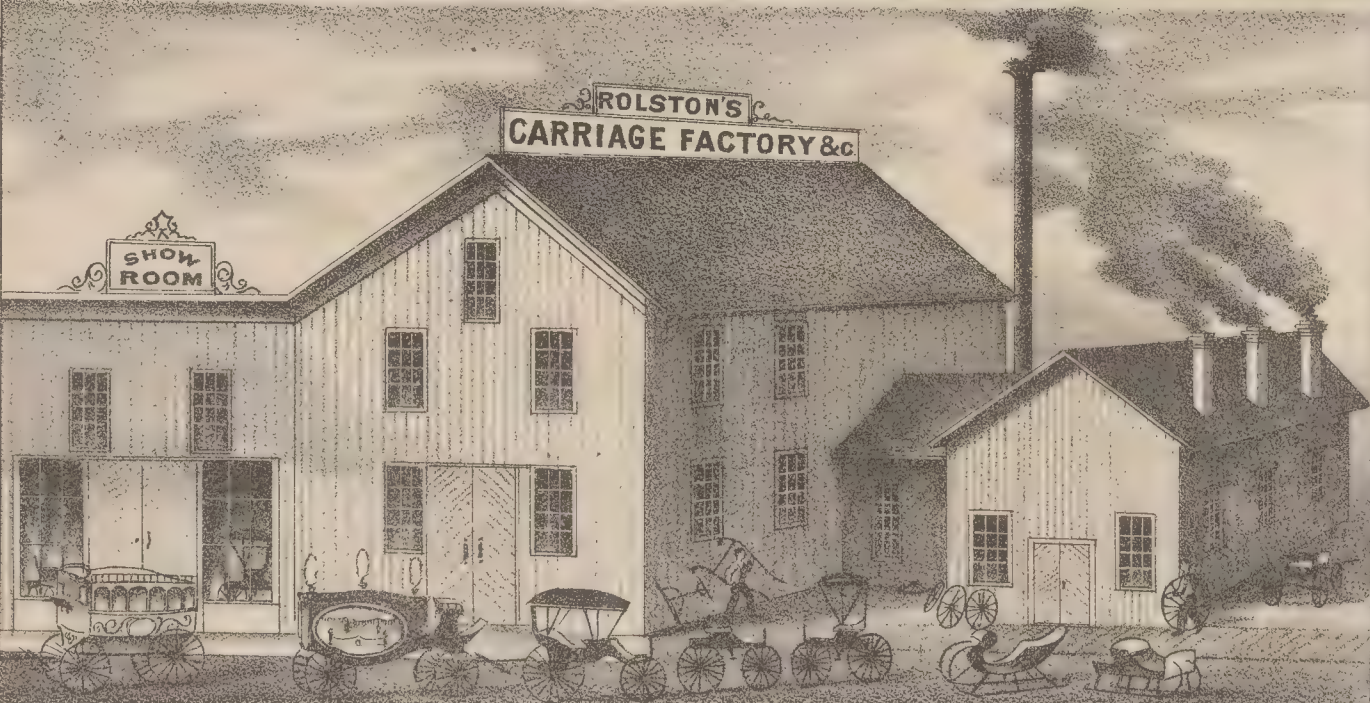
RES. OF **WM GRANGE**, CON 1, LOT 11, ARRAN T<sup>R</sup> BRUCE CO., ONT.



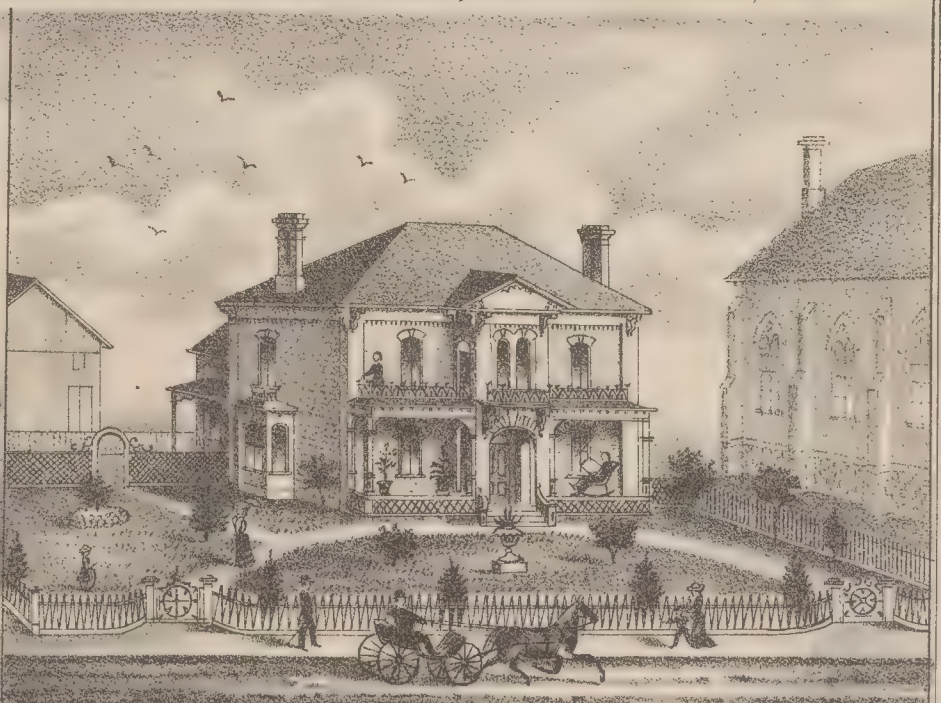
RES. OF **DR PATERSON**, TIVERTON, BRUCE CO., ONT.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, **E. SALYERS**, PROP<sup>R</sup>. MILD MAY, ONT.

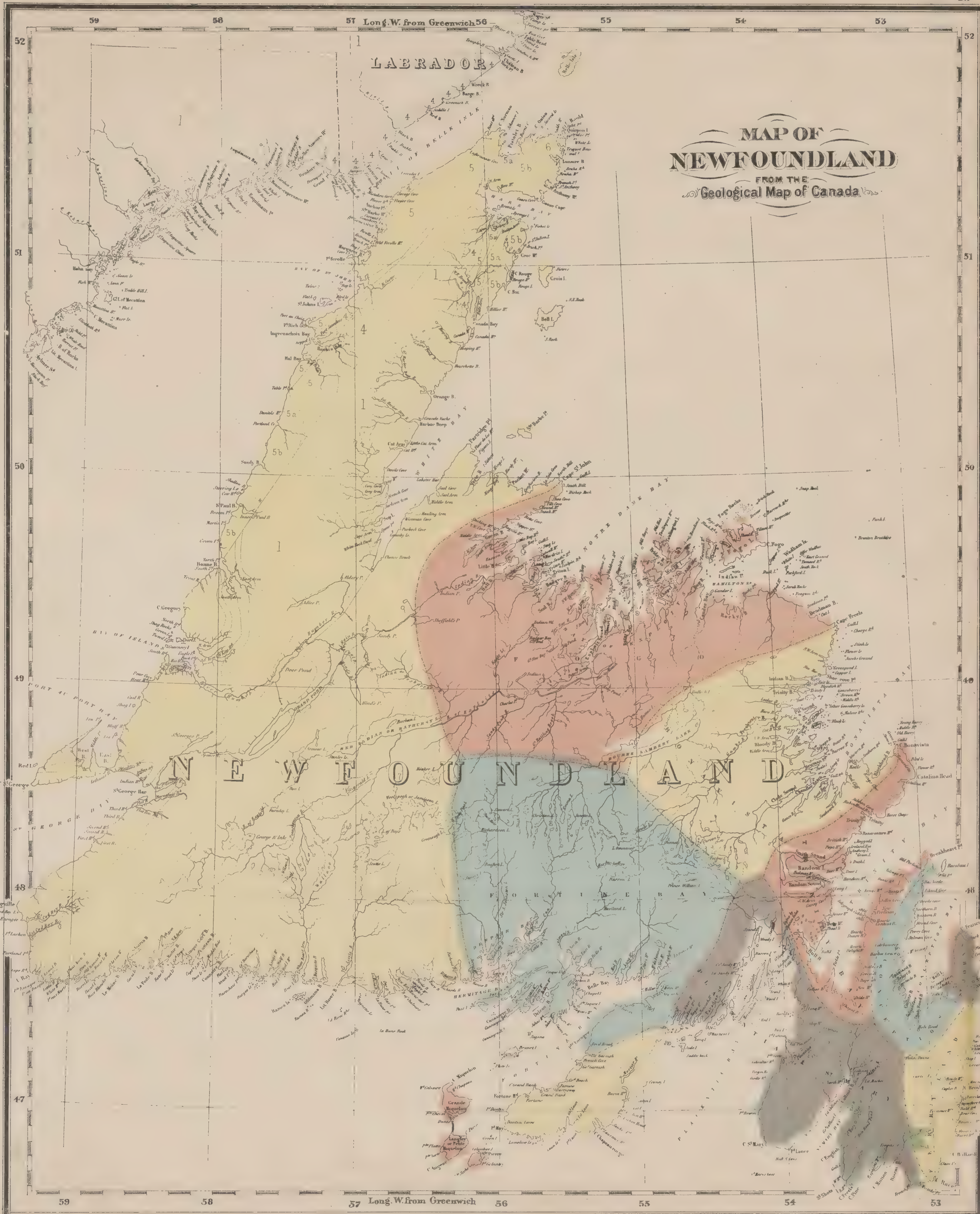


CARRIAGE WORKS AND RESIDENCE OF **JOHN ROLSTON**, WALKERTON, ONT.



MILLS AND RESIDENCE OF **ANDREW MCLEAN**, CON 14, LOTS 19, 20 & 21, CULROSS T<sup>R</sup> BRUCE CO., ONT.  
FARM CONTAINING 300 ACRES









RES. OF PHILIP W. TABER ESQ, EAST FARNHAM TP., BROME CO., QUE.

THE RES. OF W. P. HILLHOUSE ESQ, BROMETP., BROME CO., QUE.



THE RESIDENCE OF N. MANNING, FRANKLIN TP., HUNTINGDON CO., QUE.



SAW MILL  
RESIDENCE AND MILLS OF JULIEN HEBERT, ST MARTINE, CHATEAUGUAY CO., QUE.

WOOLLEN MILL

FLOURING MILL





**R. B. CLEMENT'S** BLUE SPRING FARM-3 MILES EAST OF WALKERTON, BRUCE CO. ONT



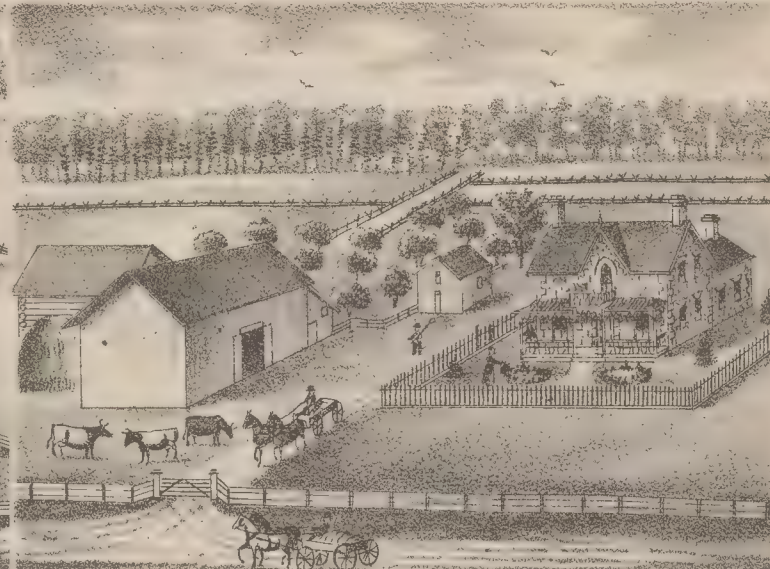
**CHESLEY MILLS, RAMAGE & VEITCH** PROP<sup>RS</sup> CHESLEY, BRUCE CO.



**FOUNDRY OF WILLIAM ELLIOT, CHESLEY, ONT.**  
MANUFACTURER OF ELLIOT'S DIRECT ACTION MILLSTONE GEAR AND SMUT MILLS.



**HOME OF JOHN WARD, CON 12, LOT 30, BRANT TP. BRUCE CO.**



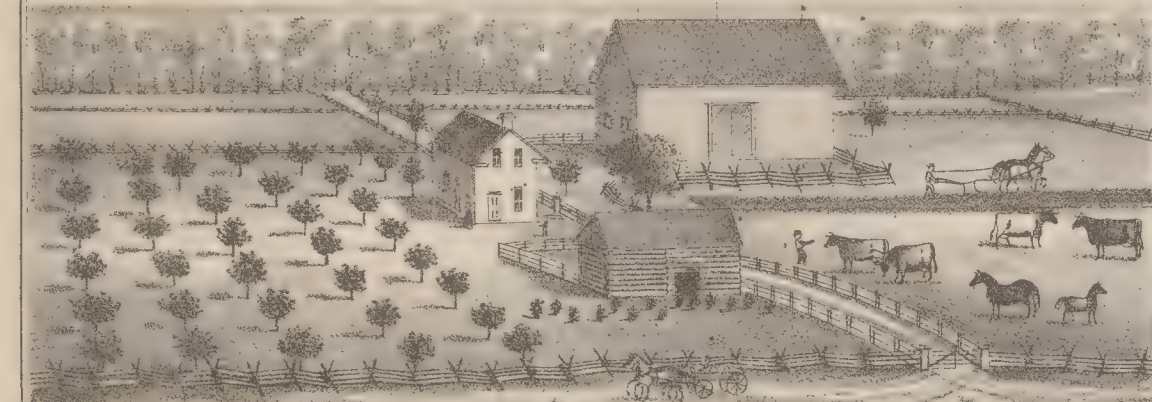
**RES. OF WILL<sup>M</sup> C. FURSMAN, CON 2, LOT 24, BENTINCK TP. GREY CO.**



**RES. OF GEO. LEASK, CON 15, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE COUNTY.**



**RUBY & HILKER. GENERAL STORE, PORT ELGIN, ONT.**



**RES. OF JNO. KING, CON 10, LOT 13, CULROSS TP, BRUCE COUNTY. ONT**





Table of the British Possessions throughout the World,

WITH THEIR POPULATION AND AREA IN ENGLISH SQUARE MILES.

IN EUROPE.			IN ASIA.			IN AFRICA.			IN SOUTH AMERICA.		
	AREA.	POP.		AREA.	POP.		AREA.	POP.		AREA.	POP.
British Islands.....	122,518	89,500,000	Gambia River.....	21	14,190	British Guiana.....	99,925	189,491	British Guiana.....	99,925	189,491
Gibraltar.....	2	25,482	Sierra Leone.....	468	37,089	Falkland Islands.....	4,741	1,336	Falkland Islands.....	4,741	1,336
Helligoland.....	1-4	2,172	Gold Coast.....	16,626	620,000						
Malta and Gozo.....	115	160,500	Lagos.....	60,221	60,221						
IN ASIA.			Cape Colony.....	221,811	720,981	IN OCEANICA.			IN OCEANICA.		
British Empire in India.....	1,486,919	240,000,000	Natal.....	13,750	365,500	New South Wales, Australia.....	310,987	662,212	New South Wales, Australia.....	310,987	662,212
Ceylon.....	24,701	2,456,287	Mauritius, Rodrigues, &c.....	708	248,825	Victoria, do.....	88,193	867,634	Victoria, do.....	88,193	867,634
Audaman Islands.....	9,000	9,680	Ascension Island.....	34	500	Queensland, do.....	669,520	196,092	Queensland, do.....	669,520	196,092
Strait Settlements, (Singapore, &c.).....	1,428	808,697	St. Helena Island.....	47	6,444	South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land.....	904,133	225,677	South Australia, including North Australia and Alexandra Land.....	904,133	225,677
Aden.....	35	22,000	IN NORTH AMERICA.			Western Australia.....	975,824	28,200	Western Australia.....	975,824	28,200
Hong Kong.....	32	124,198	Canada and Newfoundland.....	3,523,152	4,000,000	Tasmania.....	26,215	107,104	Tasmania.....	26,215	107,104
Lahman Island.....	46	4,898	British Honduras or Belize.....	6,400	26,000	New Zealand.....	106,260	414,412	New Zealand.....	106,260	414,412
Perim Island (Red Sea).....	5	5	West India Islands.....	12,686	1,140,000						
Cyprus.....	8,700	150,000	Bermuda Islands.....	41	15,300						
						Total of British Empire.....			Total of British Empire.....		
						8,637,919			8,637,919		
						286,652,220			286,652,220		

# CHART OF THE WORLD

Showing  
THE RELATIVE POSITIONS  
**DOMINION OF CANADA**

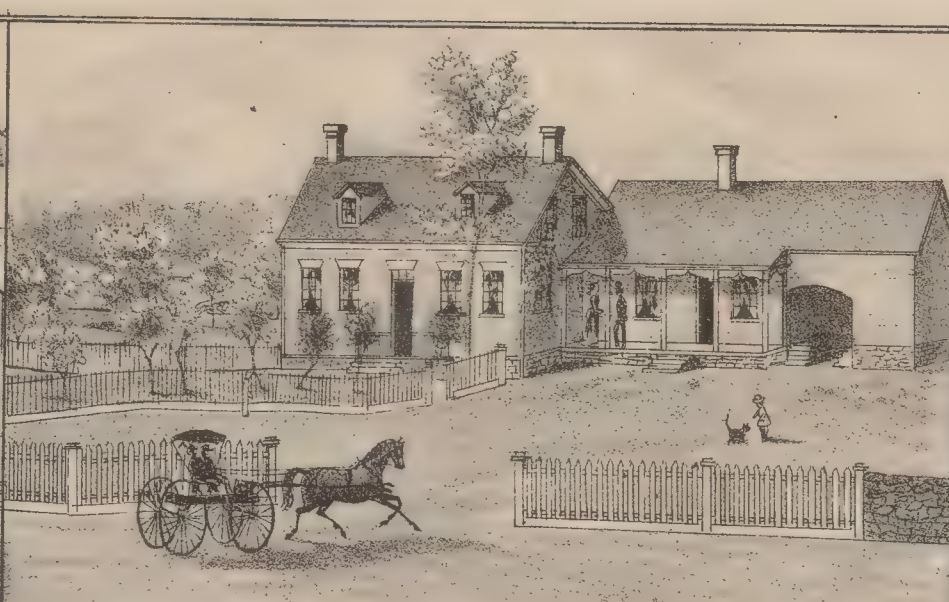
and the Other  
**BRITISH POSSESSIONS**  
ALSO  
**PRINCIPAL STEAMSHIP ROUTES**

*British Colonies colored thus*





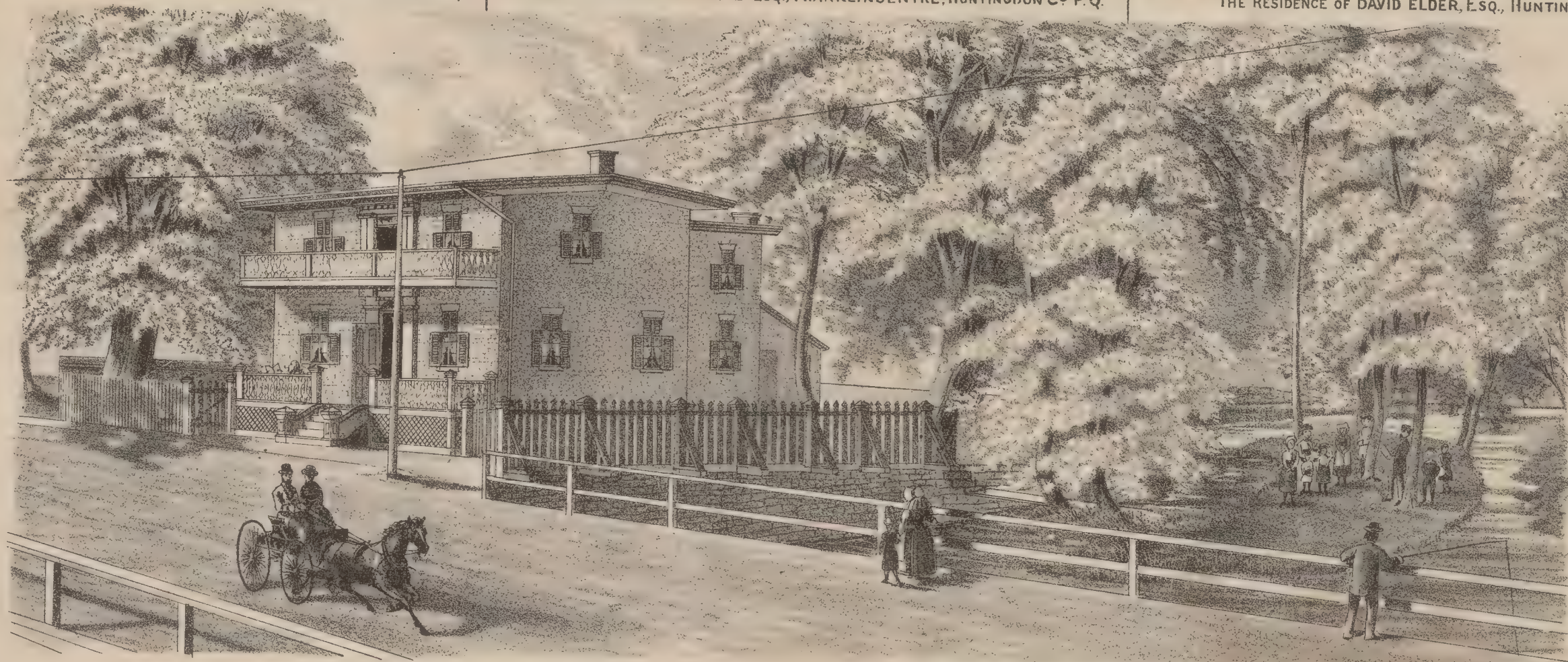
"APPLE HILL" RES. OF JOHN MUIR ESQ. HINCHIN BROOK T<sup>r</sup> HUNTINGDON CO P.Q.



RES. OF GEORGE ROWE ESQ., FRANKLIN CENTRE, HUNTINGDON CO P.Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ELDER, ESQ., HUNTINGDON, P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF L. HAINAULT ESQ., SHERIFF OF THE DISTRICT OF BEAUHARNOIS, BEAUHARNOIS, P. Q.



RES. OF S. A. BELKNAP, KNOWLTON, BROME CO P.Q.

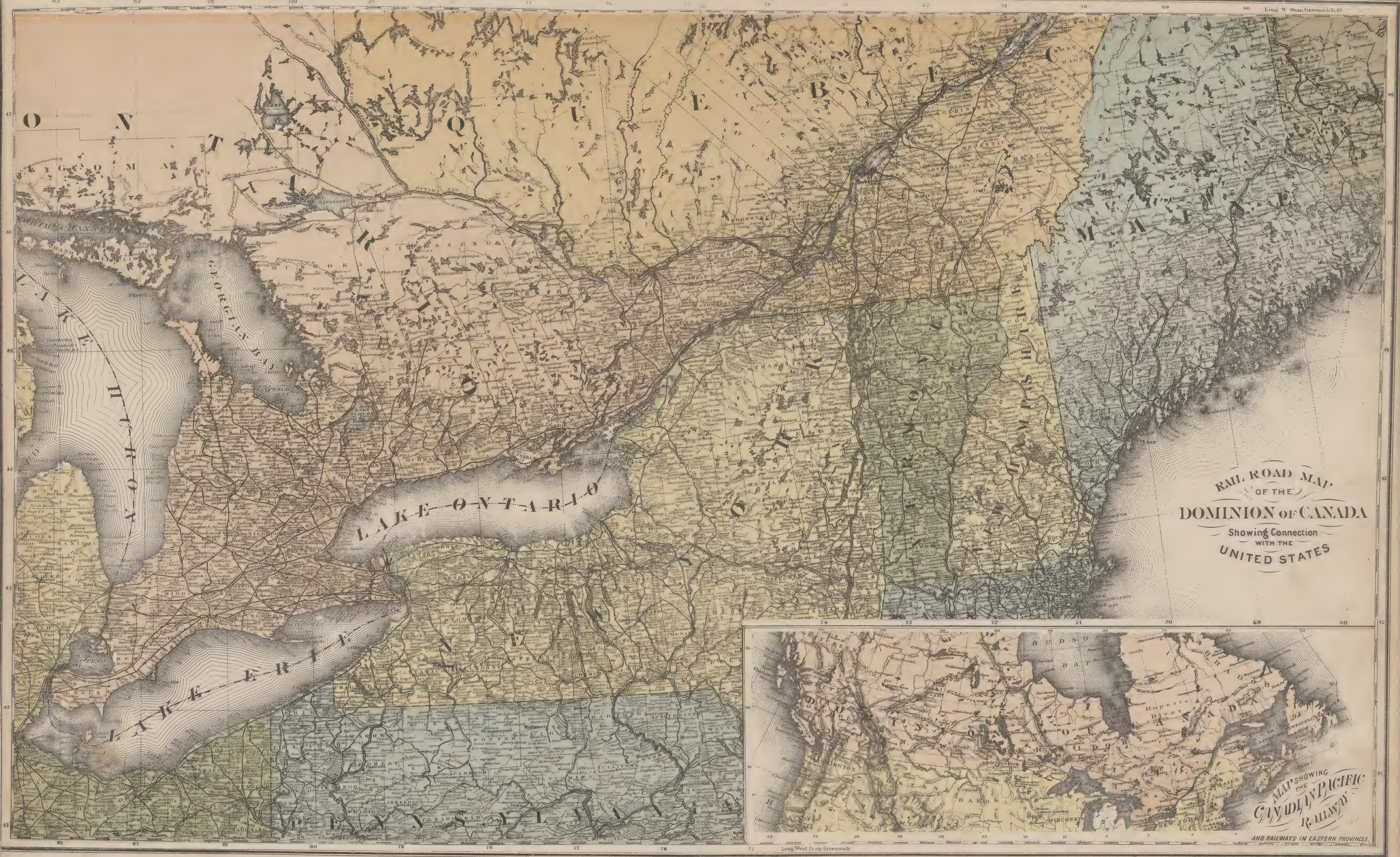


THE RES. OF R. MARSHALL, GRANBY T<sup>r</sup> SHEFFORD CO P.Q.



THE RES. OF MARTIN L. COLLINS ESQ. EAST FARNHAM T<sup>r</sup> BROME CO P.Q.





RAIL ROAD MAP  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA  
Showing Connection  
WITH THE  
UNITED STATES

MAP SHOWING  
THE  
CANADIAN PACIFIC  
RAILWAY  
AND RAILWAYS IN EASTERN PROVINCES





THE RES. OF GEO. ADAMS ESQ., CARRIAGE MAKER, DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.



THE RESIDENCE OF H. MACLACHLAN ESQ., CAMDEN TP., KENT CO., ONT.



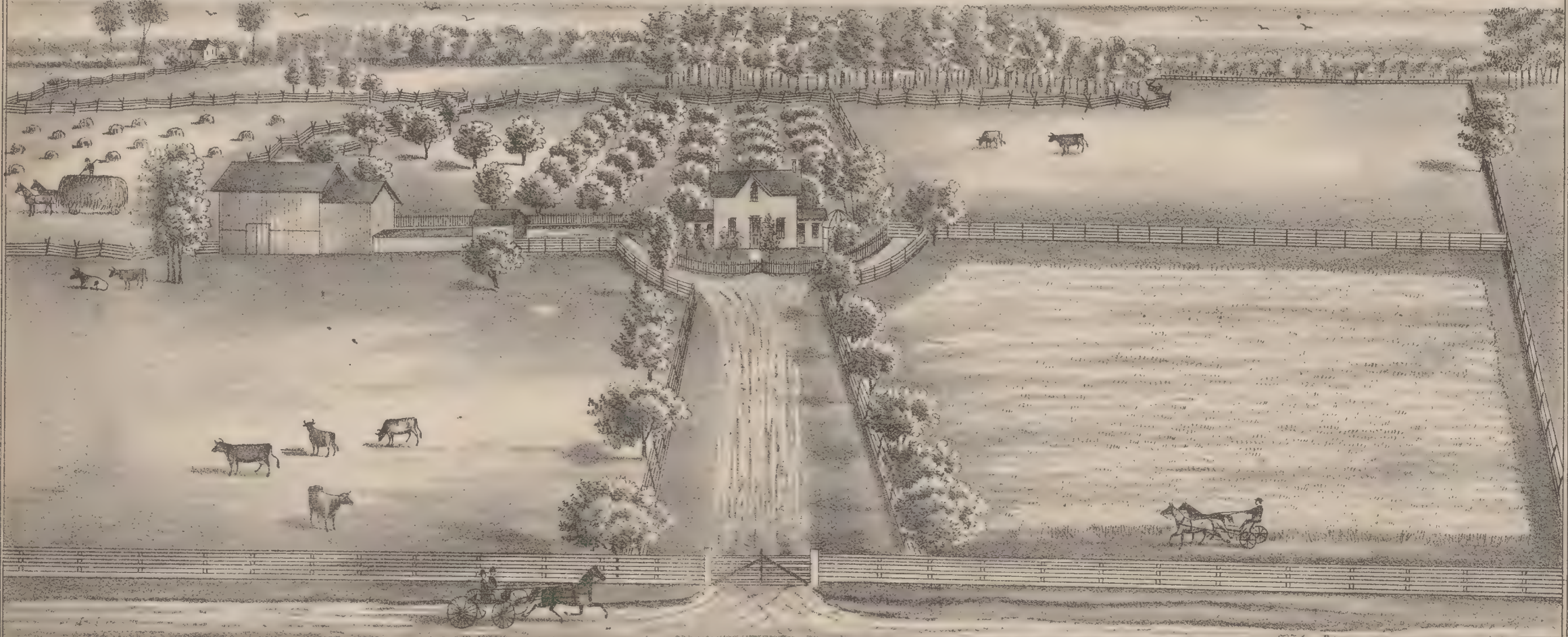
RES. OF PETER MC CORVIE, CON. 12, LOT 15, MARIPOSA TP. VICTORIA CO., ONT.



HAMILTON'S BLOCK, LINDSAY, ONT.



RES. OF THOS. GRIMSTON, LOT 23, CON. 9, MARIPOSA TP. VICTORIA CO., ONT.



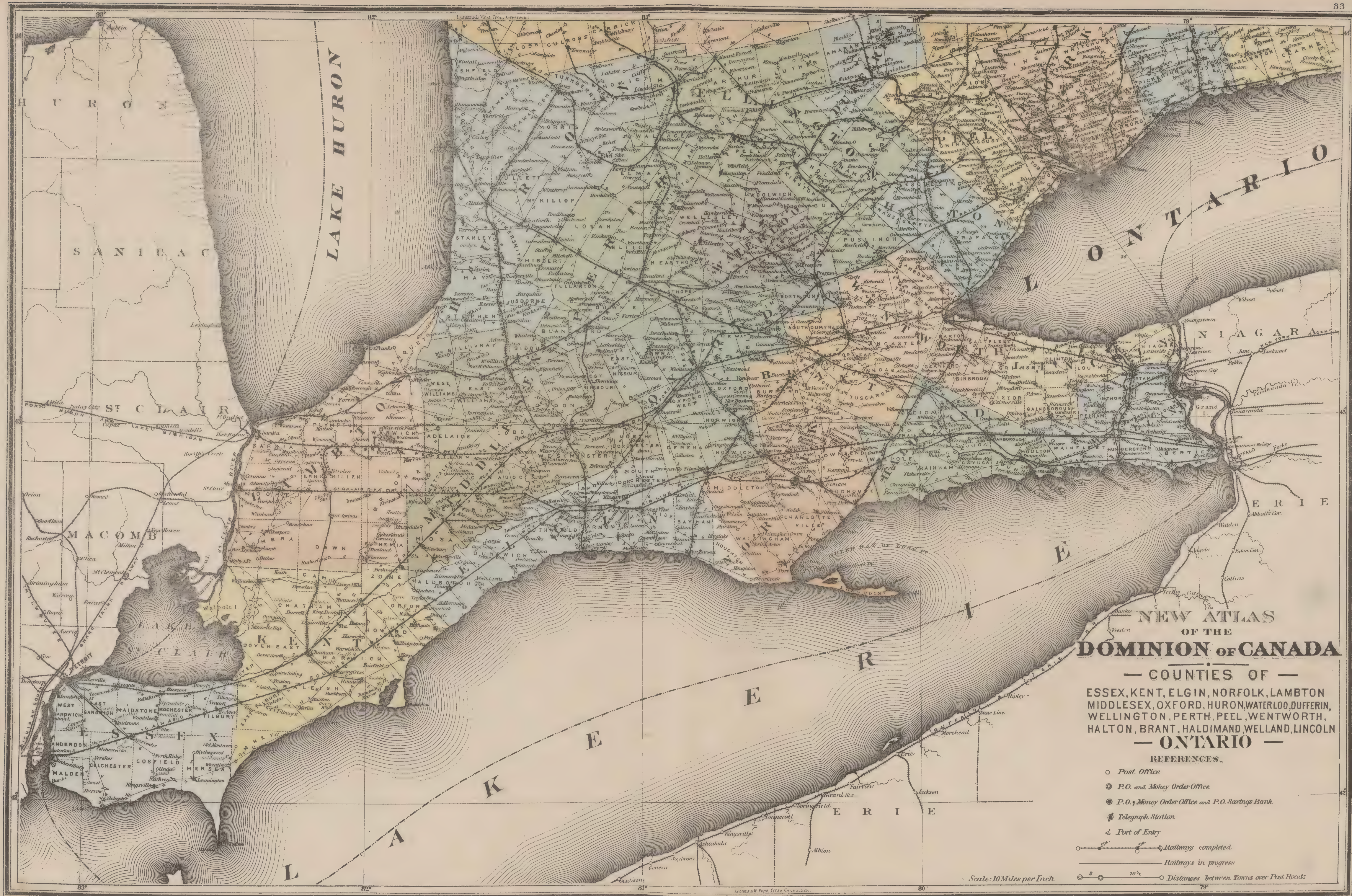
RESIDENCE AND PROPERTY OF WM BRADLEY, NEAR DRESDEN, KENT CO., ONT.





RES. OF JAS. BULLER ESQ, SOUTH-HALF LOT 13, CON. 6, HOWARD TP., KENT CO., ONT.









THE RESIDENCE & BANK OF **J. C. BAKER ESQ.**, STANBRIDGE EAST, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.





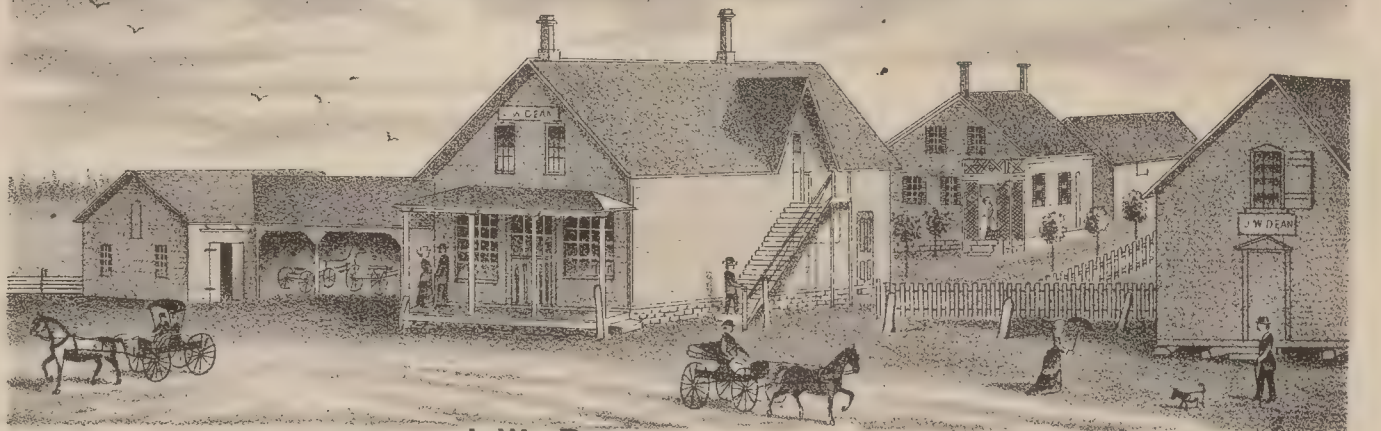
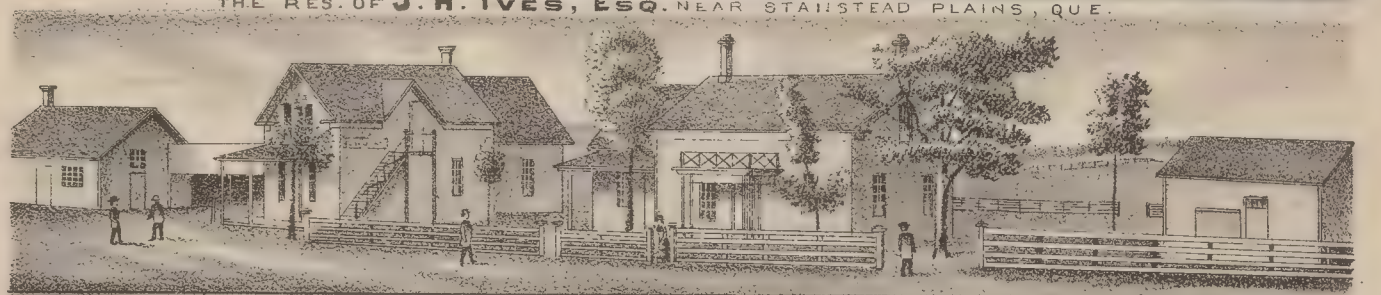
THE RES. OF T. D. WHITCHER ESQ., M. D., BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



THE RES. OF J. H. IVES, ESQ., NEAR STANSTEAD PLAINS, QUE.



BEDFORD HOUSE, BEDFORD, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE. J. H. MARTIN PROP.



RESIDENCE AND STORES OF J. W. DEAN, PARISH ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



RES. OF J. D. JOHNSON, MAYOR OF ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.



THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. F. FREGEAU, BEEBE PLAIN, STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



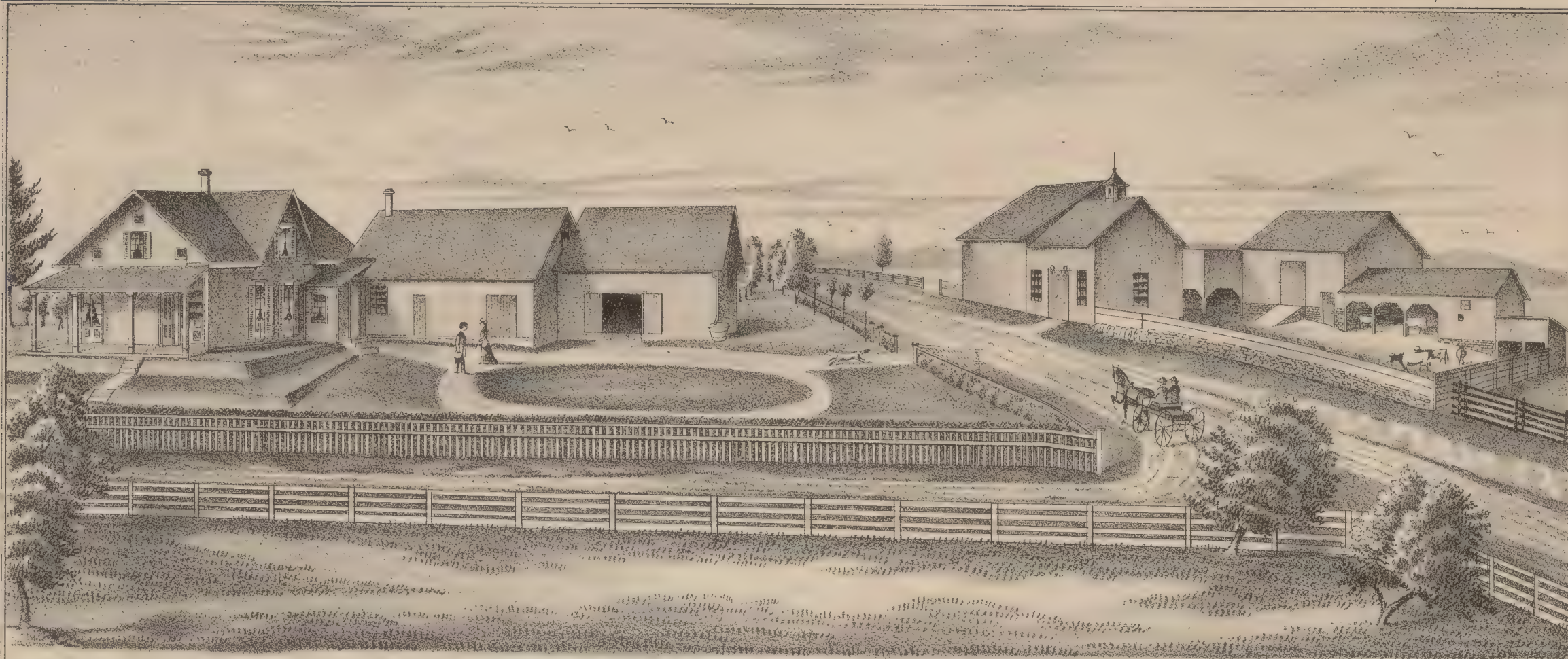


NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —  
BRUCE, GREY, SIMCOE, YORK,  
ONTARIO, VICTORIA, NORTHUMBERLAND,  
DURHAM, PETERBOROUGH, HASTINGS,  
& DISTRICTS OF MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND,  
— ONTARIO —

Scale 10 Miles per Inch





THE RES. OF **V.D. ETCHEGOYEN ESQ.** STANSTEAD TP., QUE.



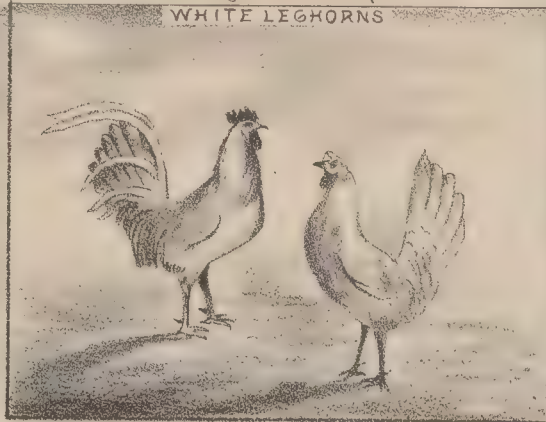
RES. OF **WM MEAD PATTISON ESQ.**, COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CLARENCEVILLE QUE.



RES. OF **WM T. KNIGHT ESQ.**, SMITH'S MILLS, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



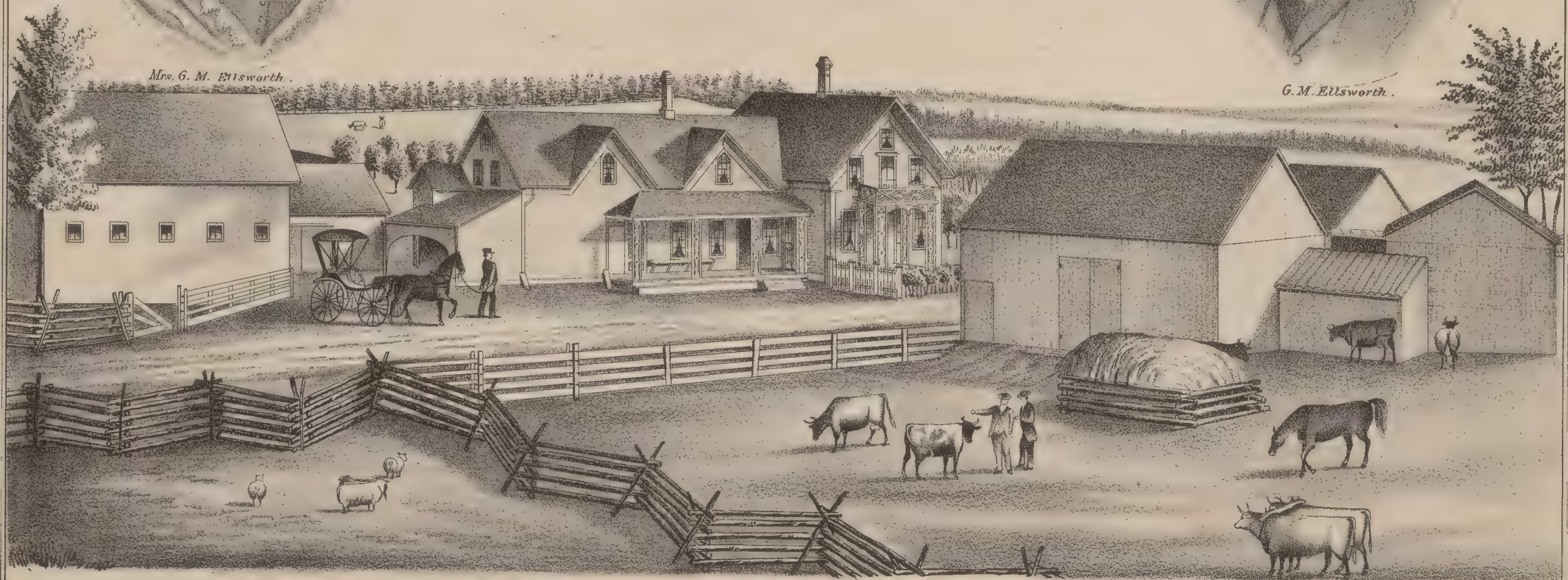
Mrs. G. M. Ellsworth.



WHITE LEGHORNS



G. M. Ellsworth.



THE RES. OF **G. M. ELLSWORTH ESQ.**, HATLEY TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.

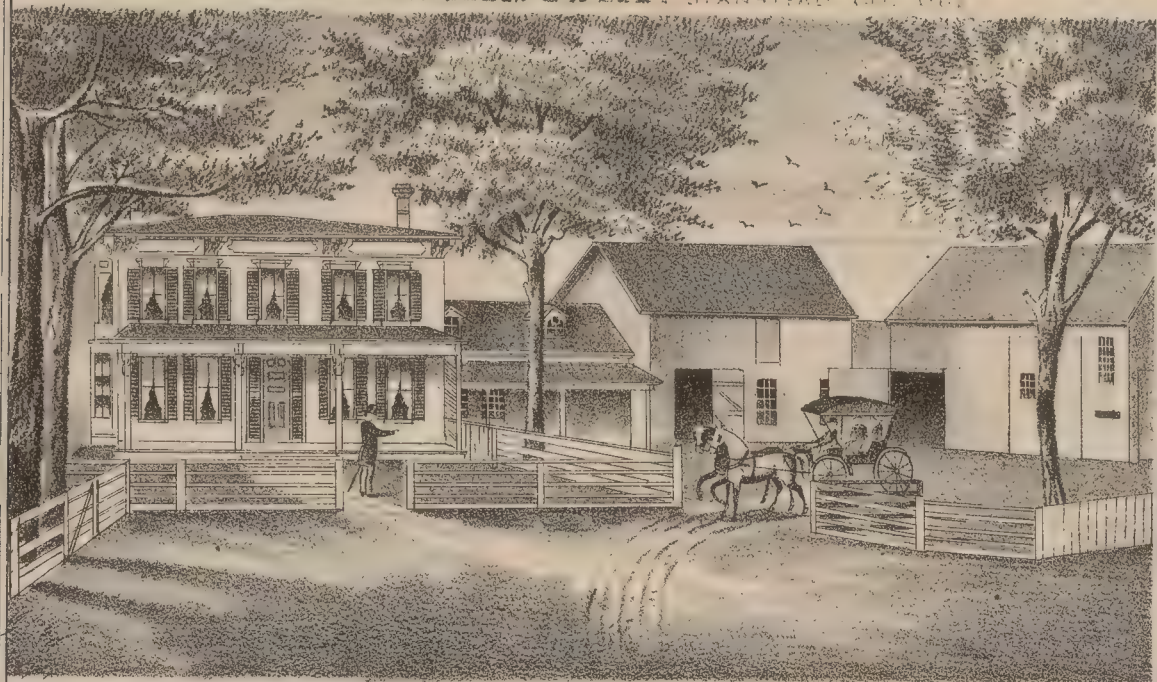




RES. OF CHARLES POWELL, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



RES. OF GEORGE MAC LENNAN, UNDERWOOD BRUCE TP., ONT.



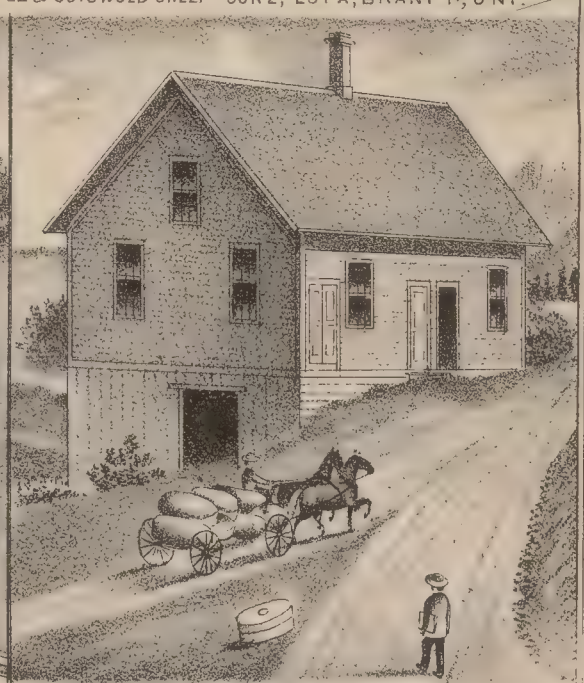
RES. OF STEPHEN FOSTER ESQ., ROCK ISLAND, STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



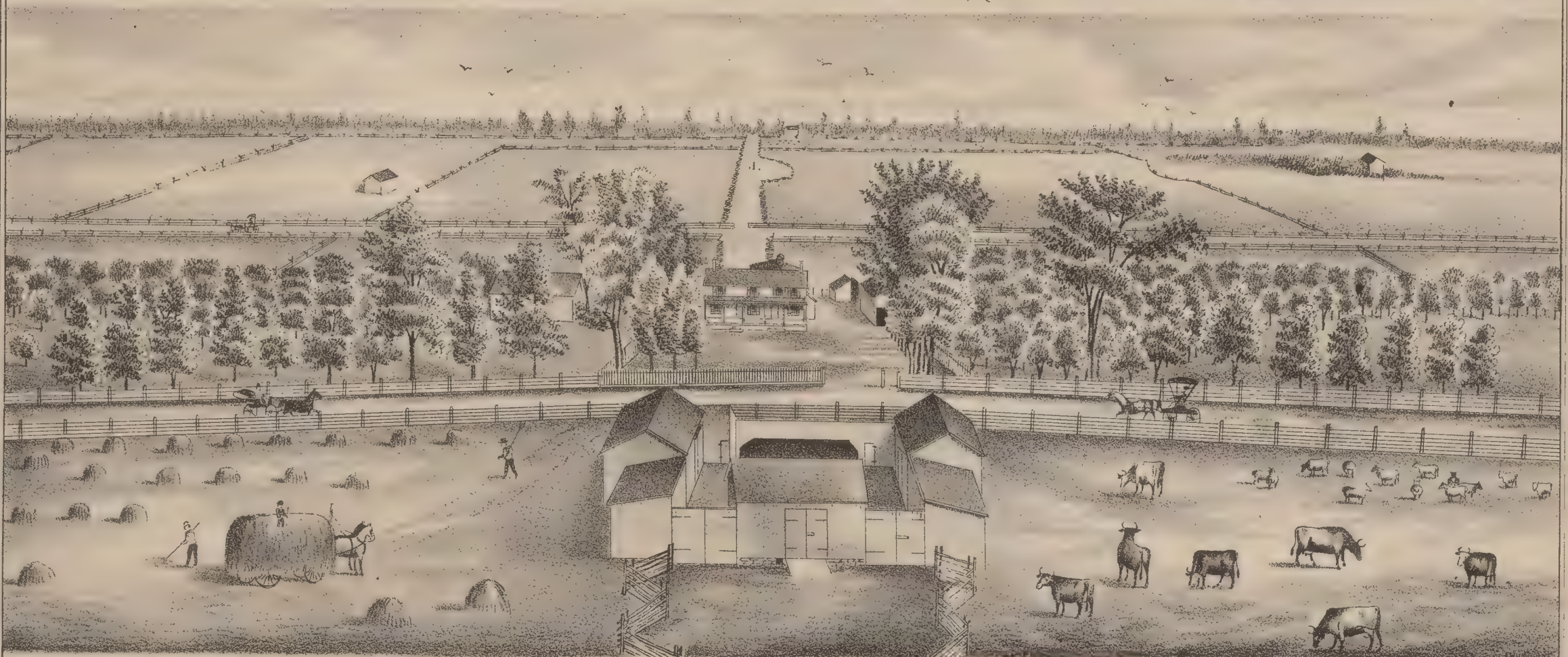
RES. OF JAS. TOLTON "BREEDER OF SHORT HORN CATTLE & COTSWOLD SHEEP" CON 2, LOT A, BRANT TP., ONT.



THE RES. OF GALUSHA W. CLARK & SON STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., QUE.



G.W. CLARK'S COTTON BATTING MANUFACTORY



HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE NEWBURY EDY, NOW THE RES. OF HIS SON PETER H. EDY, PARISH ST GEORGE, CLARENCEVILLE, MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.





**NEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA**

— COUNTIES OF —  
PRINCE EDWARD, LENNOX, ADDINGTON,  
FRONTENAC, LEEDS, LANARK, RENFREW (PART)  
GRENVILLE, DUNDAS, STORMONT, GLENGARRY,  
CARLETON, RUSSELL, PRESCOTT,  
PONTIAC, OTTAWA,  
— ONTARIO —

Scale: 10 Miles per Inch





*David Gairdner,*  
(DECEASED)  
Late Clk. of Kincardine Tp.  
ONT.



*Charles Wickham*  
Kincardine Tp - ONT.



*William Hunt.*  
Arran Tp. - ONT.  
One of the first Municipal Council.



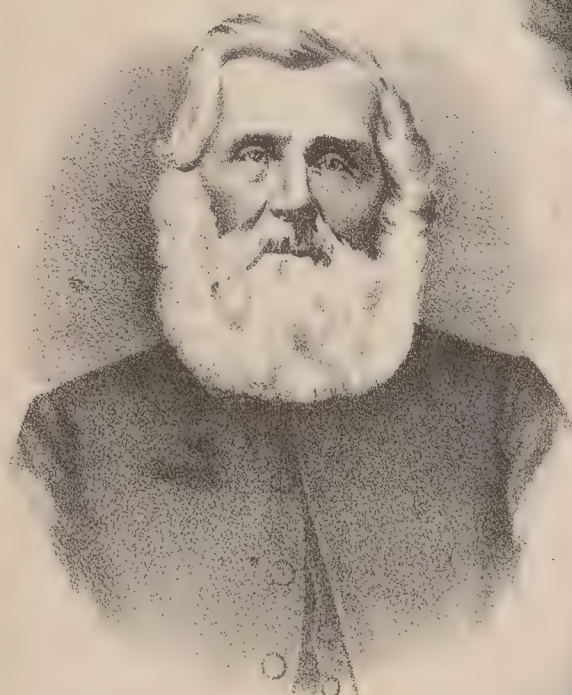
*Luke Gardner*  
Arran Tp. - ONT.



*Ira Fullard,*  
One of the 1st Settlers of Teeswater,  
ONT.



*John Douglass*  
Arran Tp - ONT.



*James Reekie.*  
(DECEASED)  
Settled in Kincardine Tp, 1854  
ONT.  
Formerly in British Navy.



*Yours Truly*  
*Thos Woods*  
Hanover, Ont.

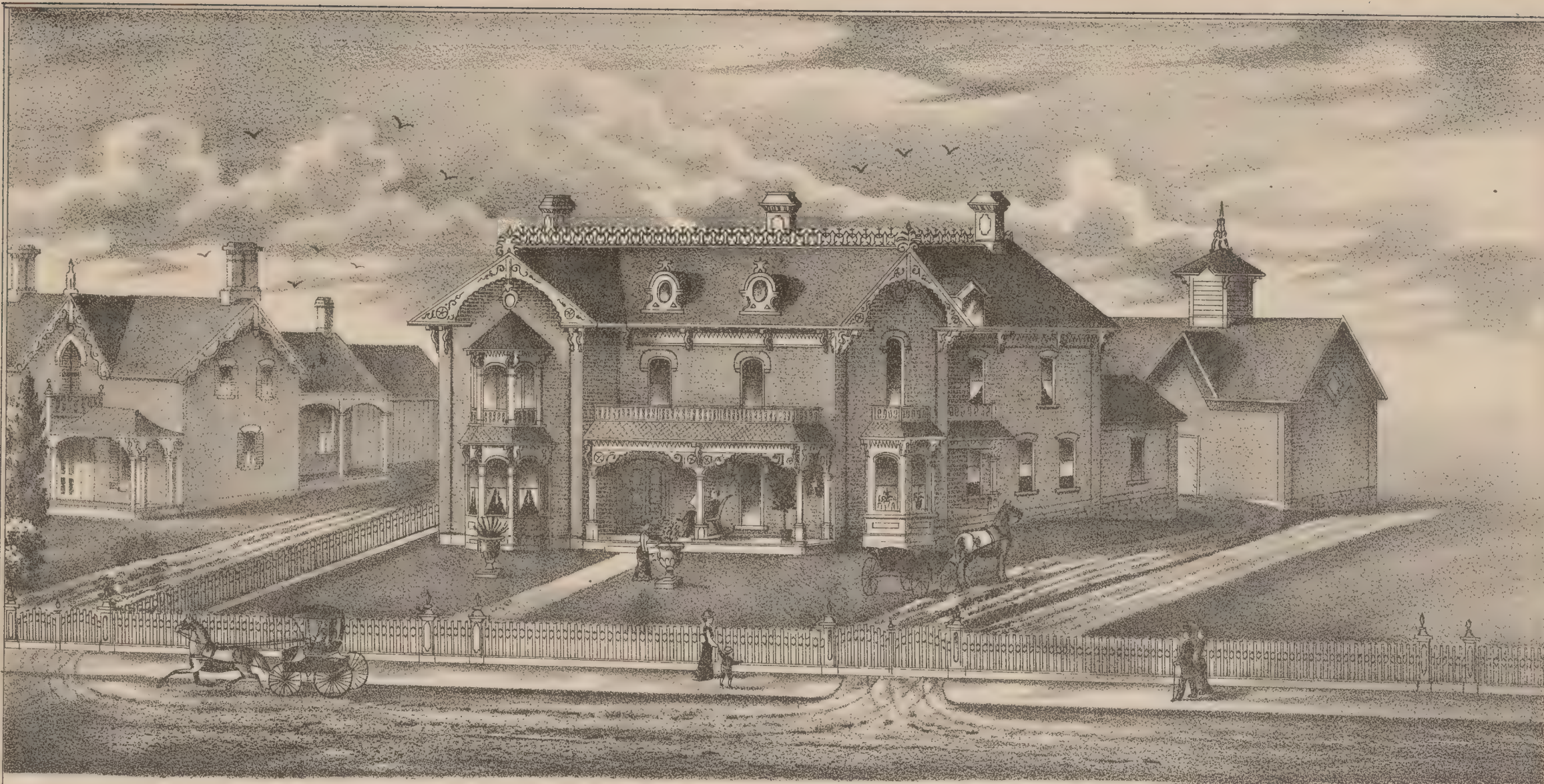


*Yours Truly*  
*Thomas Beaman*  
Kincardine Tp. ONT.



*William Miller,*  
Ex Reeve of Kincardine Tp.  
ONT.

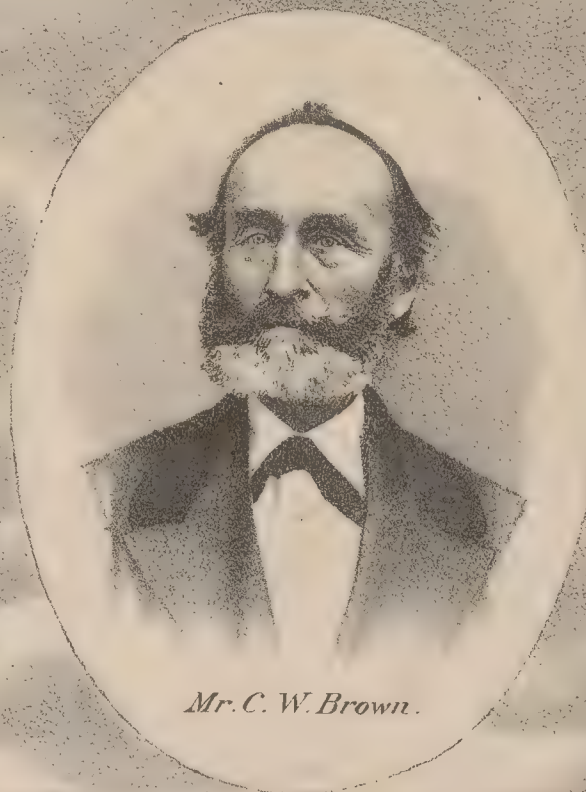




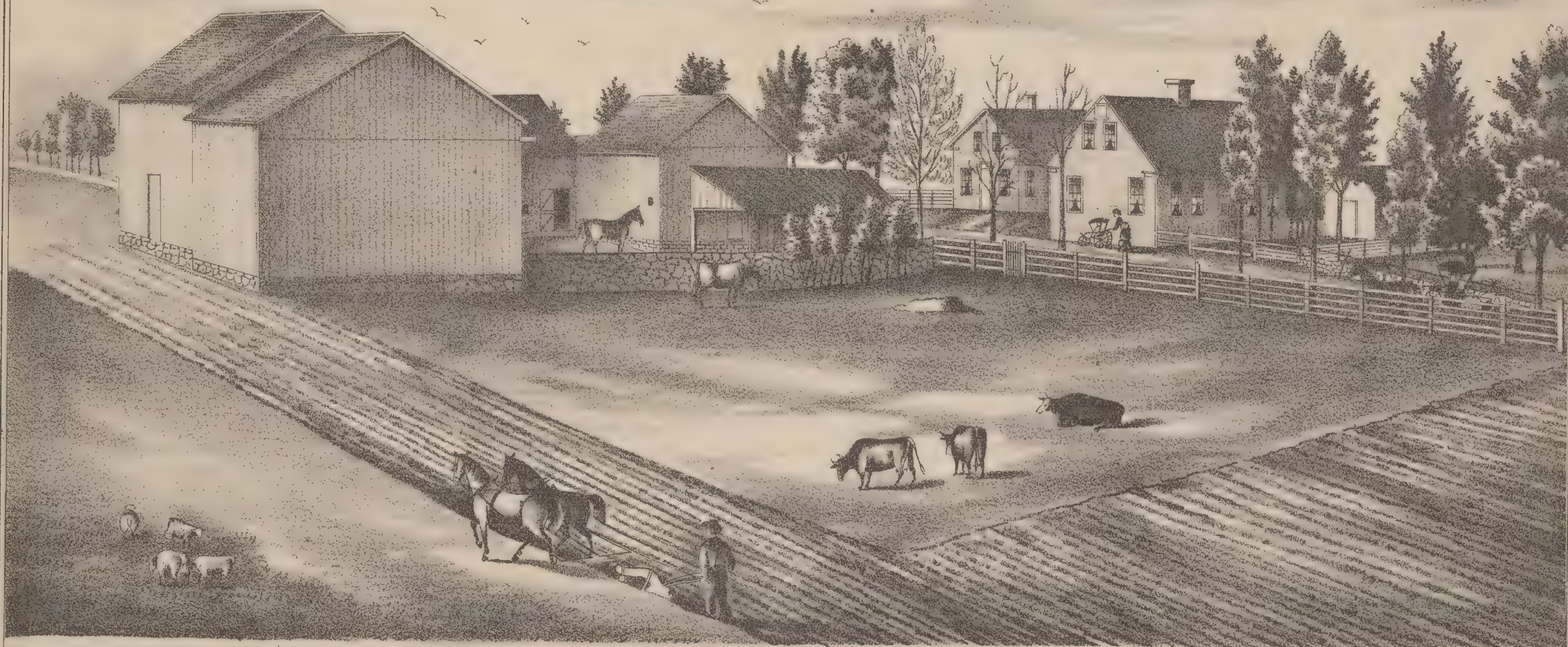
RES. OF CHAS. PEMBERTON, ESQ., KINGARDINE, ONT.



Mrs. C. W. Brown.



Mr. C. W. Brown.



THE RES. OF C. W. BROWN ESQ., STANSTEAD TP., STANSTEAD CO., P.Q. CONS, LOT 17.









*M. W. Dean*  
Judge, Lindsay.



*Geo. Kempth*  
Sheriff, Lindsay.



*J. Deakin*  
Ex Mayor, Lindsay.



*R. P. Martin*  
Barrister at Law, Lindsay.



*Wm. D. Con*  
Ex Mayor of Lindsay.



*J. M. Pace*  
Registrar, Surrogate Court,  
Lindsay.



*R. Adam*  
Reeve of Mariposa.



*Geo. D. Millar*  
Clerk First Div. Court  
Co. of Victoria.





*William Mc Indoo—Deceased  
Born 1811—Mariposa.*



*Peter McCorvie  
Mariposa.*



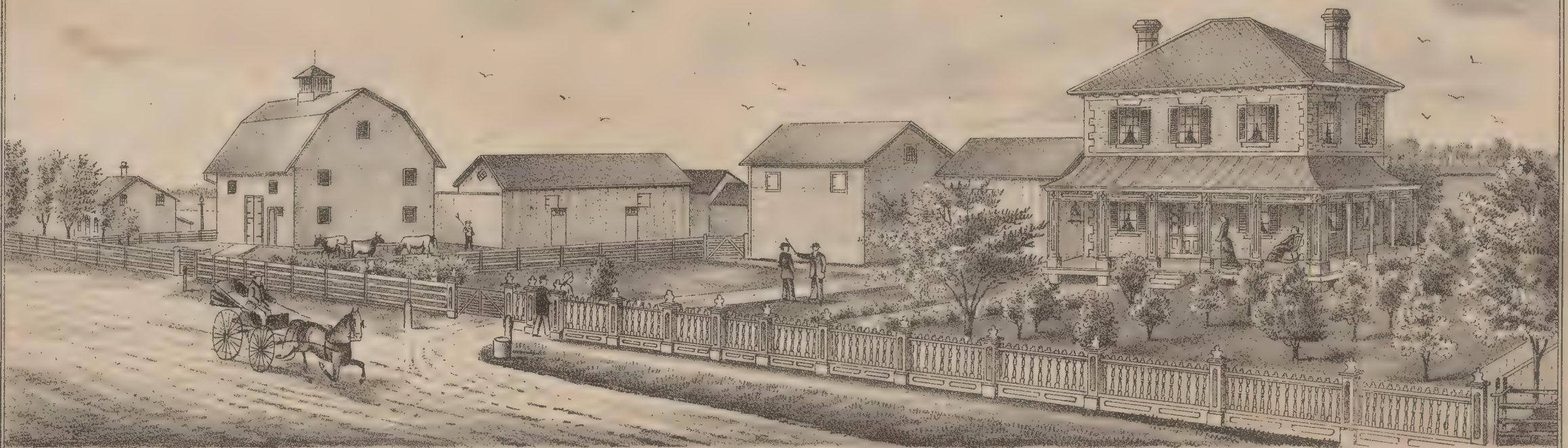
*Joseph Perrin  
One of Original Settlers, Mariposa.*



*D. Carmichael  
Mariposa.*

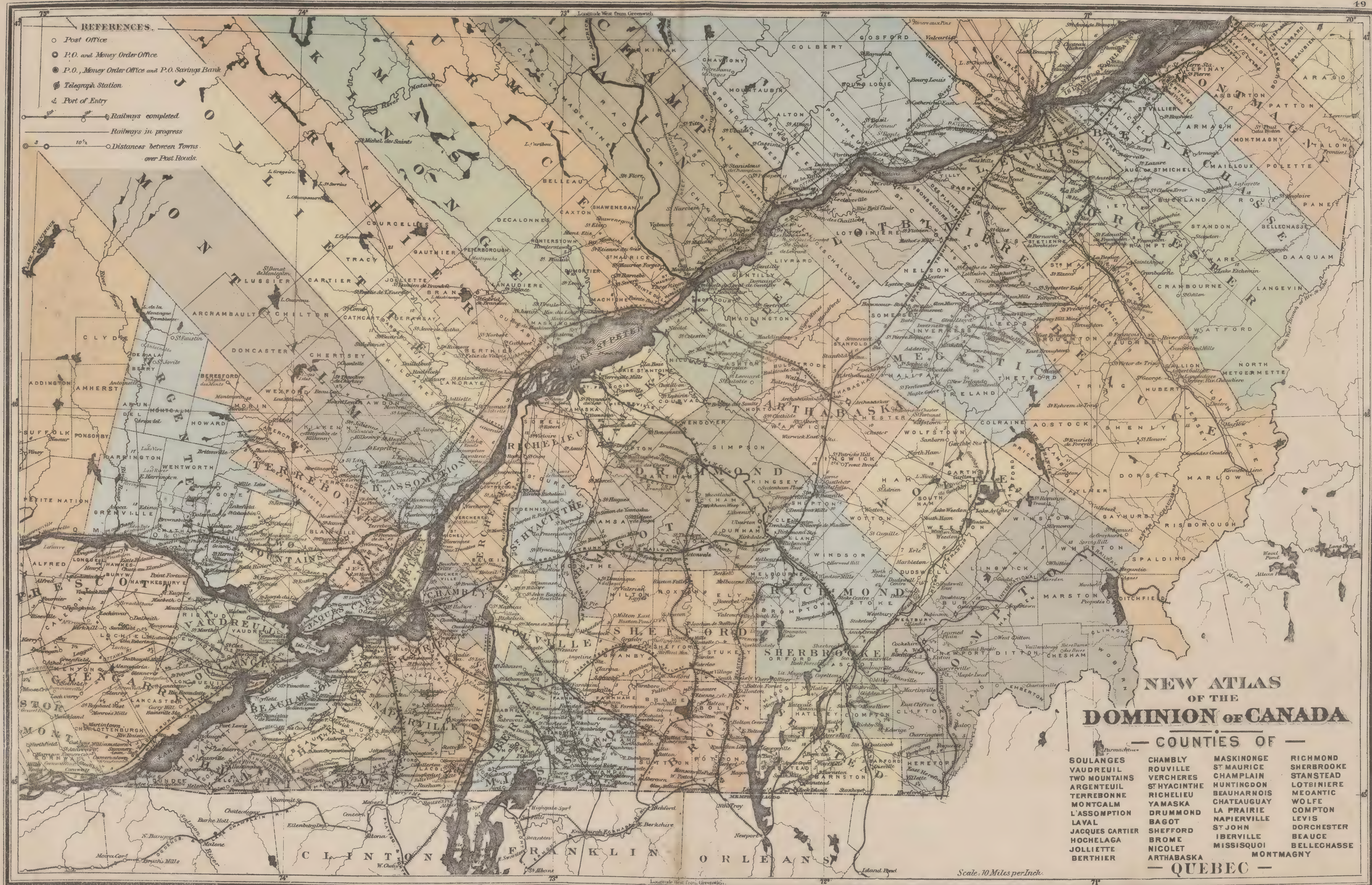


LINDSAY MILLS — NEEDLER & SADLER PROPRS., LINDSAY.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES THORNDIKE ESQ., OAKWOOD, VICTORIA CO., ONT. — THIS FARM 153 ACRES. —





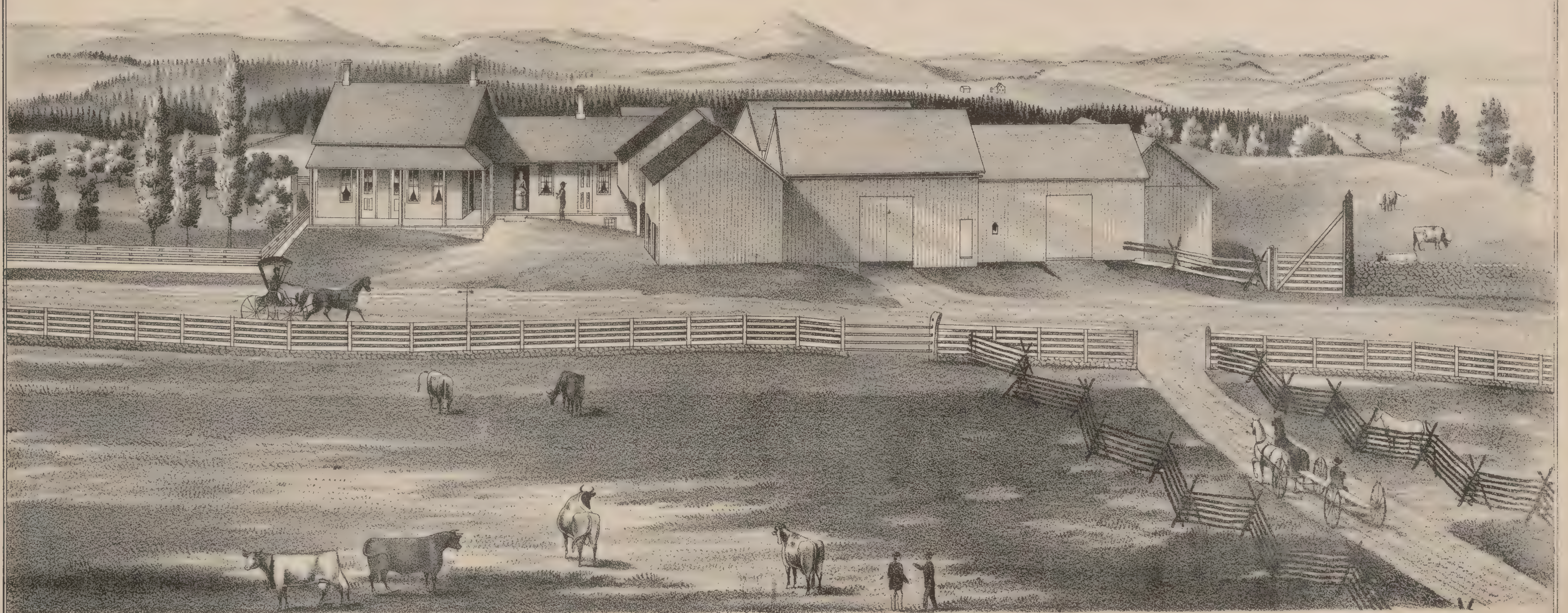




*Mrs. O. G. Brown.*



*Mr. O. G. Brown.*



THE RESIDENCE OF **O. G. BROWN**, STANSTEAD TP, STANSTEAD CO, PQ, CON 8, LOT 18





*John Little,*  
(DECEASED)  
*One of the first Settlers of Brant Tp.*  
ONT.



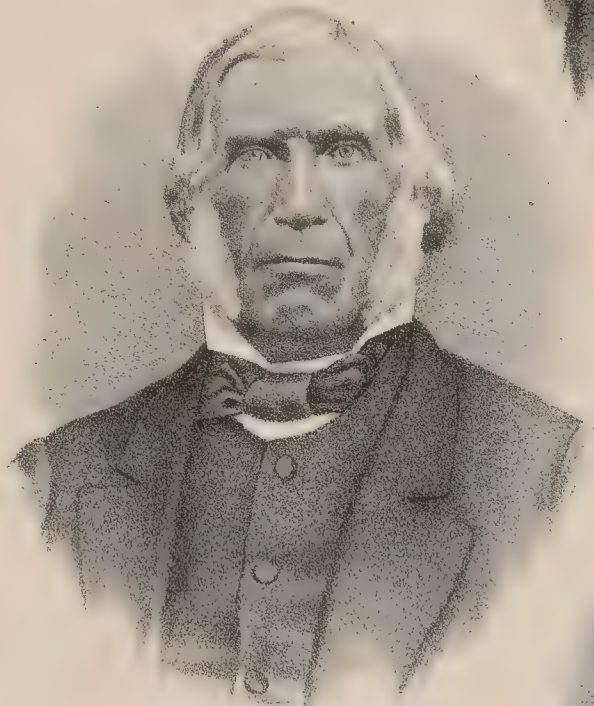
*A. S. Elliot,*  
*Chesley — ONT.*



*Duncan Kerr,*  
*of*  
*Brant Tp. ONT.*



*Thomas Todd,*  
*One of the first Settlers in*  
*Brant Tp, ONT.*



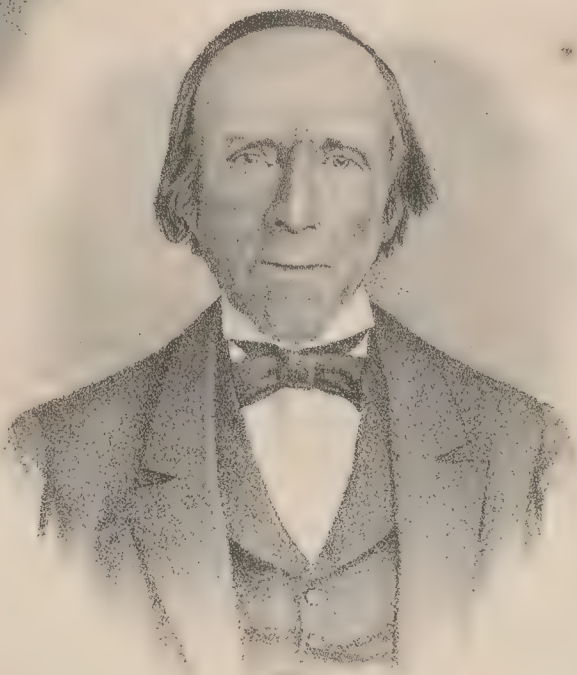
*William Johnston*  
*or "King Johnston"*  
*1st Settler in Brant Tp,*  
ONT.



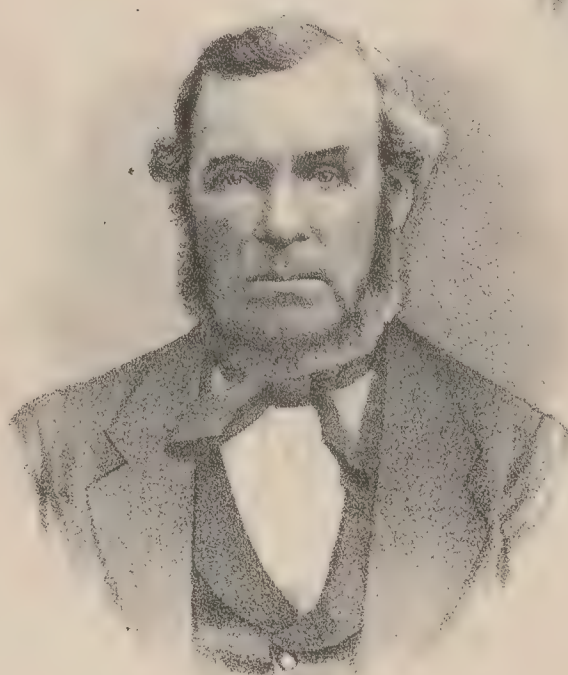
*William Miller, J.P.*  
*of Kincardine Tp.*  
ONT.



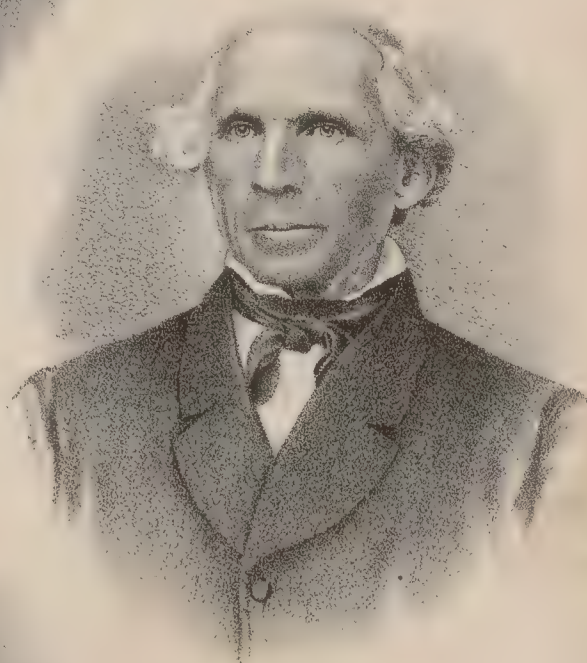
*Christian Hassenjager.*  
*2nd Settler in Hanover*  
ONT.



*Richard Givins*  
*One of the 1st settlers of Brant Tp*  
ONT.

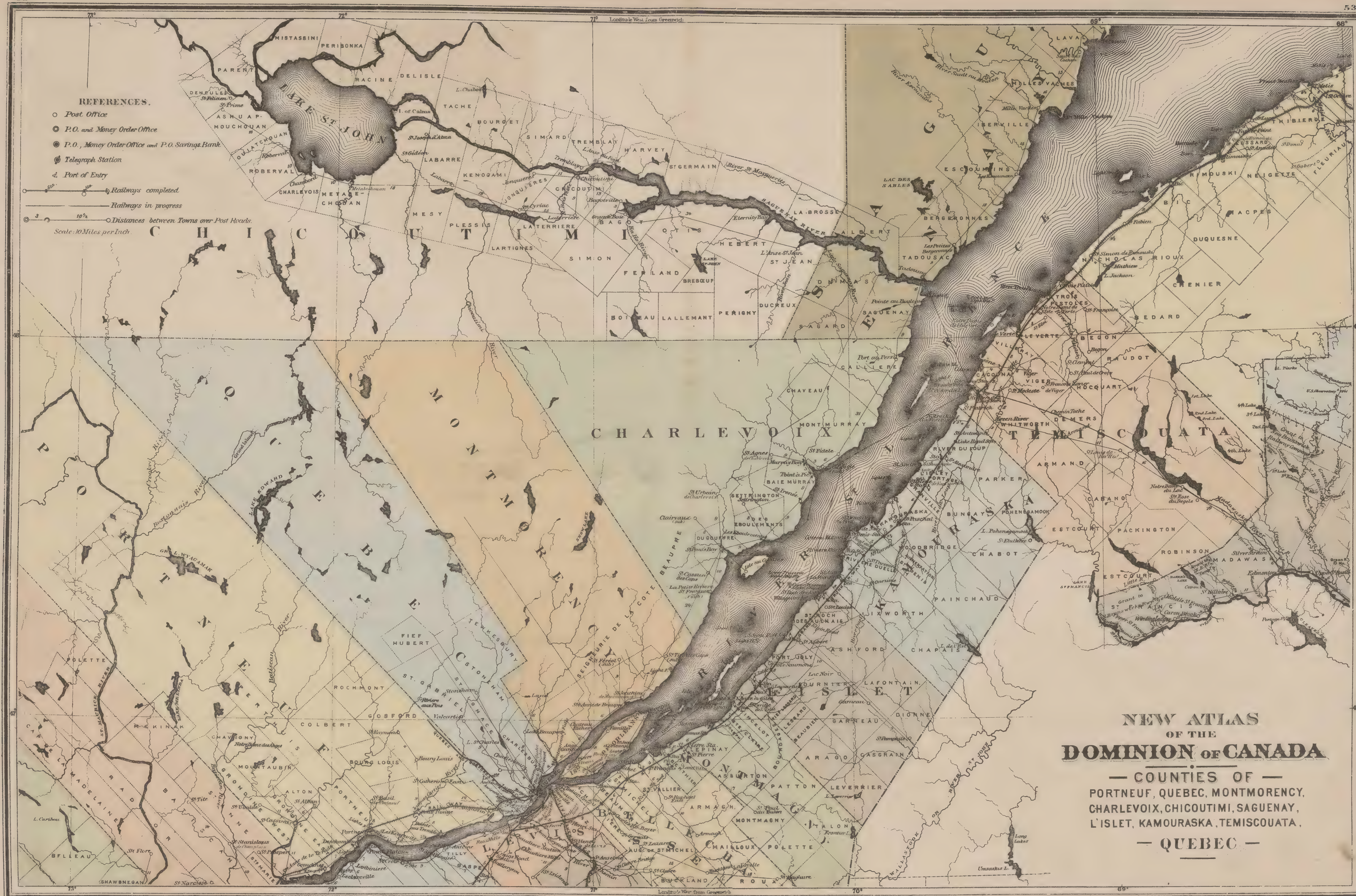


*John Grainger,*  
BRANT TP, ONT.



*Andrew Bingham,*  
*Pioneer of Carrick Tp,*  
ONT.









"NESTLEDOWN" THE RES. OF S.W. FOSTER



S. W. Foster



"JUDGE FOSTER PARK," THE PROPERTY OF SAMUEL W. FOSTER, ESQ, SHERIFF OF THE DISTRICT OF BEDFORD, KNOWLTON, QUE.



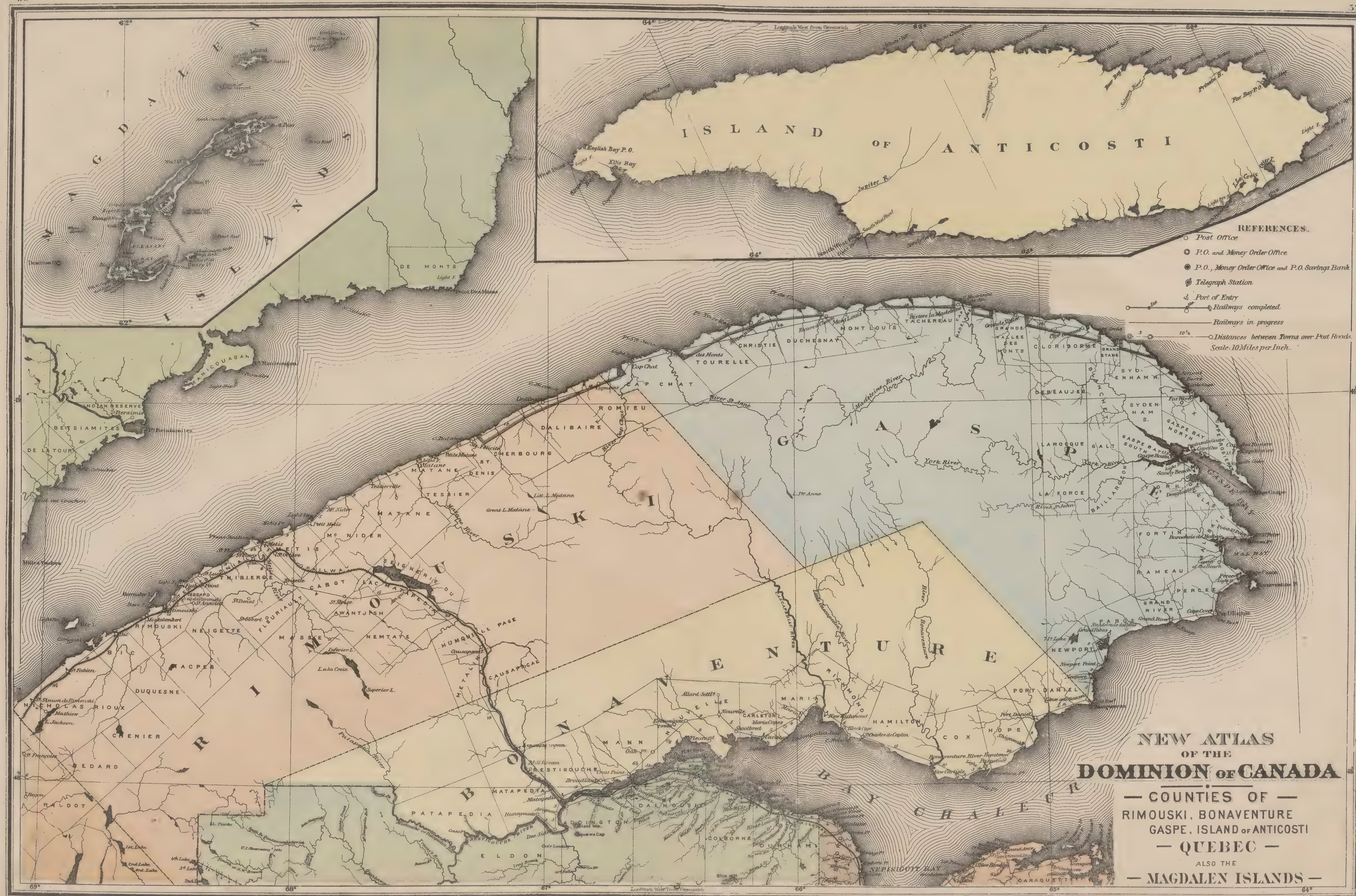


STORE AND RESIDENCE.



MILLS AND STORE OF R. N. WALSH, ESQ, DURHAM - ORMSTOWN, CHATEAUGUAY CO, P. Q.









Mrs. Thos. Fee



Thos. Fee



HOMWOOD — STOCK FARM. RESIDENCE OF THOMAS FEE, ADJOINING LINDSAY. FARM CONTAINING 200 ACRES



MILL PROPERTY & TOWN RES. OF THOMAS FEE, WELLINGTON ST., LINDSAY, ONT.

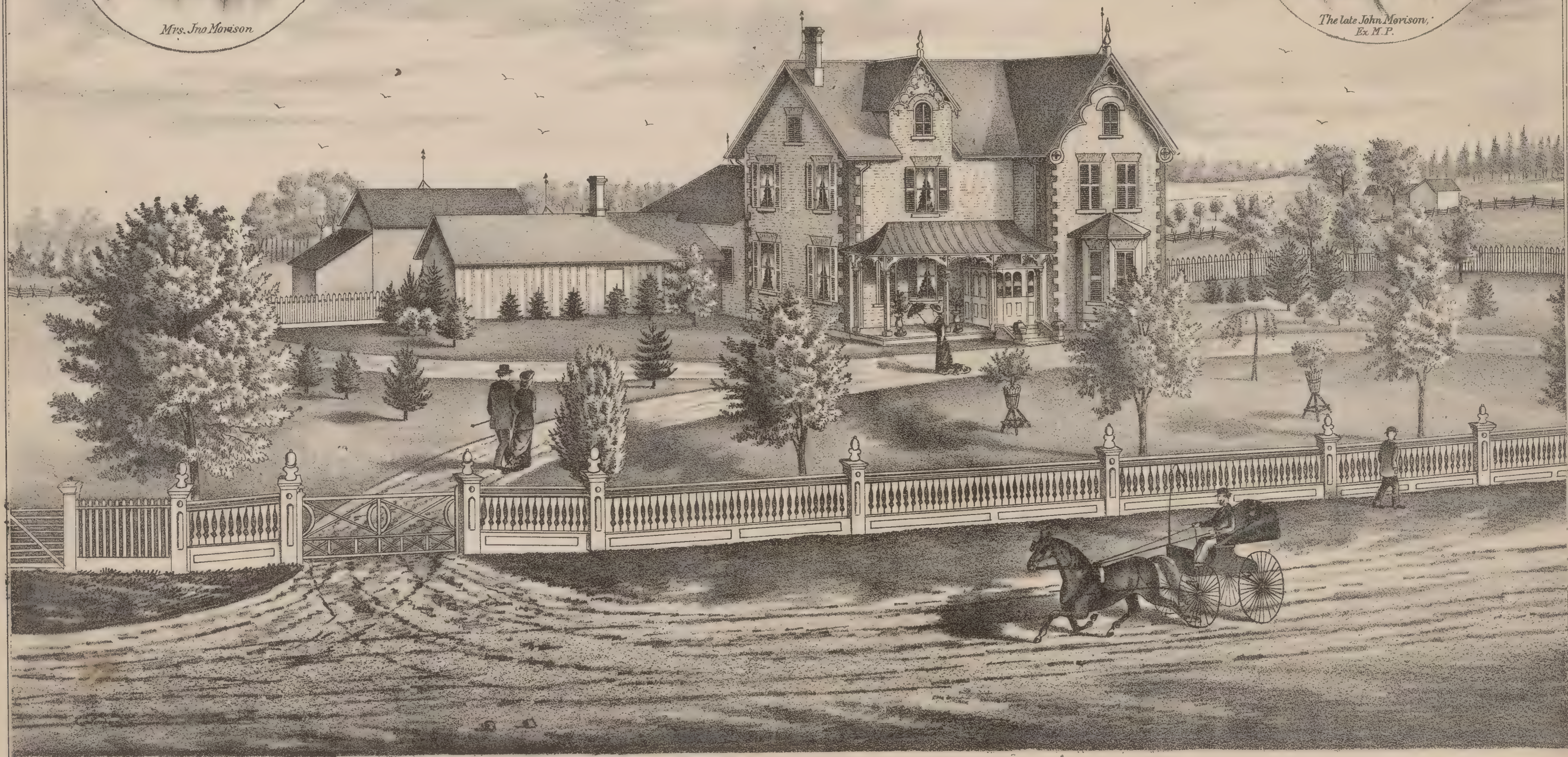




Mrs. John Morison

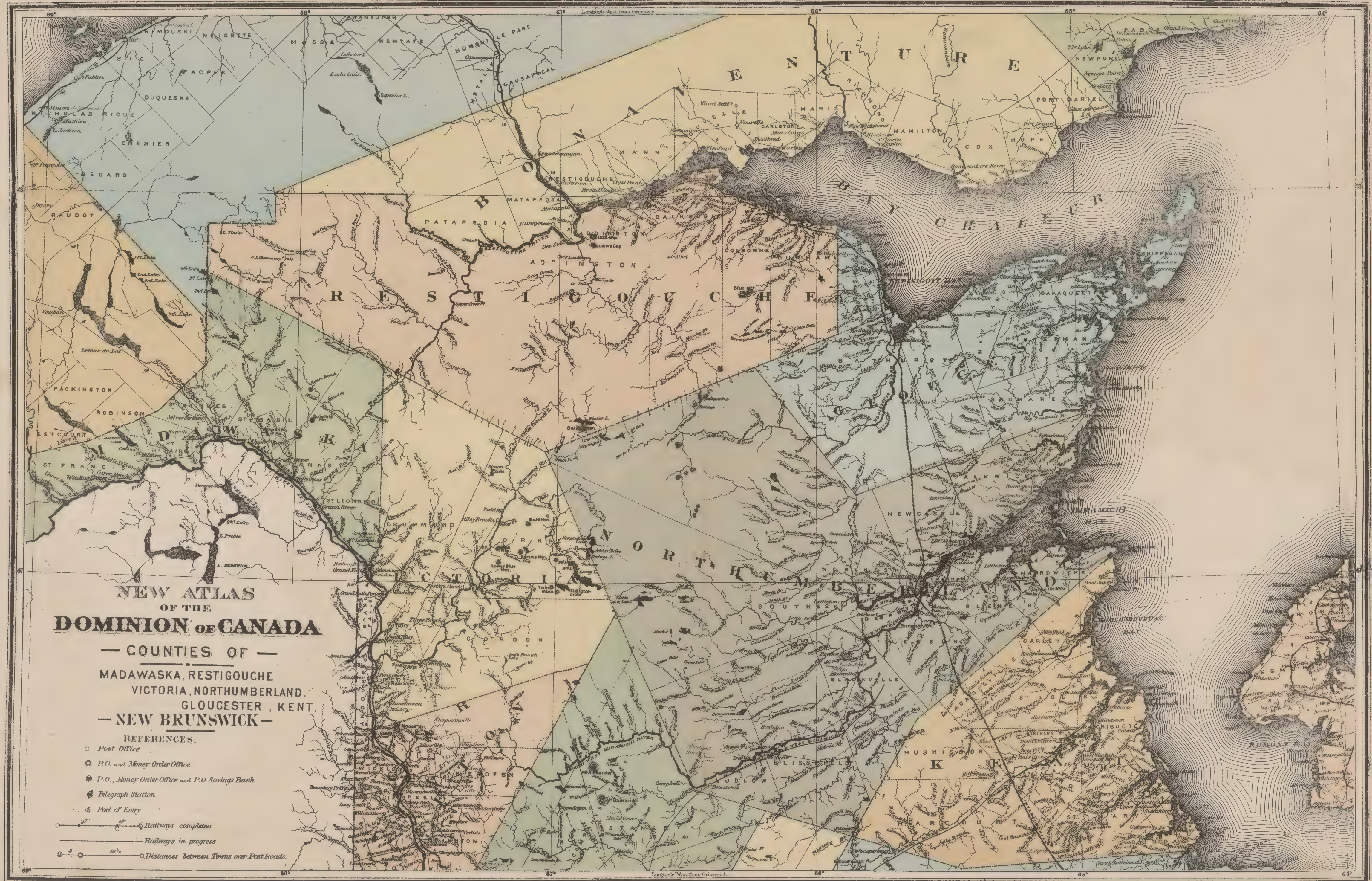


The late John Morison,  
Ex M.P.



THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. JOHN MORISON, WOODVILLE, VICTORIA CO., ONT.









*Jas Taylor M.D.*  
TARA, ONT.



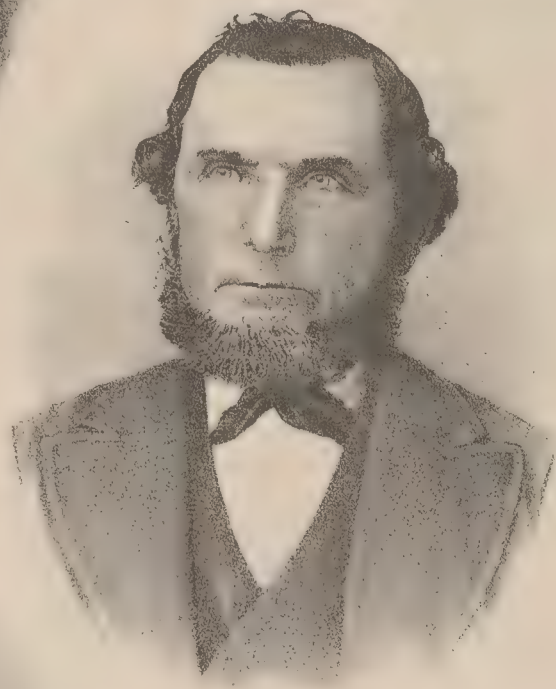
*Wm Sloan M.D.*  
BLYTH, ONT.



*John Hunter.*  
Kincardine (Town Clerk)



*John S. Totton.*  
WALKERTON, ONT.



*Michael Fischer,*  
Many Years Reeve of CARRICK,  
BRUCE CO, ONT.



*Richard Rivers,*  
President of the Nhn. Exhibn. Socy.  
WALKERTON, ONT.



*Peter Stewart McLaren.*  
BRUCE TP. - BRUCE CO.  
ONT.



*Edward McDonald.*  
Deputy Reeve of WALKERTON.  
ONT.



*D.A Mac Crimmon M.D.*  
LUCKNOW, ONT.

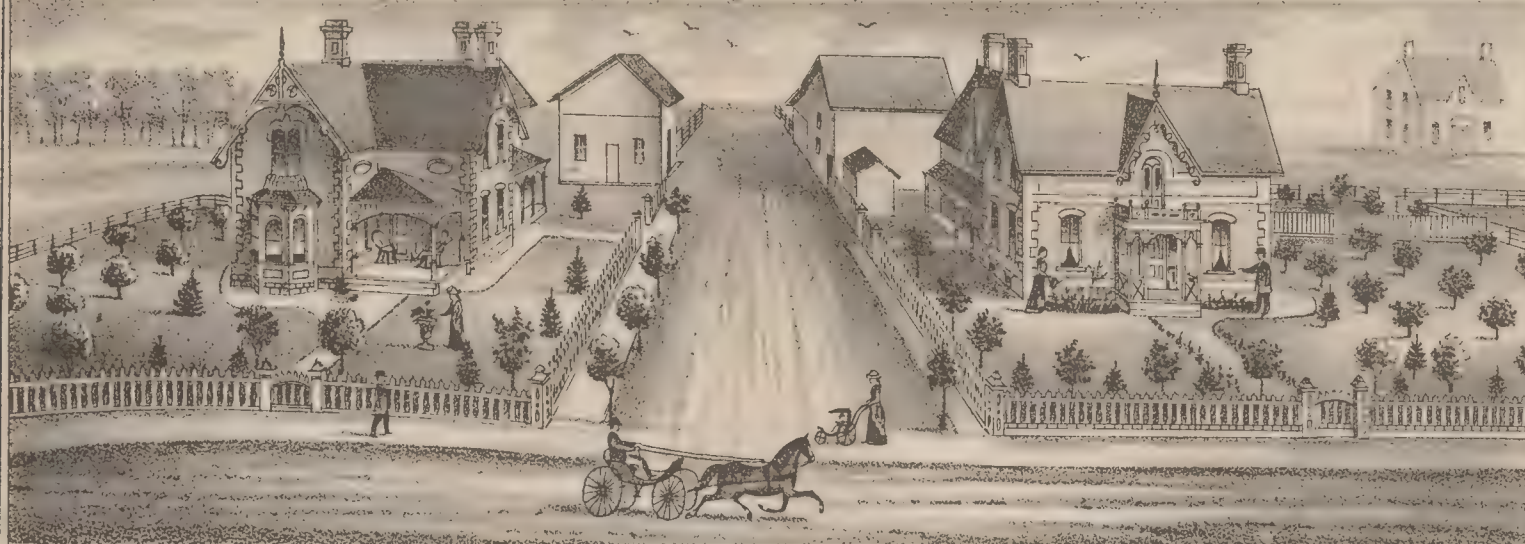


*James Murphy M.D.*  
MILDMAY, ONT.





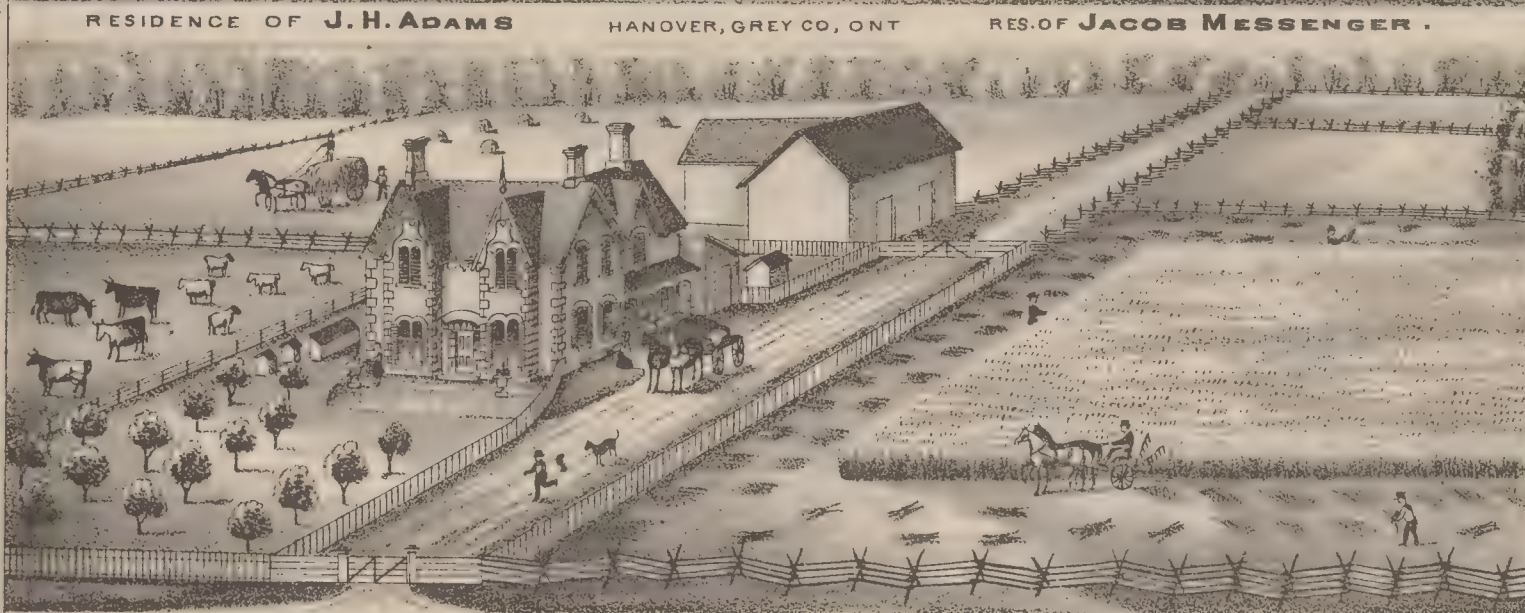
GARGILL'S GENERAL STORE  
MANUFACTURERS OF LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES & FLOUR  
TENEMENT HOUSES  
RESIDENCE  
YOKASIPPI MILLS, HENRY GARGILL, PROP.  
LUMBER MILL  
FLOUR MILL  
YOKASIPPI, BRUCE COUNTY, ONTARIO.  
MILLERS RESIDENCE  
BARN  
RES. OF A.S. ELLIOT, CHESLEY, BRUCE CO, ONT.



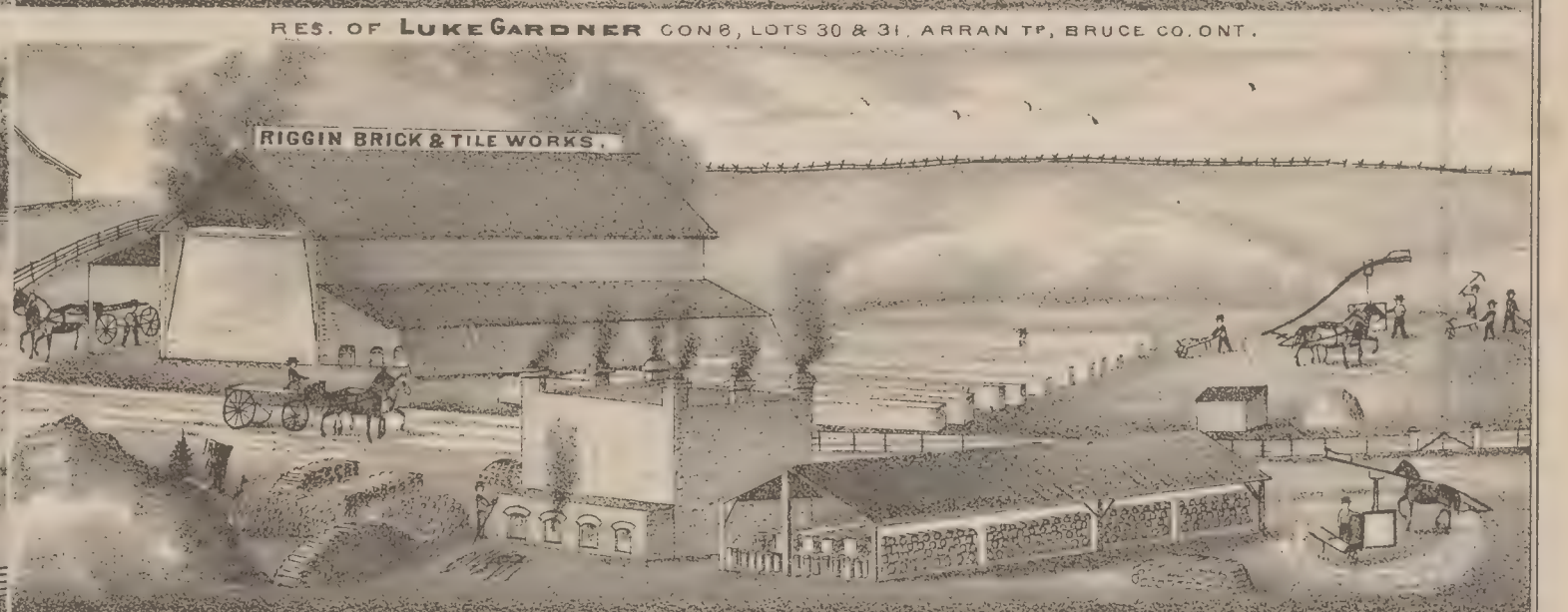
RESIDENCE OF J. H. ADAMS  
HANOVER, GREY CO, ONT  
RES. OF JACOB MESSENGER.



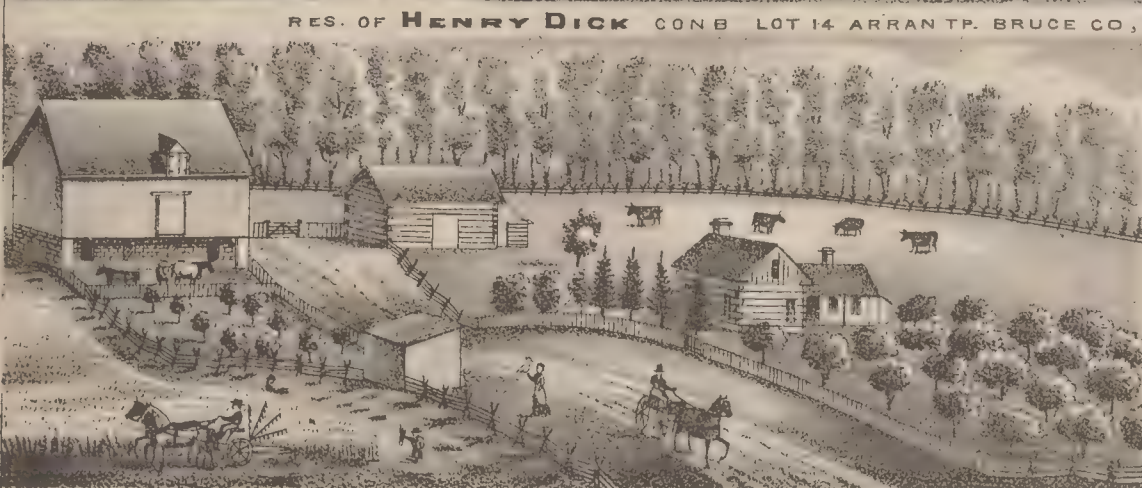
RES. OF LUKE GARDNER CONB, LOTS 30 & 31, ARRAN TP, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF HENRY DICK CONB LOT 14 ARRAN TP. BRUCE CO, ONT.



RIGGIN BRICK & TILE WORKS, KINCARDINE ONT, JOHN RIGGIN PROPRIETOR.



RES OF WM. BROOKIE, CON 18, LOT 1, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO. ONT.

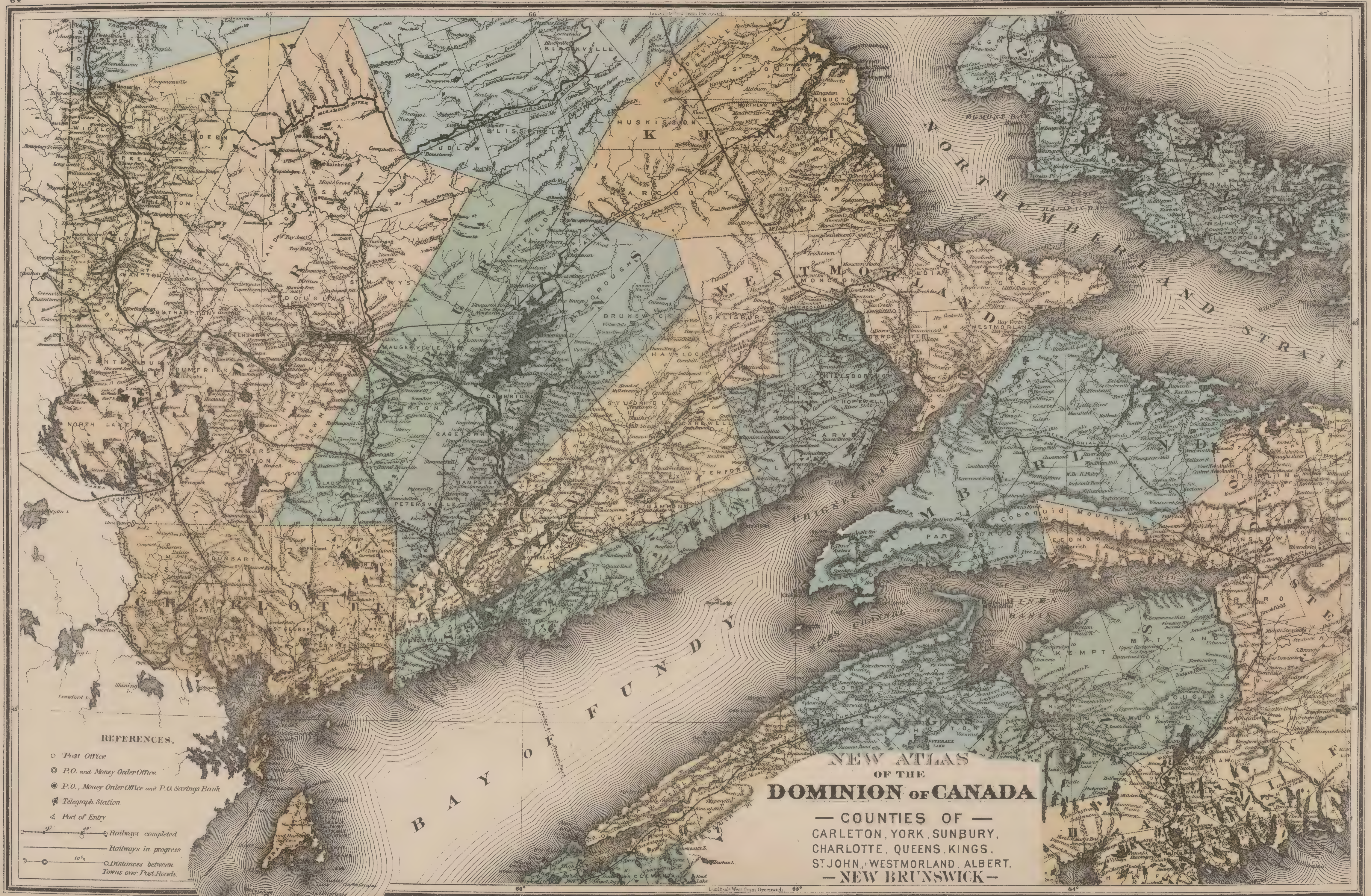


ROBT SCOTT'S GRAIN WAREHOUSE, PAISLEY, BRUCE CO. ONT.



RES. OF LEWIS LAMB, CON A. LOT 37, GREENOCK TP. BRUCE CO.









*Philip Allen*  
Reeve of Pictouquishim.



*Robert Paton*  
New Lowell - Reeve of Sunnidale Tp.



*David Dunn*  
Reeve of Essa & Ex Warden of Simcoe Co.



*R. L. Banting*  
Cookstown - Clerk of the Co. of Simcoe.



*Christopher Cooke*  
of Cookstown - Warden of Simcoe Co.



*J. Kelly*  
Reeve of Adjala Tp.



*Neil Auker*  
Ex Reeve of Sunnidale Tp.



*Arthur Craig*  
Reeve of Meclente Tp.



*Arch<sup>d</sup> Thomson*  
Reeve of Orillia Tp.



*Robt Leudley*  
Reeve of Vespra Tp.





*Robert Kirk [Deceased]  
Collingwood.*



*Leho Lawrence  
Nottawasaga.*



*Geo Macnam  
Sunndale - One of the early Settlers.*



*D. A. Currie  
Nottawasaga.*



*W. A. Aueran  
Innisfil - Oldest living settler in Tp. Settled 1819.*



*Angus Bell  
Settled in Nottawasaga in 1834.*



*James Leach  
Member of Nottawasaga Council.*



*D. W. Brust  
one of the earliest Settlers at Nottawa.*

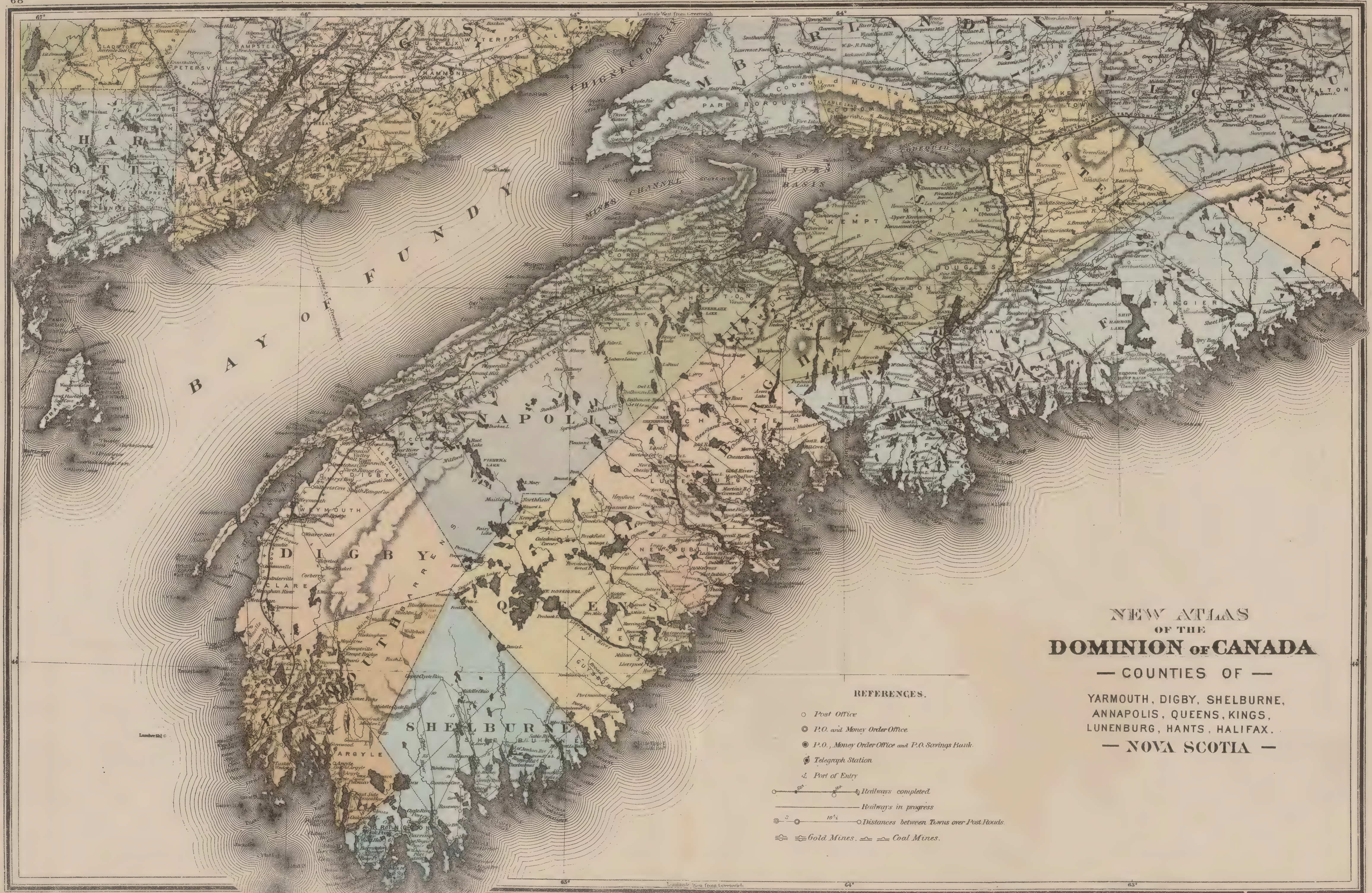


*Charles Jarratt  
P. M. - One of the first Settlers at "Jarratts"*



*D. J. Warruca  
Innisfil - One of the earliest Settlers and  
member of first Council.*









*Geo. Sneath,  
Tp. Clerk of Vespra.*



*Hugh Mc Carroll,  
of W. Gwillimbury.*



*Mrs. Jas. Mc Dermott*



*Jas. Mc Dermott,  
Tecumseth Tp.*



*Thos. Drury, Oro Tp.  
One of Original Settlers.*



*Joseph Walker,  
Founder of Walkerton, Ont.  
Born in Tecumseth Tp.*





ST JAMES CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY. REV. FRANCIS M<sup>c</sup> SPIRITT PASTOR, SOUTH ADJALA, SIMCOE CO. ONT.



## REFERENCES.

○ Post Office

● P.O. and Money Order Office

● P.O., Money Order Office and P.O. Savings Bank

⊙ Telegraph Station

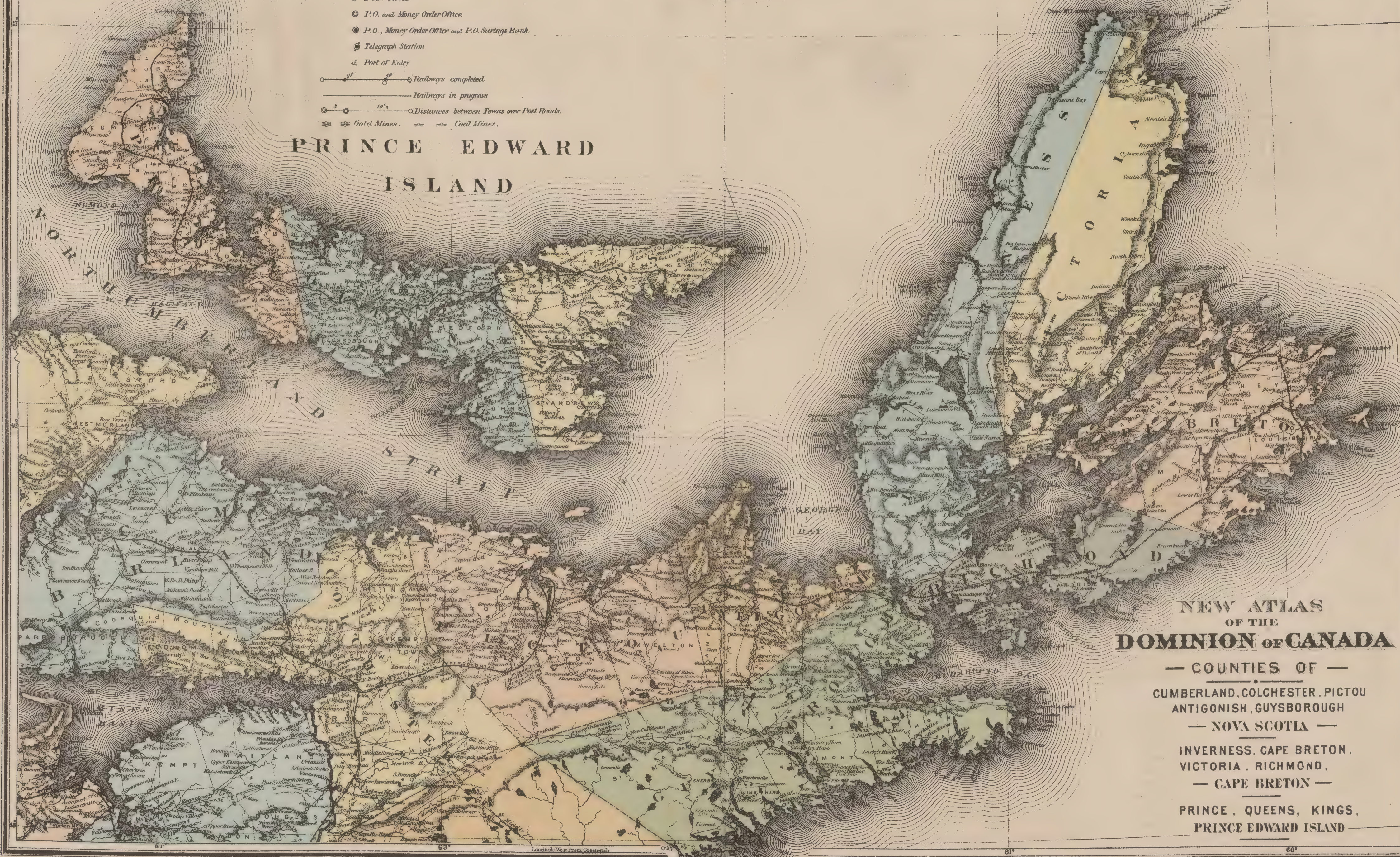
⚓ Port of Entry

—●— Railways completed

—○— Railways in progress

○ Distances between Towns over Post Roads.

≡≡ Gold Mines. ≡≡ Coal Mines.

PRINCE EDWARD  
ISLANDNEW ATLAS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA

— COUNTIES OF —  
 CUMBERLAND, COLCHESTER, PICTOU  
 ANTIGONISH, GUYSBOROUGH  
 — NOVA SCOTIA —  
 INVERNESS, CAPE BRETON,  
 VICTORIA, RICHMOND,  
 — CAPE BRETON —  
 PRINCE, QUEENS, KINGS,  
 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND





*Philip Cress.*



*Henry Zinkan*



*Isaac E. Bowman*



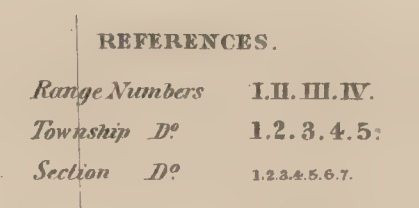
TANNERY & RESIDENCES OF **ZINKAN, CRESS & Co**, PORT ELGIN, ONTARIO  
MANUFACTURERS OF SPANISH SOLE LEATHER



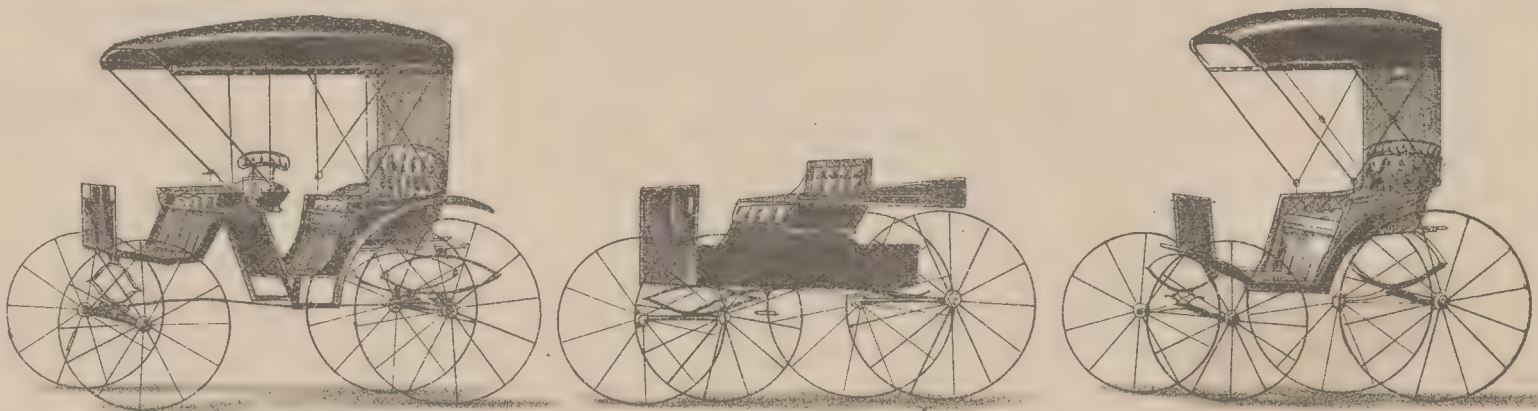


"SUMMERHILL FARM" RESIDENCE OF **PETER ARKELL**, CONG, LOTS 10 & 11, CULROSS TP, BRUCE CO, ONTARIO.  
BREEDER OF PURE DURHAM CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP AND BERKSHIRE PIGS,









RAMSAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGGON WORKS, ORILLIA, ONT.

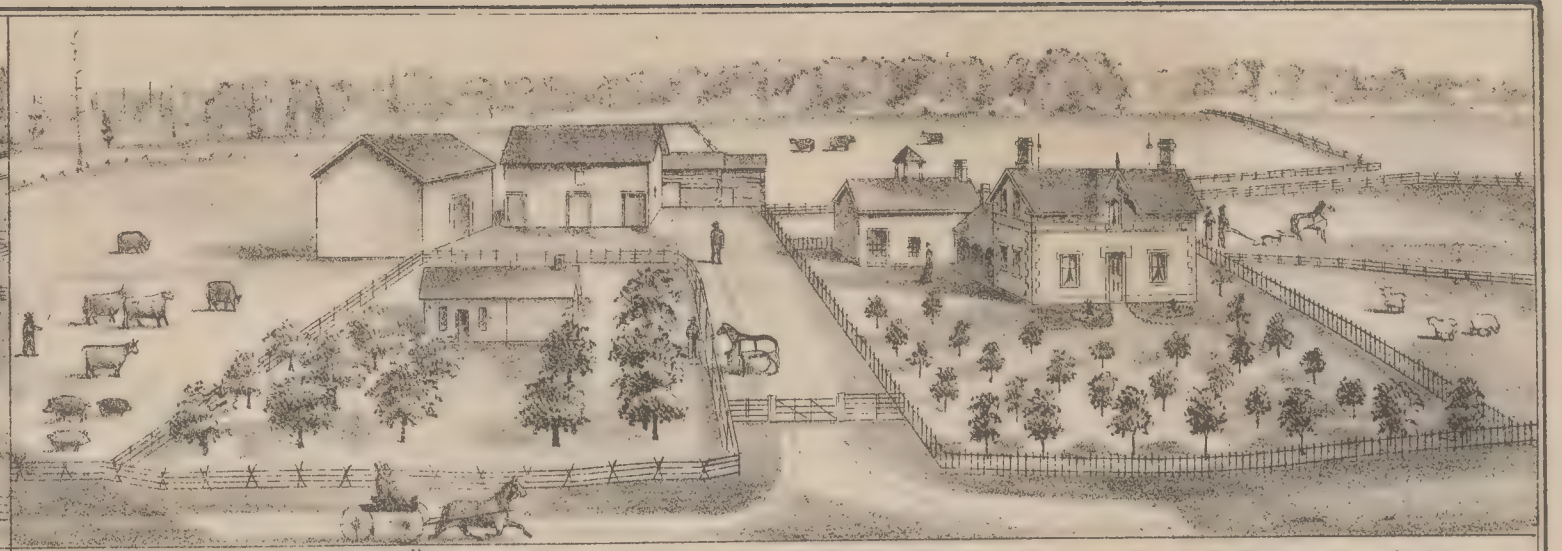


CENTRAL HOTEL, THOS. COLLINS PROP., COLLINGWOOD, ONT.





RESIDENCE OF ANDREW WANLESS, CON. 4, LOT 11, TOSSORONTIO T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



"LITTLE LAKE COTTAGE" RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BROOKE, CON 2, LOT 31, MULMUR T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF H.R. WHITESIDE, CON. 5, LOT 7, ESSA T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN COPELAND (DECEASED) CON 3, LOT 27 MULMUR T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT LEADLAY, CON. 7, LOT 16, VESPRE T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



RUSTIC VILLA, RESIDENCE OF GEORGE LEACH, CON 9, LOT 26, NOTTAWASAGA T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM TUPLING CON. 2.W, LOT 27, MULMUR T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE STEWART, CON 12 LOT 4, NOTTAWASAGA T<sub>R</sub>, ONT.

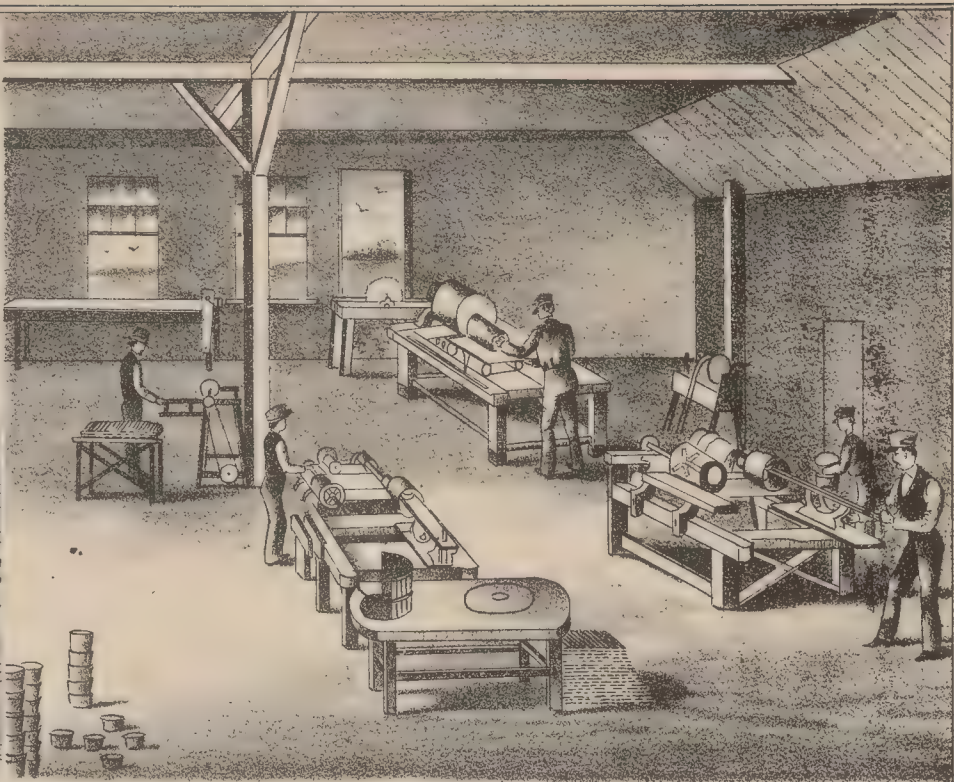








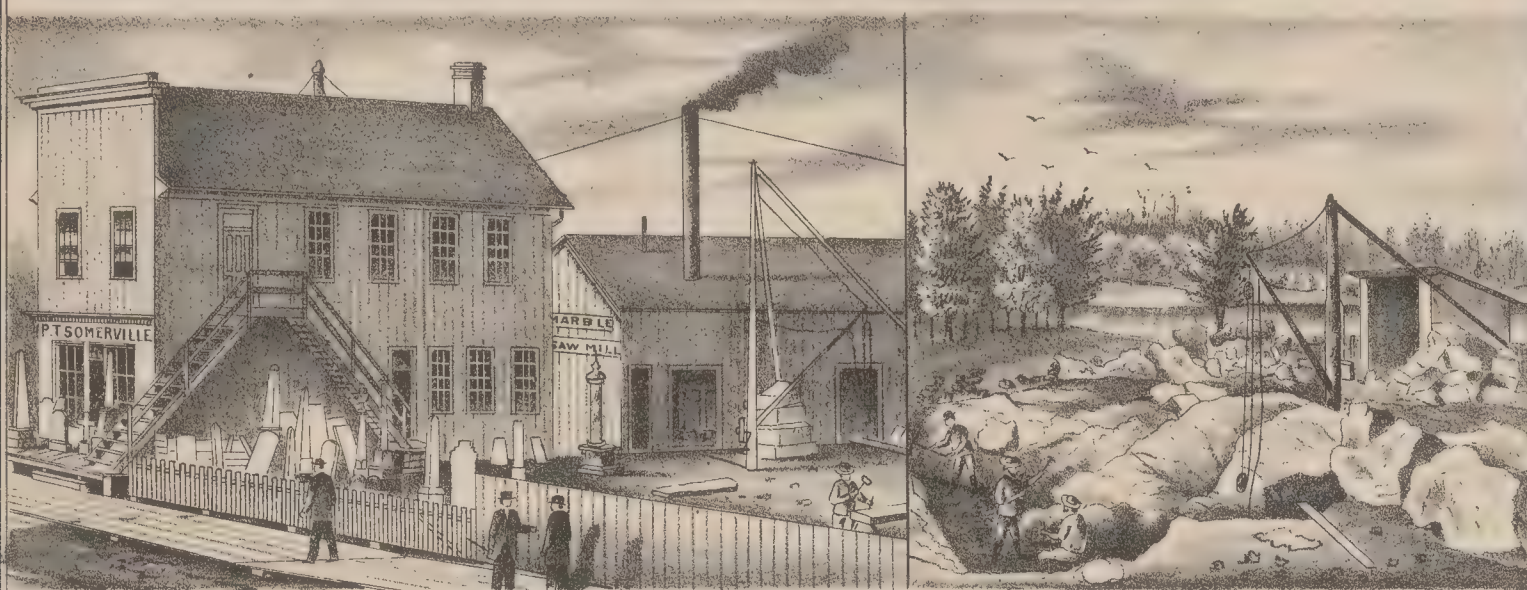
RES. OF GEORGE ADAMS ESQ., ADAMSVILLE, BROME CO., QUE.



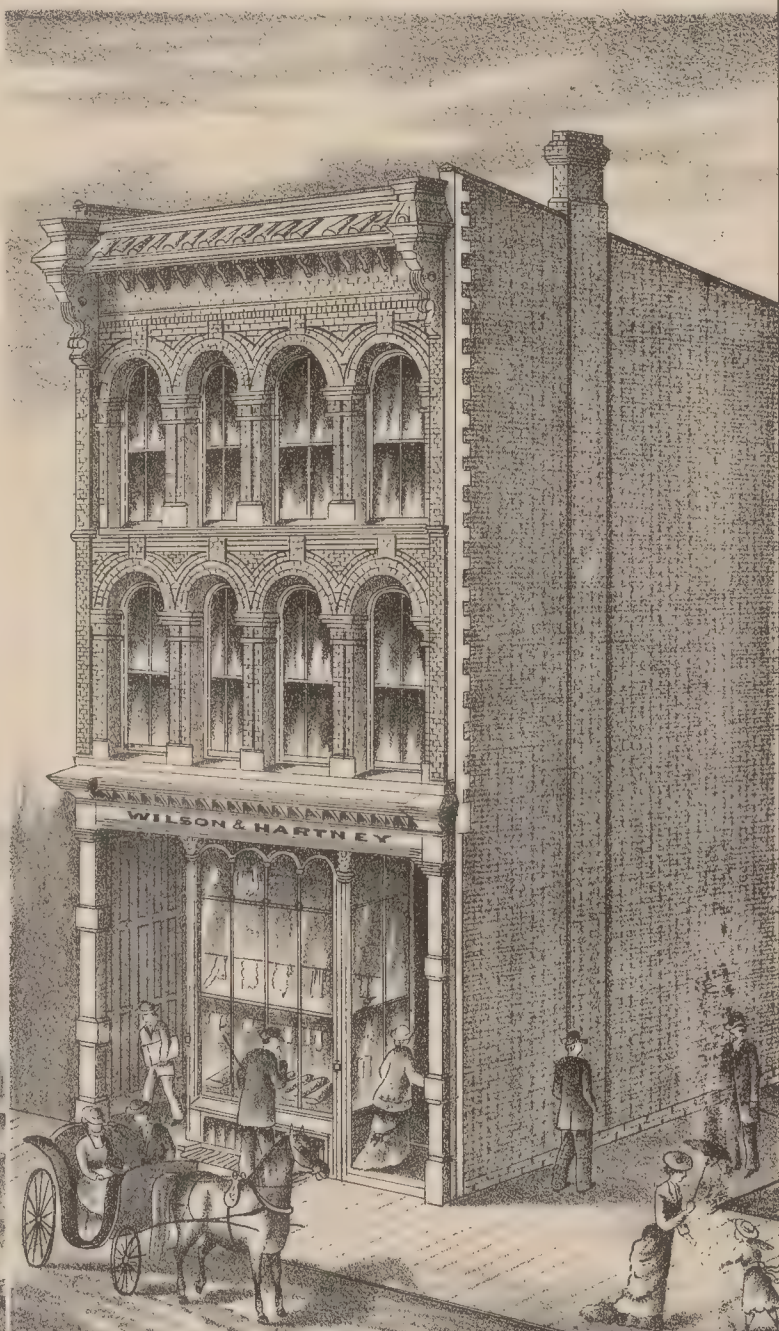
ARNPRIOR BUTTER-TUB FACTORY, THEO. BLACK PROPRIETOR, ARNPRIOR, ONT.



RES. OF RICHARD DULMAGE, BARRISTER AT LAW, REEVE OF ARNPRIOR, RENFREW, ONT.



ARNPRIOR MARBLE WORKS & QUARRY, P. T. SOMERVILLE, PROPRIETOR, ARNPRIOR, ONT.



THE ARCADE, WILSON & HARTNEY PROPRIETORS, ARNPRIOR, ONT.



STORE & RESIDENCE OF D. B. PEASE, VALLEYFIELD, BEAUHARNOIS CO., QUE.

### SIR COLIN THE 3rd.

This celebrated horse was bred by John Carr, of Huntingdon Co., Que., importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses. Foaled May 1st, 1875. His sire was the celebrated imported horse from Fifeshire, Scotland bought from James Drummond, of Blackaw Farm.

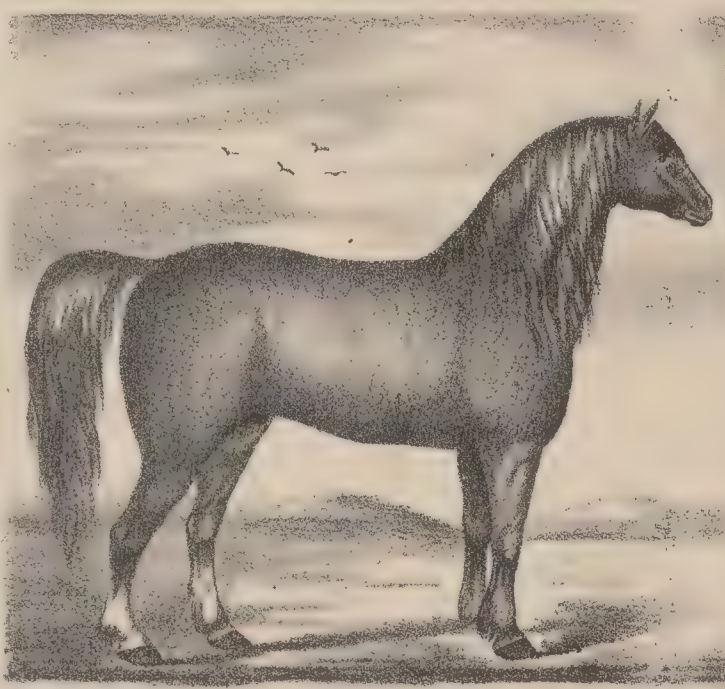
Dam of "Sir Colin the 3rd," "Maggie," was bred from the imported horse, "Old Britain." "Maggie" has taken four first prizes at the County Show at Huntingdon and one second prize at the District Show.

"Sir Colin 2nd," sire of "Sir Colin 3rd," as bred by Mr. Logan, of Fernabog, Ayrshire, out of his Clydesdale mare "Jess," winner of prizes at Glasgow, Paisley, &c. Her sire was "Lothian Tom," winner of many prizes.

Edgemoor of "Superior," sire of "Dandy," the dam of young "Sir Colin 2nd."

"Superior" was got by "Champion," who was never beaten; his dam a first prize mare of pure Clydesdale blood.

"Superior" was shown at Kirkintilloch in 1849, and gained first prize for the best two-year old colt; in 1850, at Glasgow, where he won over thirteen others; in 1851 he won first prize at Elgin; in 1852 won the Northumberland Agricultural Society's first prize of £20 at Belford; and in 1853 won third premium at Aberdeen.



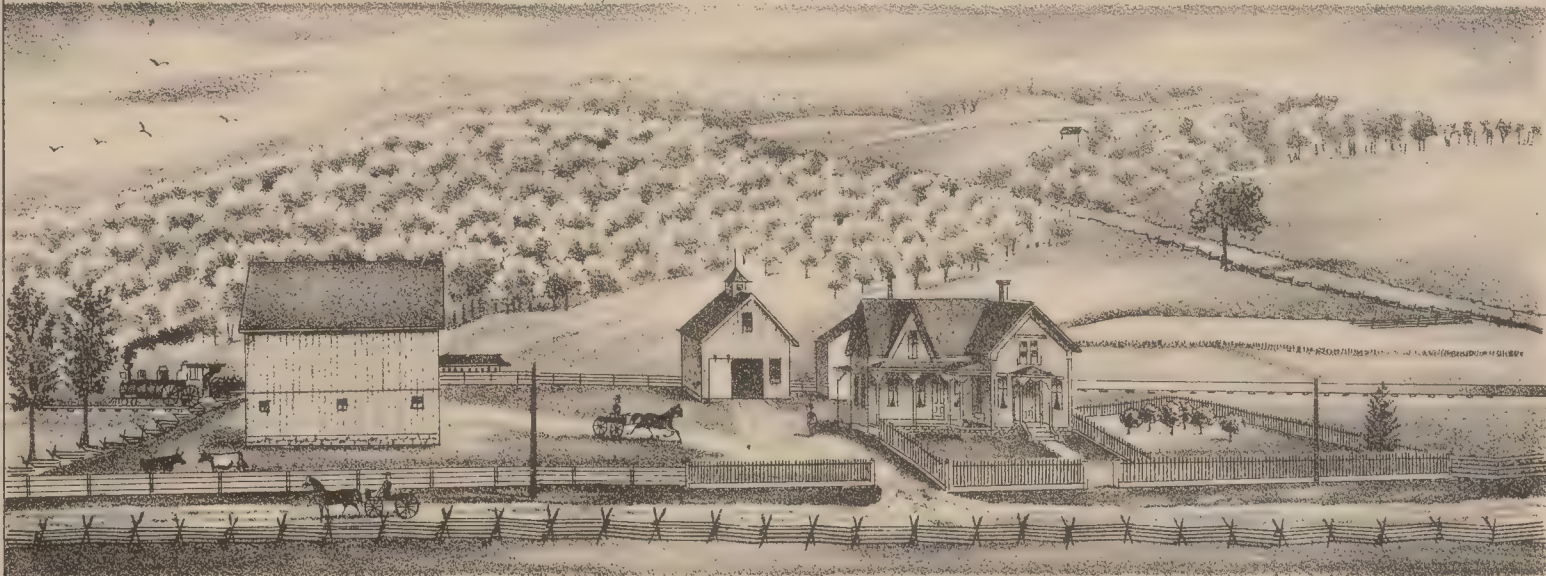




THE RES. OF THOS. BROSSEIT, ADVOCATE, BEAUMARIS, QUE.



THE RES. OF EUGENE A. DYER ESQ., SUTTON TP., BROME CO., QUE.



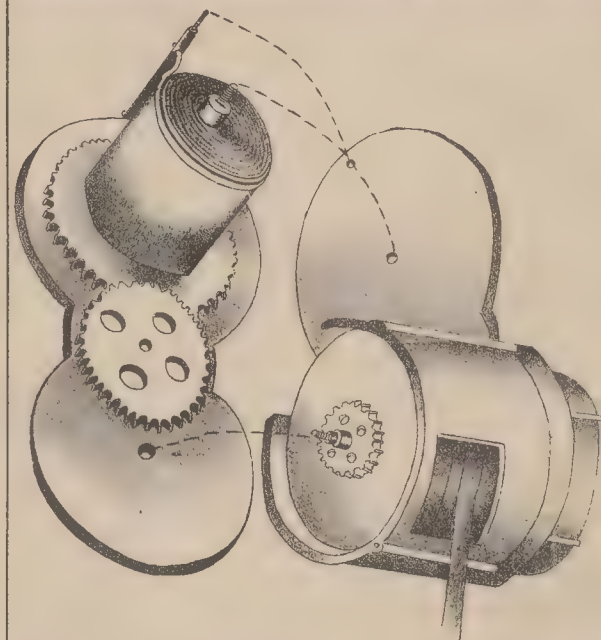
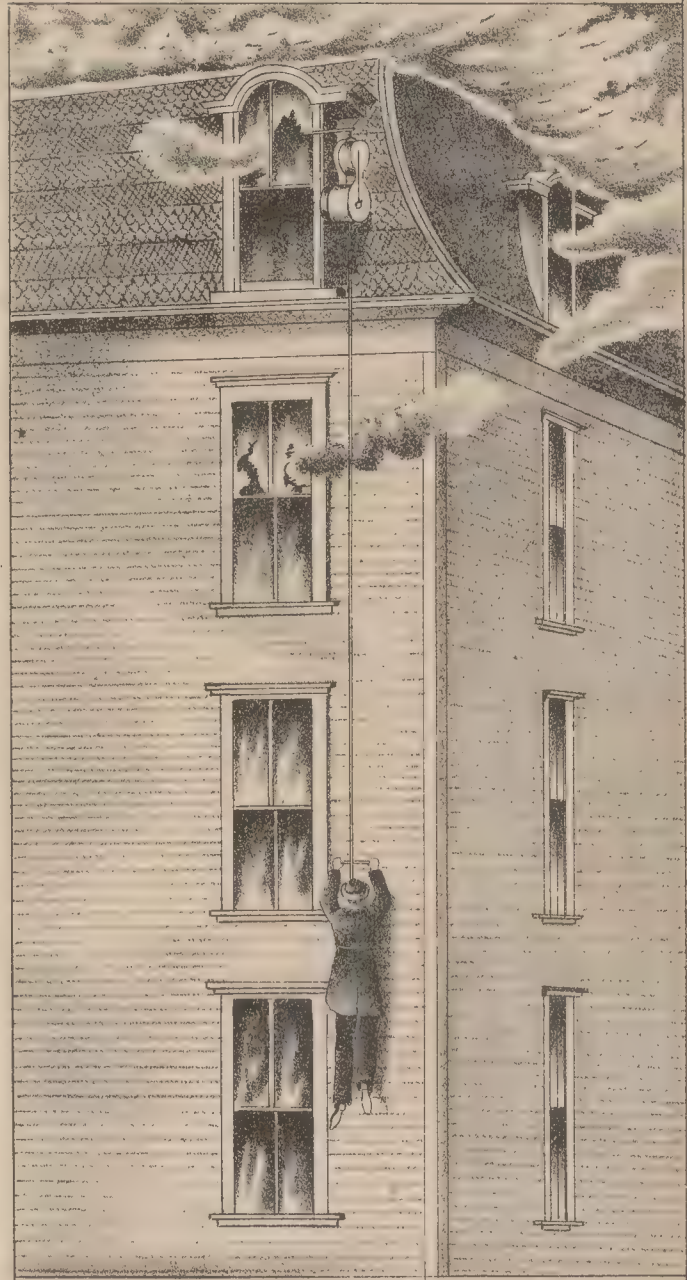
RES. OF J. C. O'BRIEN ESQ., ABERCORN, BROME CO., QUE.



THE RES. OF G. C. DYER ESQ., SUTTON, BROME CO., QUE.



RES. OF A. CAMERON, M.D., M.P., HUNTINGDON, QUE.



## BALL'S IMPROVED FIRE ESCAPE,

THE PROPERTY OF

BALL, GALLAHER & GRIFFITH,

STANSTEAD TOWNSHIP, STANSTEAD COUNTY, P.Q.

This invention (as shown in above cut) is automatic, and consists of an iron frame, in which is encased a spring, gearing, spool, governor, friction strap, &c., &c.

**MODE OF OPERATING.**—The machine is suspended from a window or cornice of a building; and to make a descent, the individual places the loop around the body, takes hold with his hands, and swings off. The speed is regulated by a governor. On reaching the ground, loosening the loop, and letting it go, it recoils ready for use again, thus enabling many to make their escape in a short space of time. For full particulars, apply to the above firm.













Archibald Ferguson  
2nd Dept. Reeve of Nottawasaga Tp.



John M. Gowen  
Dept. Reeve of Vespra.



William Switzer  
Dept. Reeve of Sunnidale Tp.



Matthew Roman  
Ex Reeve of Adjuin Tp.



Geo. P. Hughes  
Kearnsville, Ck. in Adjuin Tp.



O. J. Phelps  
Phelpstown.



J. A. Mather  
Tp. Treasurer of Sunnidale.  
New Lowell P.O.



Dr. J. B. Rose  
Bondhead.



Charles Harvie  
Dept. Reeve of Orillia Tp.



Charles Pallen  
Tp. Clerk of Innisfil.





*Thomas Long*  
M.P.P. Collingwood



Rev. Dr. Lett, I.L.D., D.D.  
[Deceased]



*Wainwright*  
Mayor of Orillia.



*W. F. Little*  
M.P. for South Simcoe.



George McManus, Ex M.P.P.  
Mono Centre.



*W. Noble Rutledge*  
Coldwater, Warden of Co. in 1877.



*W. Stephens*  
Glencairn.



T. R. Ferguson, M.P.  
[Deceased] Cookstown.



*Adam Ouelgeon*  
Mayor of Collingwood.



*Wm. J. Parkhill*  
M.P.P. Randwick P.O.





MAP  
SHOWING THE  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.

SHEET N°2  
Scale 30 Miles per Inch.





MAP  
SHOWING THE  
ELECTORAL DIVISIONS  
OF THE  
DOMINION OF CANADA.  
SHEET N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Scale 30 Miles to one inch









**GEOLOGICAL MAP OF CANADA**  
AND  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
Derived from the Results of  
**THE CANADIAN GEOLOGICAL SURVEY**  
and from the Labors of  
DR J.W. DAWSON, PROFESSORS JAMES ROBB, J.B. JUKES AND OTHERS.  
PUBLISHED ORIGINALLY IN 1866,  
BY  
SIR W.E. LOGAN, F.R.S., ETC.  
Late Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.  
**SHEET NO. 3.**

EXPLANATION OF THE COLORS.

8 Trenton	14 Guelph
7 Burlington & Black River	15 Niagara
6a Chazy	12 Clinton
6 Silly	11 Medina & Onondaga
5b Lonsdale	10 Hudson River
5a Lévis	9 Utica
5 Calciferous	28 Tertiar.
4 Potsdam	27 Cretaceous
3 Huronian	26 Trias
2 Upper Laurentian or Labrador	25 Permian
1 Lower Laurentian	24 Upper Carboniferous limestone
19 Chemung & Portage	23 Coal Measures
18 Hamilton	22 Bonaventure
17 Corniferous & Brickens	21 Lower Carboniferous limestone
16 Lower Helderberg	20 Old red
15 Onondaga	1 Greenstone
	g Granite &c

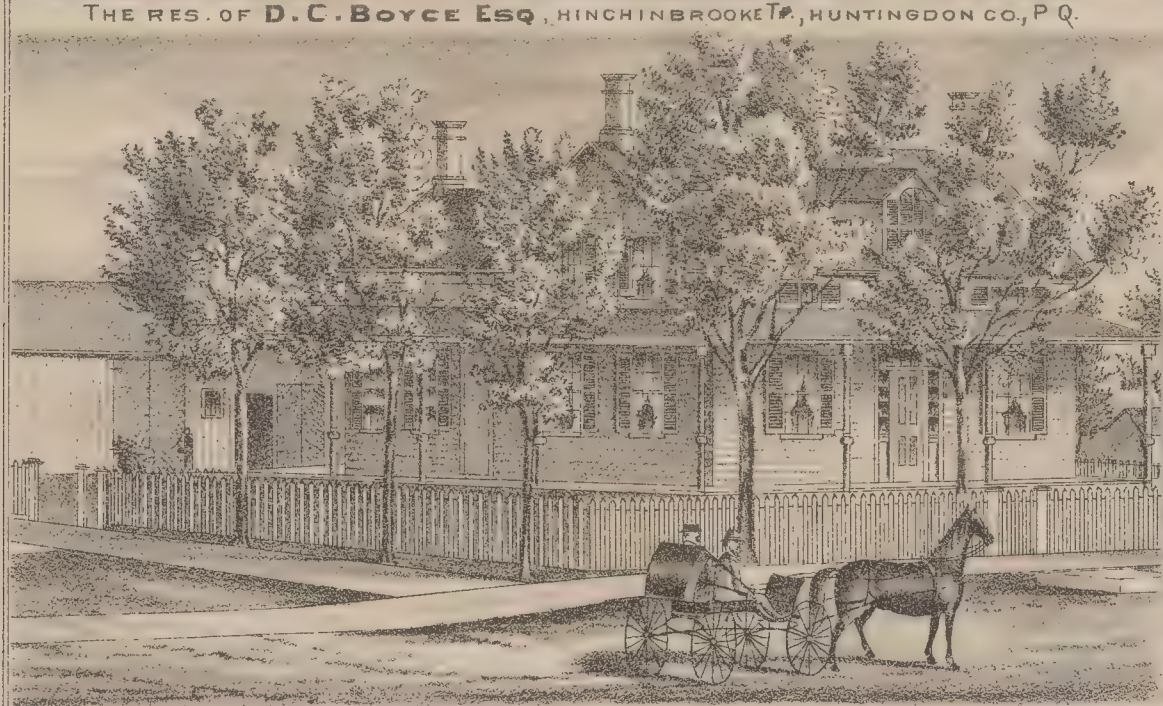




THE RES. OF **D. C. BOYCE ESQ**, HINCHINBROOKE TP, HUNTINGDON CO., P. Q.



THE RES. OF **LEONARD H. HALL ESQ**, FRANKLIN TP, HUNTINGDON CO., P. Q.



THE RES. OF **WM WALSH ESQ**, HUNTINGDON, P. Q.

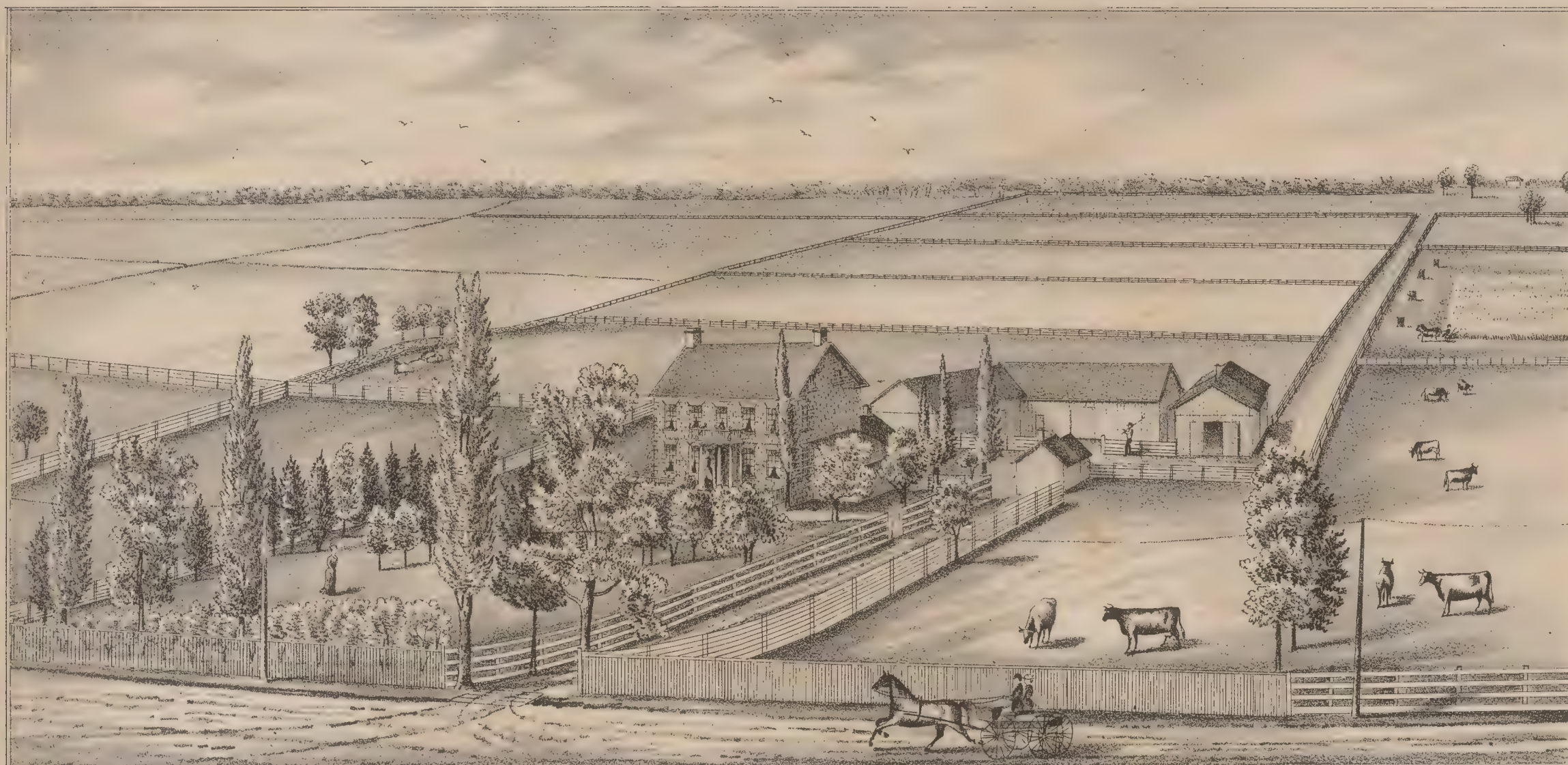


STORE & RES. OF **ANDREW OLIVER ESQ**, ROCKBURN, HUNTINGDON CO., P. Q.



THE RES. OF **DAVID WHITE ESQ**, GODMANCHESTER TP, HUNTINGDON CO. P. Q.





"HILLSIDE" THE RES. OF **W.H. WALKER ESQ**, 60D MANCHESTER TP, HUNTINGDON CO, P.Q.

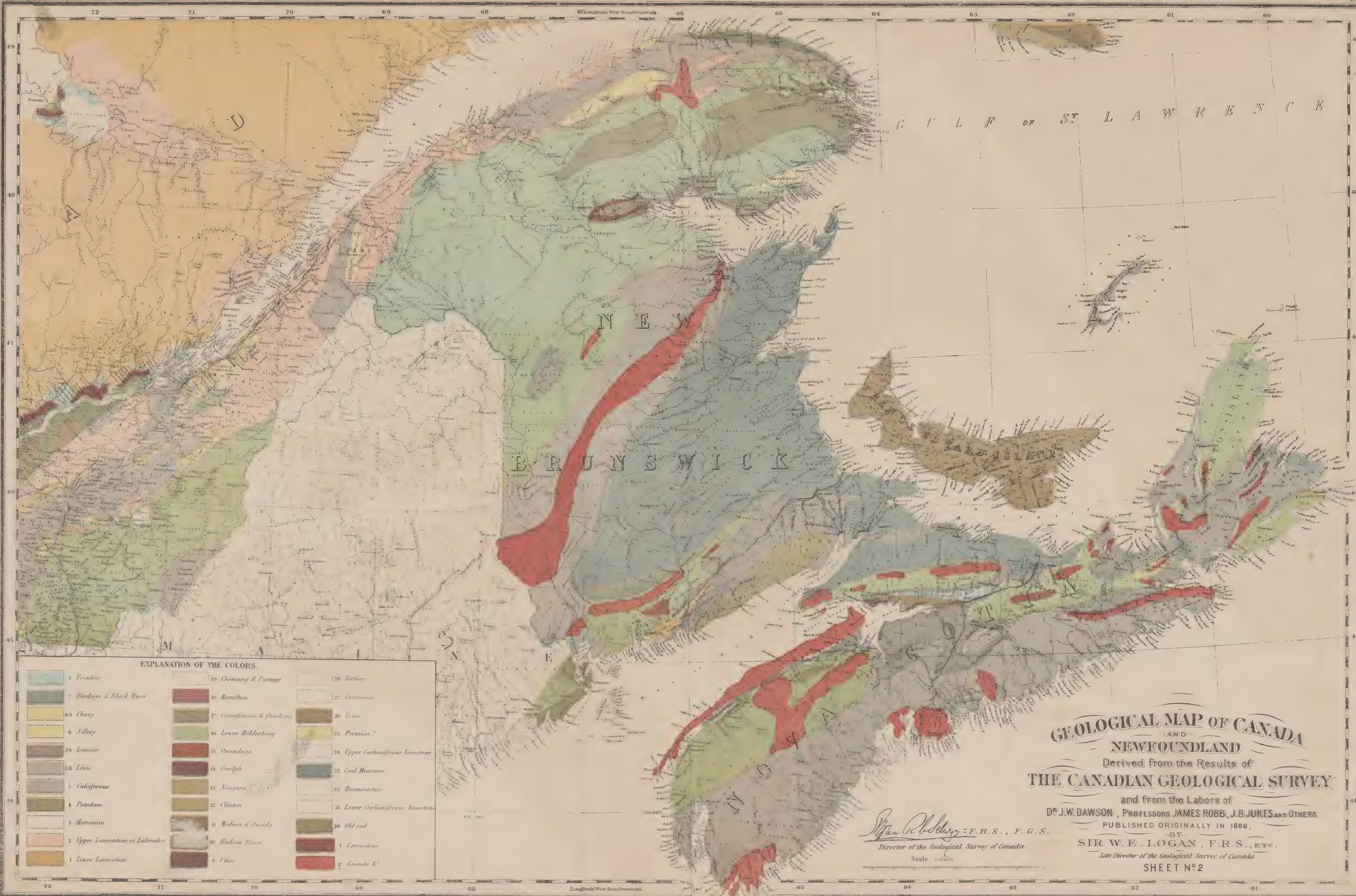


**L.R. BAKER**, DEALER IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, HATS & FURS, COALS, PLASTER AND SALT - ALSO - IN ALL KINDS OF GRAIN AND FARMERS PRODUCE, BEAUFORT, P.Q.



MILLS AND RES. OF **COL. A. HENDERSON ESQ**, HUNTINGDON, HUNTINGDON CO, P.Q.

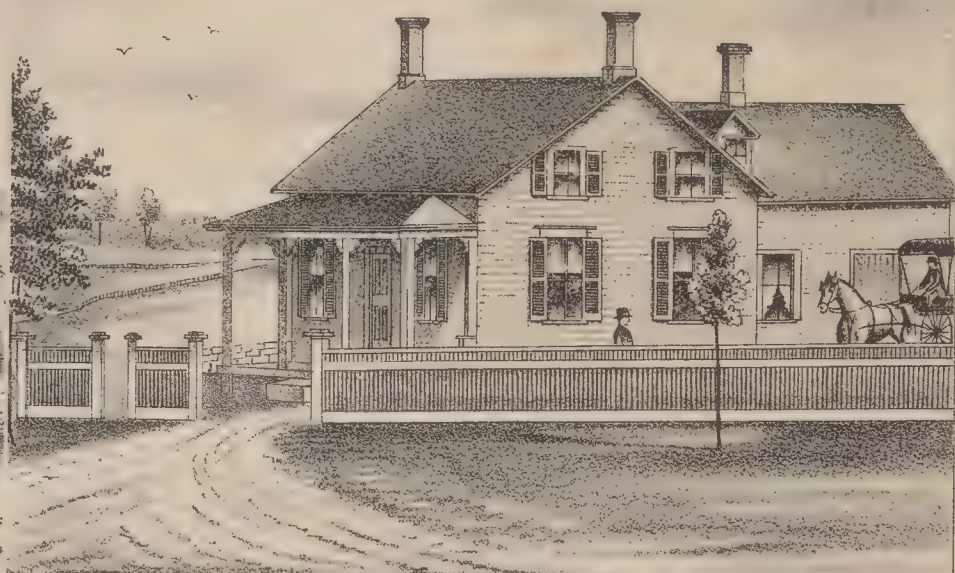








RES OF JAS. Mc LAUGHLIN, WEST BOLTON, BROME CO. QUE.



RES. OF F.T. BOARDMAN ESQ, VICARS, HUNTINGDON CO. QUE.



RES. OF W. A. WILLIAMS ESQ, BOLTON TP. BROME CO. QUE.

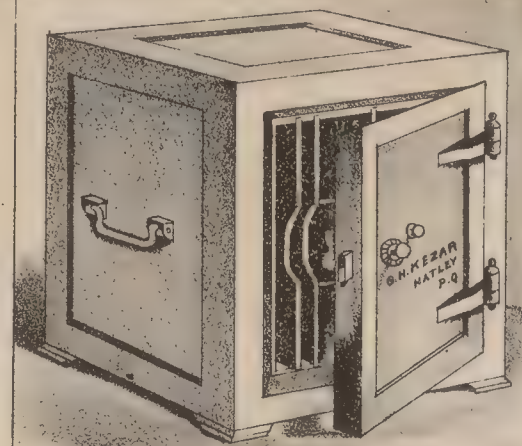


BAY WOOLLEN MILLS. ESTABLISHED 1858. THE PROPERTY OF J. B. ROBERT ESQ, BEAUHARNOIS, BEAUHARNOIS CO. QUE.





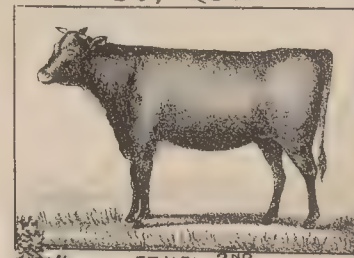
THE RES. OF A. H. MOORE ESQ, MAGOG, STANSTEAD CO, QUE.



These safes are manufactured by G. H. Kexar, of Hatley, P. Q., which he claims are eminently adapted for Farmers and persons in a small way of business. It is perfectly fire proof and as secure from the attacks of burglars as most safes. It is fitted with a combination lock which can be changed at will, and it possesses the advantage of being supplied at a very small cost.



THE GRANGE-RES. OF W. B. JOHNSON ESQ, JOHNSON'S STATION, HUNTINGDON CO. QUE.



THE RES. OF R. C. BALDWIN, DIXVILLE, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.



HOTEL & STORE OF P. THERRIEN ESQ ST ANTOINE-ABBE, HUNTINGDON CO, QUE.



MOIR'S HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, HUNTINGDON CO. QUE.





Mrs. I. F. Harvey



I. F. Harvey

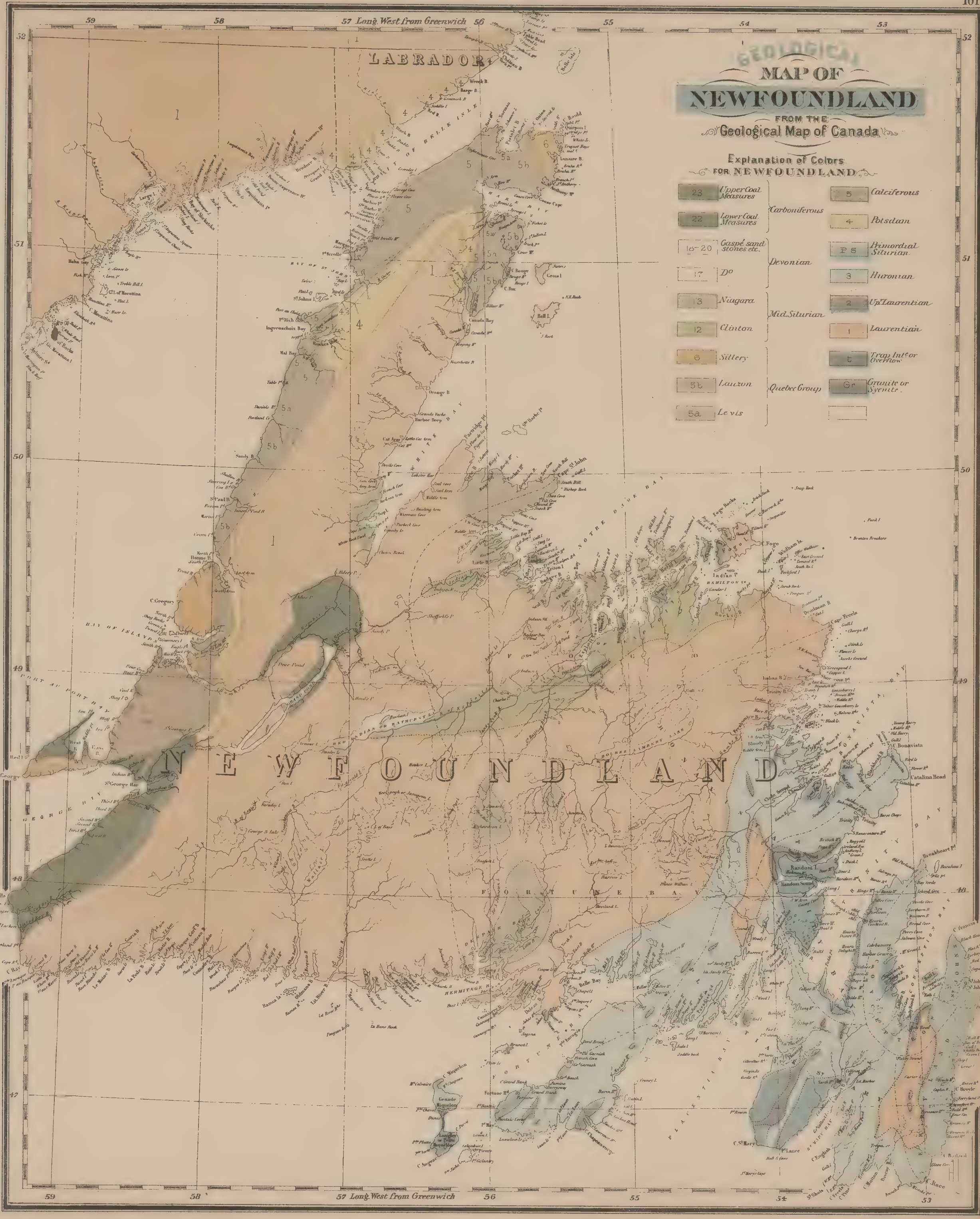


YOKE FOUR YEARS OLD

ELVIE BEAUTY  
"MAPLEWOOD" FARM — THE RESIDENCE OF I. F. HARVEY, BARNSTON TOWNSHIP, QUE.

PRINCE 2ND.





**GEOLOGICAL**  
**MAP OF**  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**

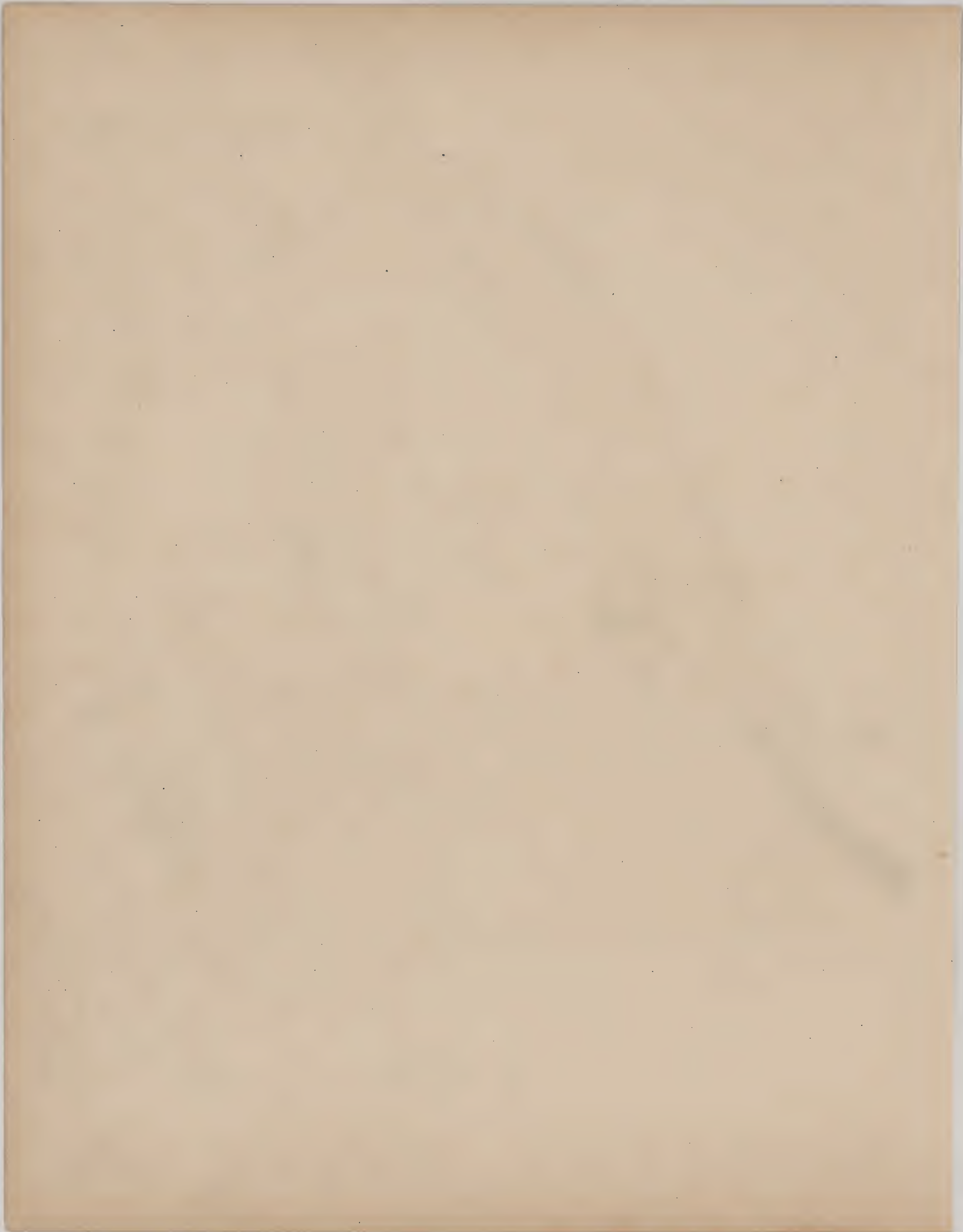
FROM THE  
Geological Map of Canada

Explanation of Colors  
FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

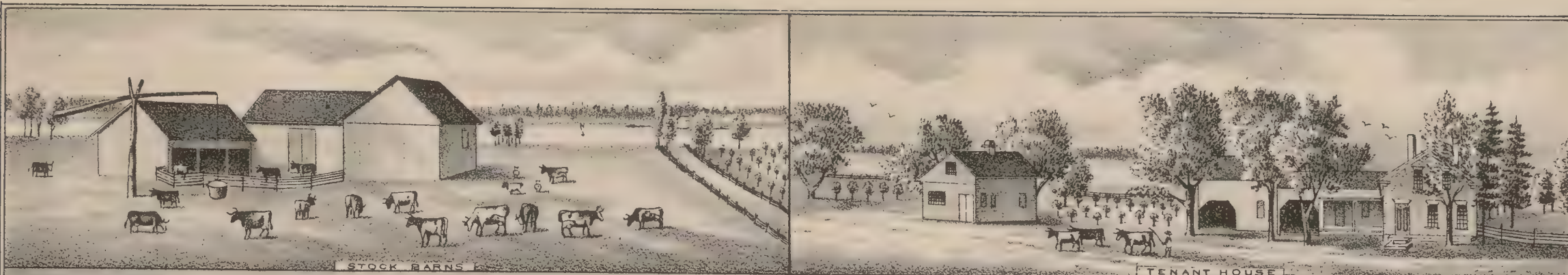
23	Upper Coal Measures	5	Calcareous
22	Lower Coal Measures	4	Potsdam
10-20	Gaspé sand-stones etc.	P 5	Primordial Silurian
17	D <sup>o</sup>	3	Huronian
3	Niagara	2	Up Laurentian
12	Clinton	1	Laurentian
6	Sillery	t	Trap Int or Overflow
5b	Lauxon	Gr	Granite or Syenite
5a	Levis		

Carboniferous  
Devonian  
Mid-Silurian  
Quebec Group









STOCK BARN

TENANT HOUSE



RES. OF JAMES H. STRUTHERS, LOT 10, CON 1, PARISH ST THOMAS, MISSISQUOI, CO. QUE.



RES. OF CAPT. GEO. W. FOGG, NEWPORT, VERMONT.



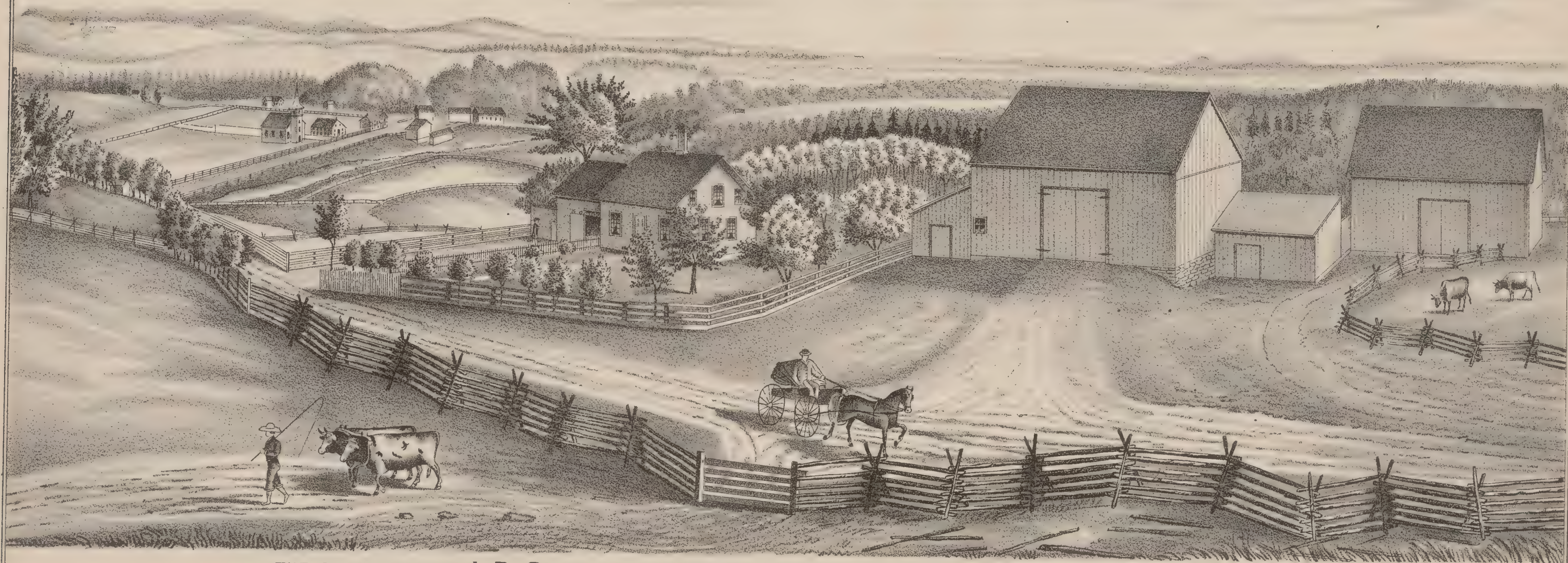
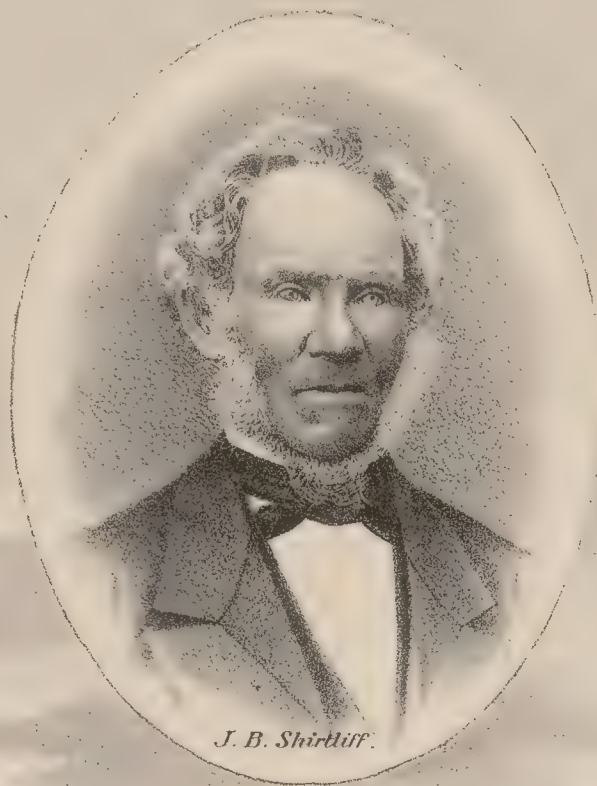


THE CAMPERDOWN-HOUSE AND RES. OF **W. E. TUCK ESQ.**, VILLAGE OF GEORGEVILLE, LAKE MEMPHIREMAGOG, STANSTEAD CO. P. Q.



THE RESIDENCE OF **L. E. PARKER ESQ.** EAST HATLEY, STANSTEAD CO. QUE.





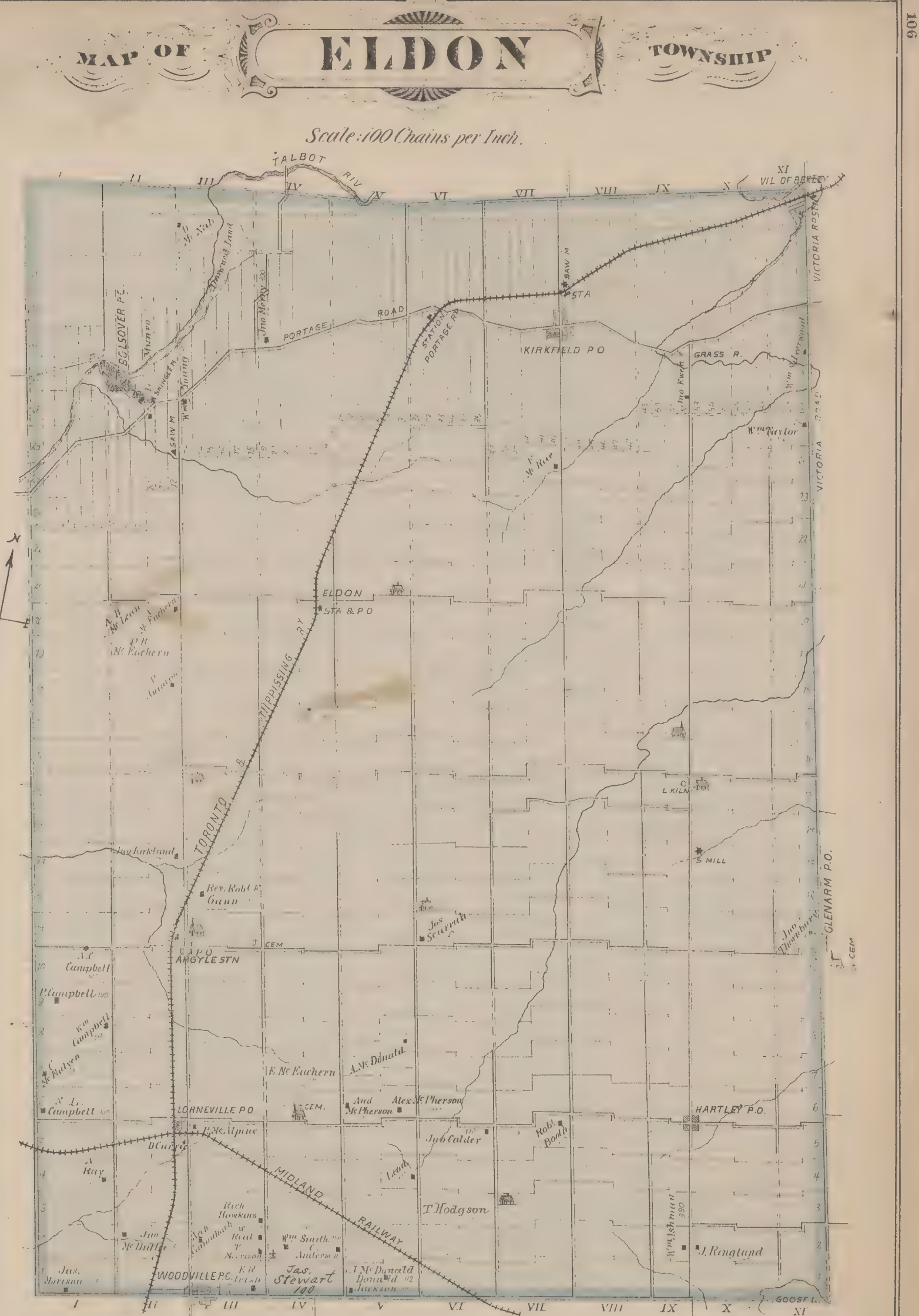
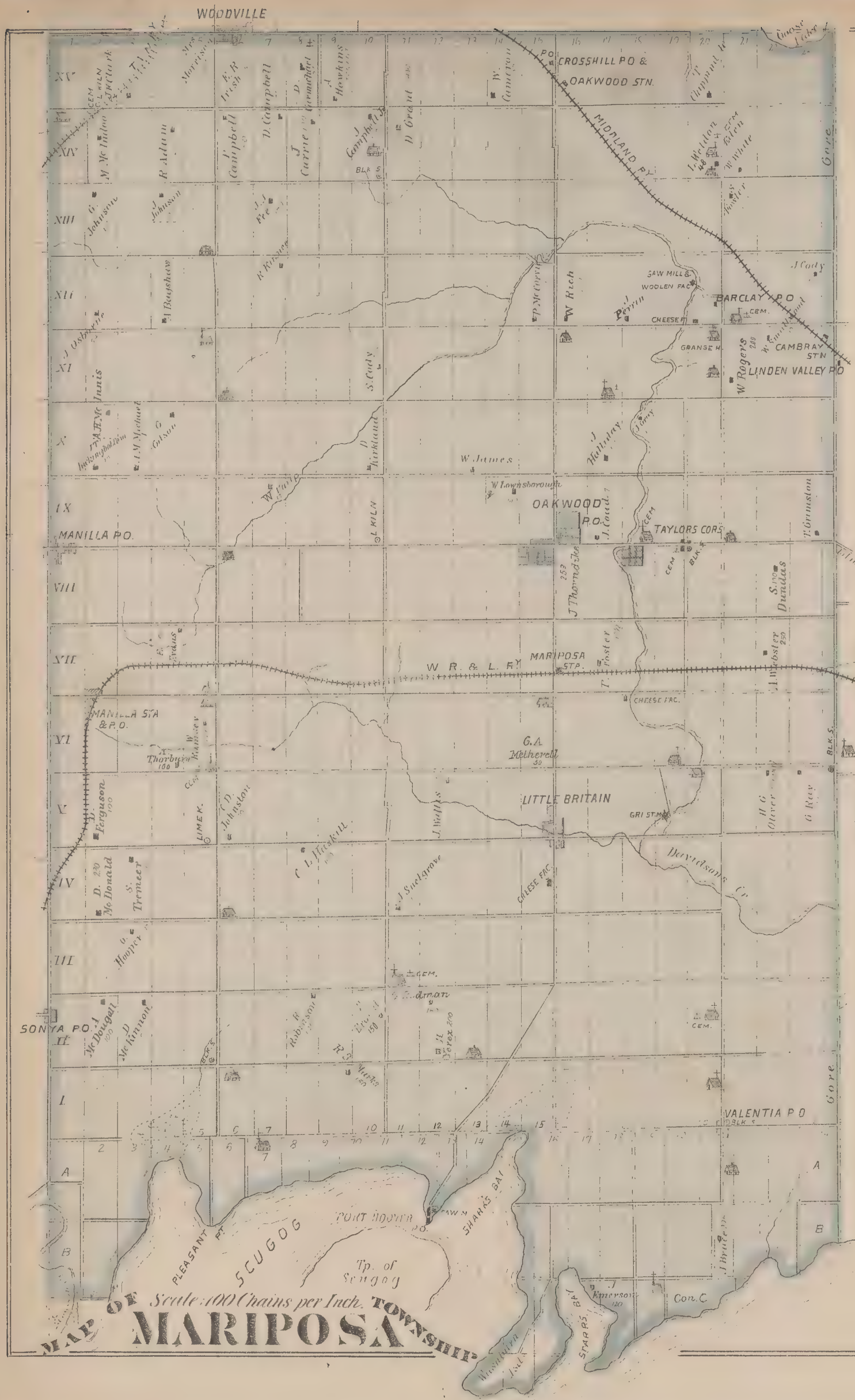
THE RESIDENCE OF J. B. SHIRTLIFF, ESQ., HATLEY TP. QUEBEC. [MASSAWIPPI & AYERS FLATS, IN DISTANCE.]



MAP OF  
THE COUNTY OF  
**VICTORIA**  
SCALE  
200 CHAINS TO  
ONE INCH  
ONTARIO









MAP OF

**OPS**

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

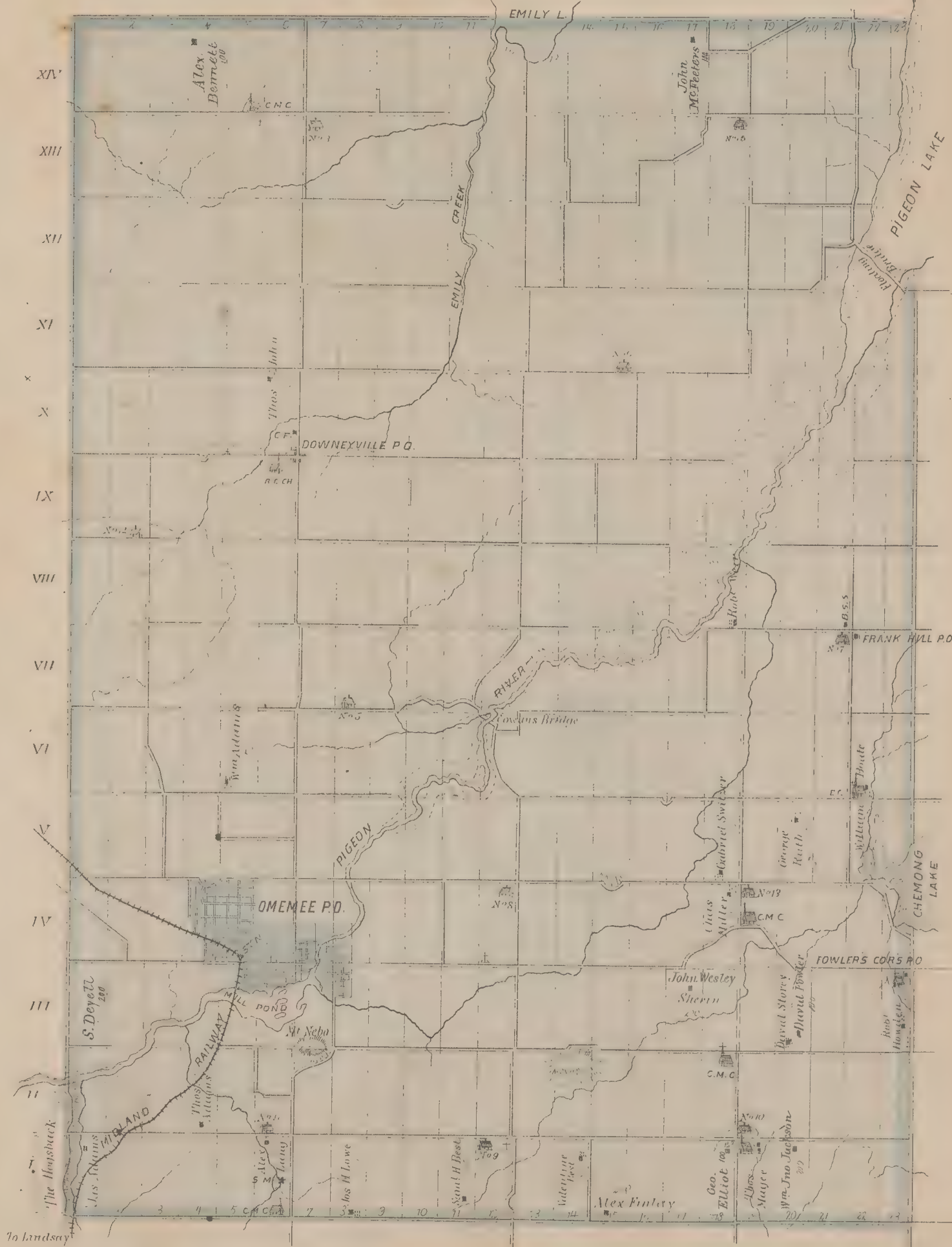


MAP OF

**EMILY**

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



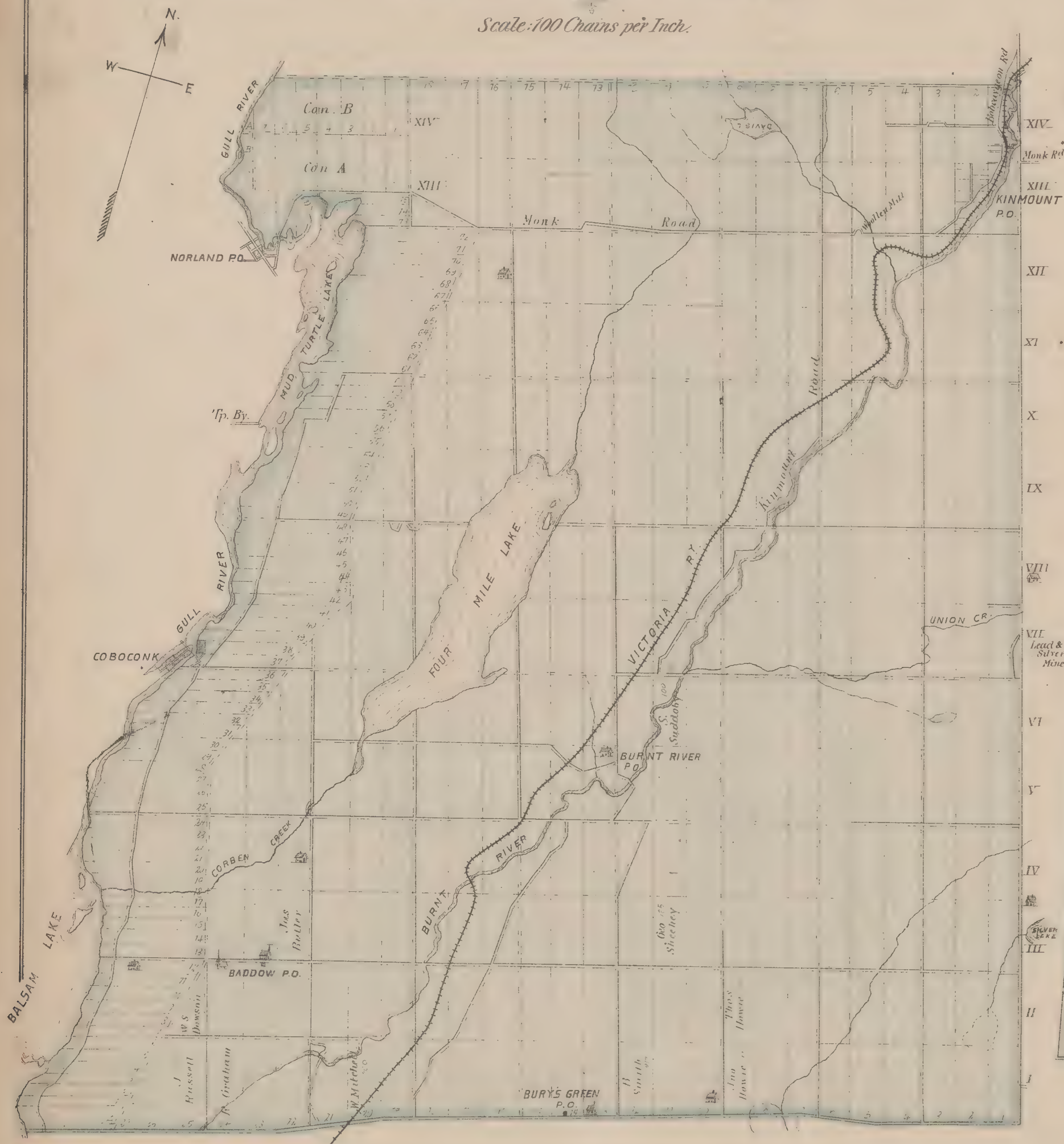


MAP OF

SOMERVILLE

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

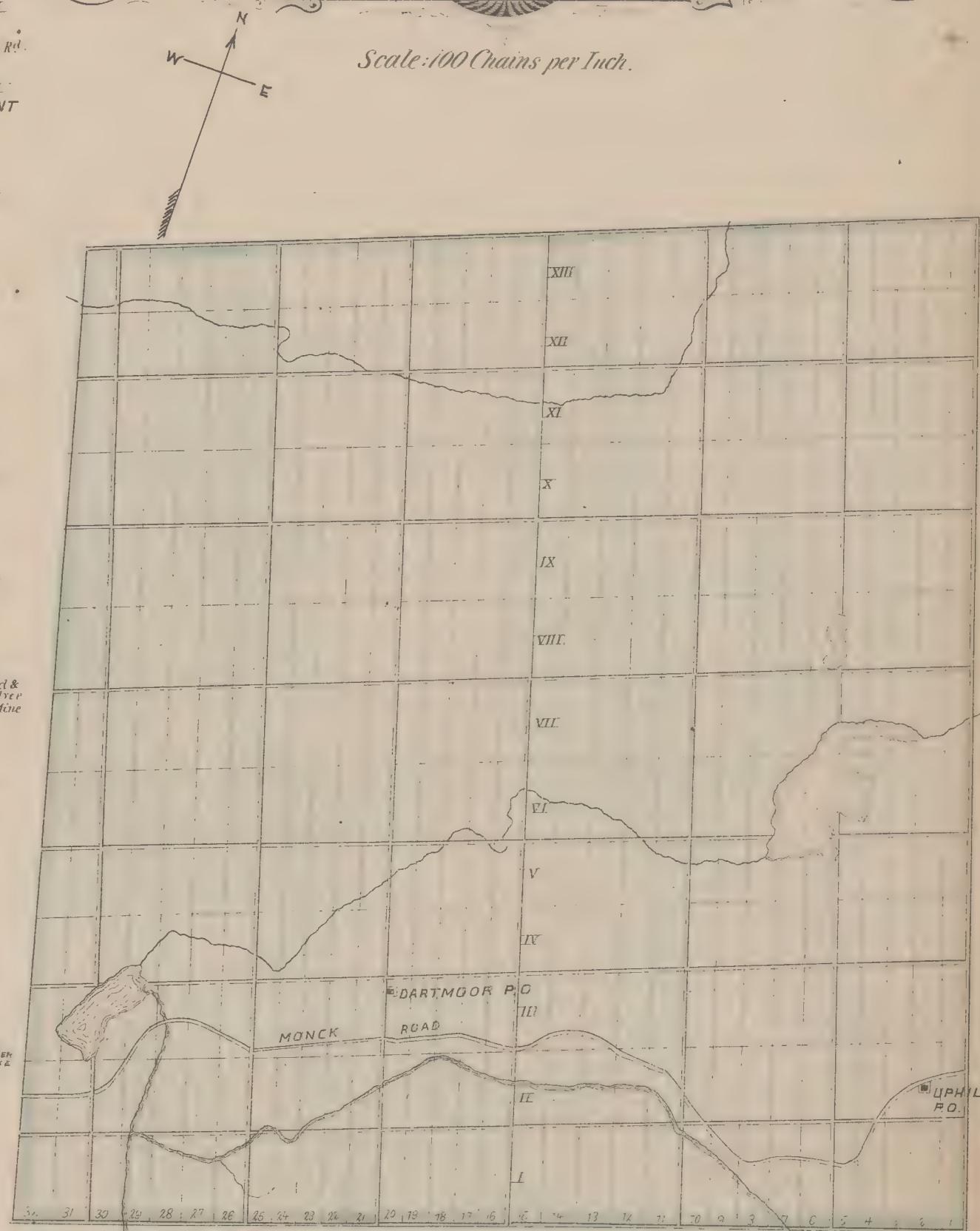


MAP OF

DALTON

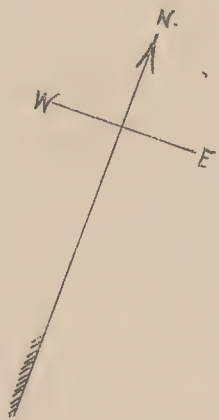
TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



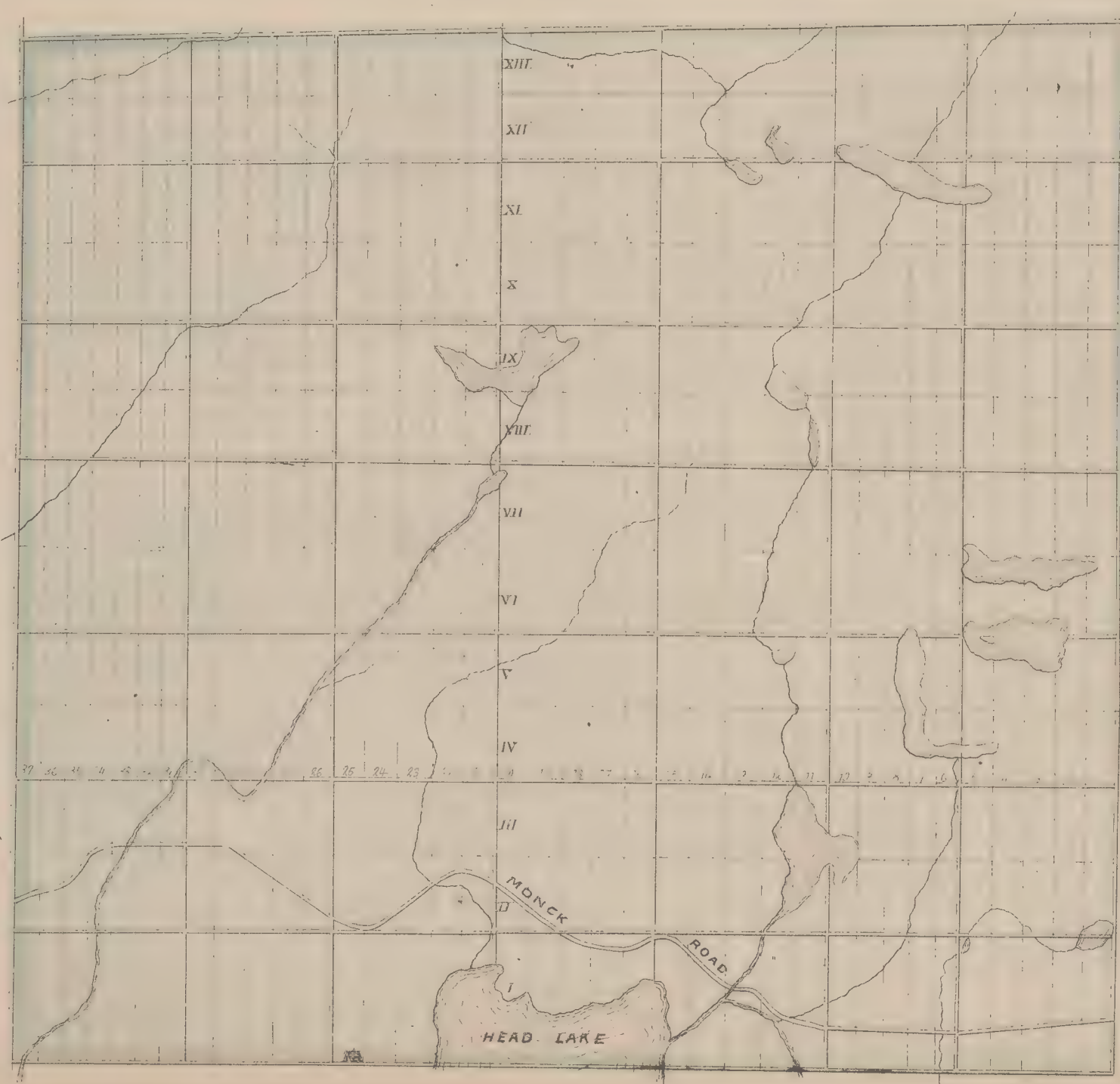
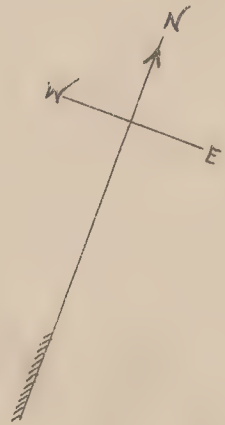


MAP OF  
**BEXLEY**  
TOWNSHIP  
*Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.*



DIGBY

MAP OF  
**DIGBY**  
TOWNSHIP  
*Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.*



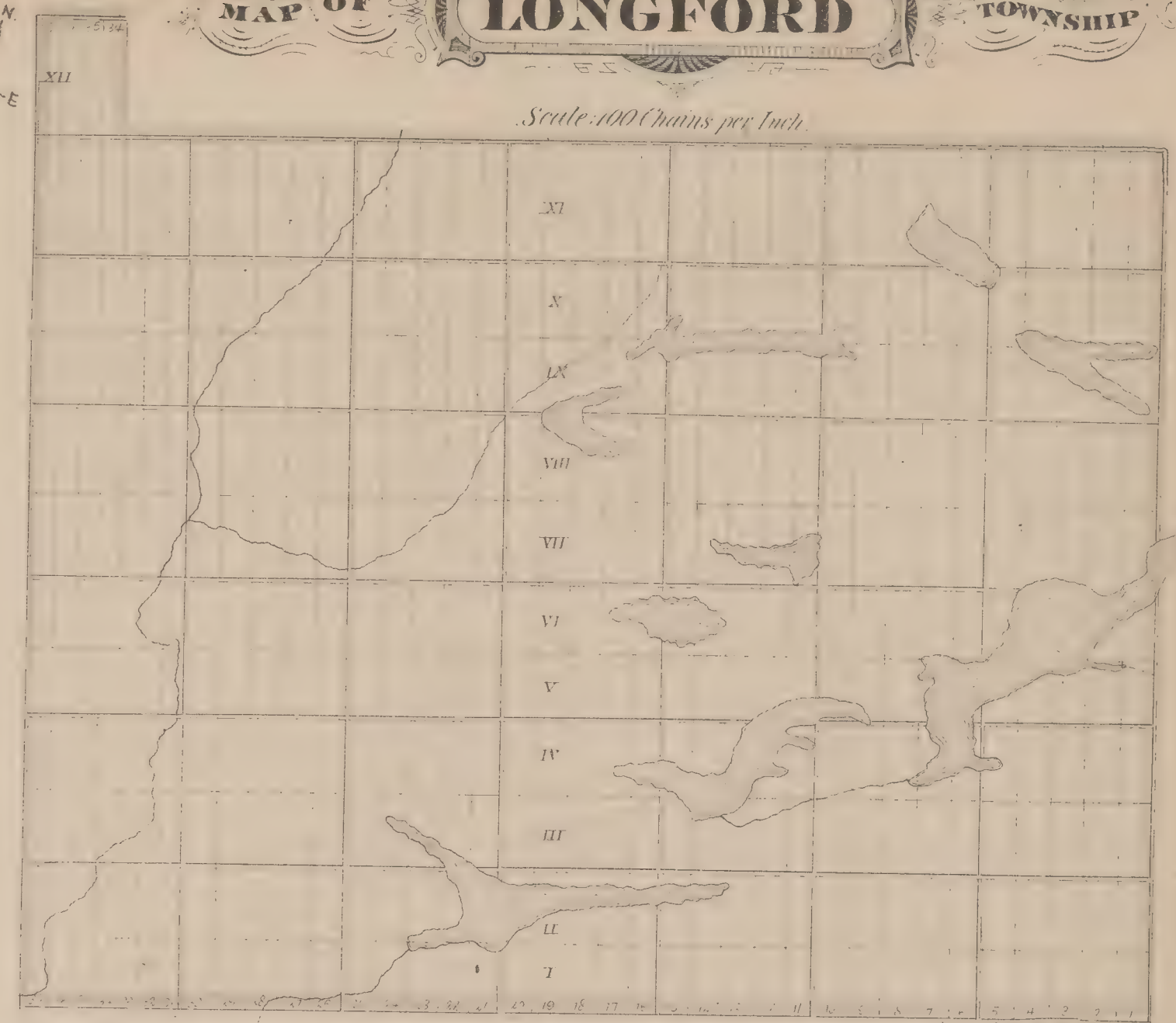


MAP OF

LONGFORD

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF

CARDEN

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.



MAP OF

LAXTON

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.





MAP OF

FENELON

TOWNSHIP

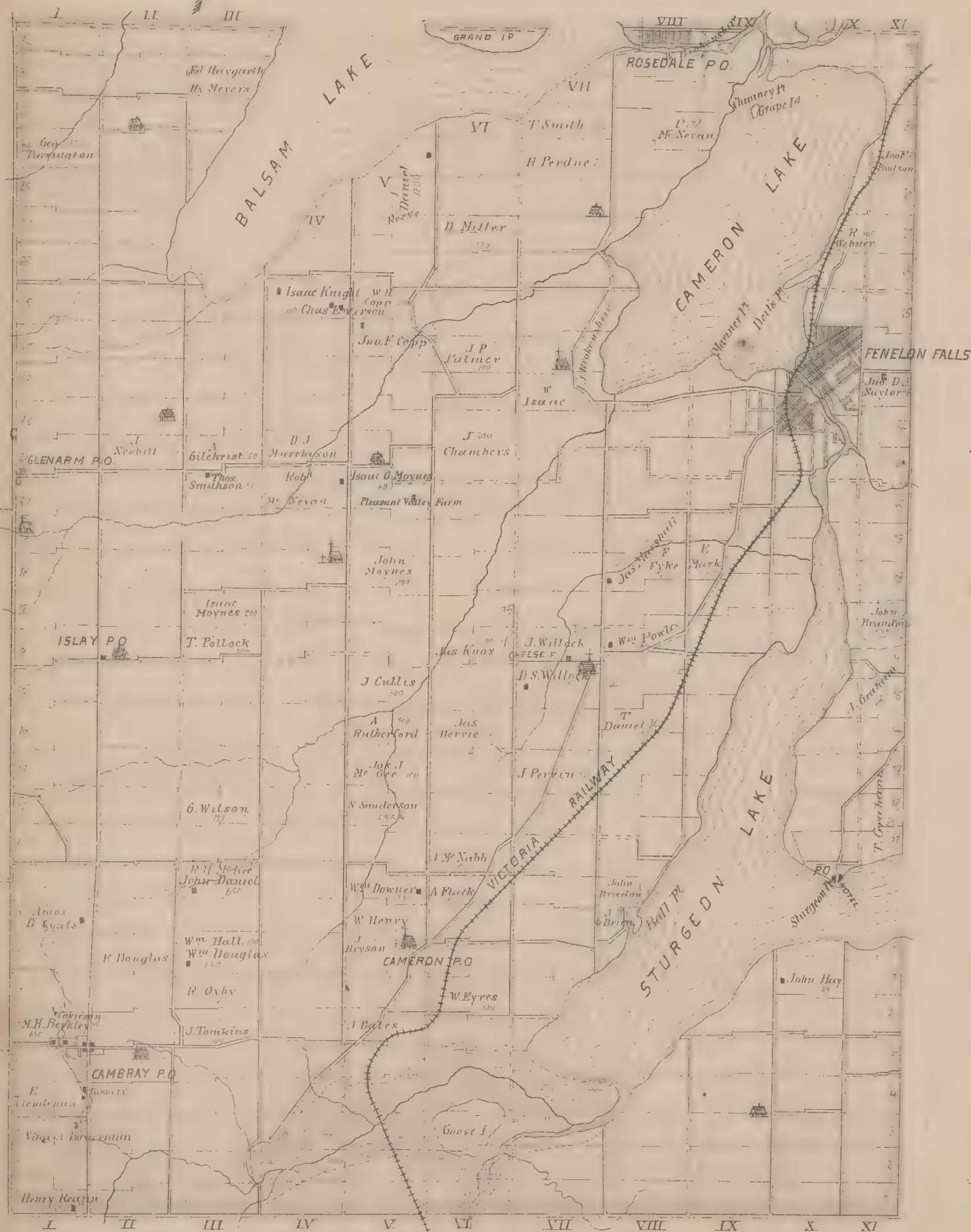
Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.

MAP OF

VERULAM

TOWNSHIP

Scale: 100 Chains per Inch.





# Biographical Directory of Victoria County Subscribers.

## FENELON FALLS.

Berley, W. S., general blacksmith and manufacturer of waggons, &c. Was born in Prince Edward County, 1840. Settled here in 1860.

Deyman, H., undertaker at Fenelon Falls. He came to the county in 1864 from England. Born, 1846.

Dickson, James, land surveyor, has resided here since 1869; been Reeve of the village since 1877, and for three years was on the School Board. In 1877 he received the appointment of J.P. He is also a Commissioner in Q.B. and Conveyancer.

Ellison, George, civil engineer. Is resident engineer on the Victoria Railway. Is a native of North Wales. Born in 1838. Came here in 1874.

Ellis, John A., general grocer, agent for Canada Western and L. S. C., and broker. Owns 100 acres of Lot 13, Con. 11, and 200 in Lot 22, Con. 9, Fenelon Township. Was born in the county in 1842.

Gachell, G. H., county constable, and also carries Her Majesty's mails. He was born at Whitby in 1853, and came to the county two years after.

Gage, D., millwright, and foreman for R. C. Smith, Port Hope. Came to the county in 1869. Born in Cobourg in 1837.

Herron, W. P., school teacher. Came here in 1858. Is a Canadian.

Ingram, N., hotel-keeper. Is a Canadian. Born in 1845. Came here in 1865.

Laxton, J. C., tailor. Was born in England in 1830. Settled here in 1879.

Lockhart, T., station agent at Fenelon Falls for Victoria R.R., and has lived here since 1864. Was born in Durham County, Ont.

Lowe, Dr. J. H., physician and surgeon. Is a graduate of Edinburgh University, and came here in January, 1881. Born in Scotland, 1849.

McArthur, J., grain dealer and proprietor of livery stable in connection with McArthur's hotel. Has been a Councillor, and was born in the county in 1838.

McArthur, A., lumberman. Born in Ops Township, 1836.

Power, J. J., school trustee and J.P.; has also been a Councillor. Has lived in the county since birth (1840).

Quibell, G. R., barber. Was born in Victoria County in 1861.

Reade, Dr. T. L., physician. Born in Elgin County in 1850, settling here in 1877.

Rutherford, Robert, proprietor of the McArthur House, with livery in connection. Has lived in the county since 1861. Born in Peterborough in 1848.

Sandford, F., general blacksmith and manufacturer of waggons, carriages, &c. Came from Hastings County in 1869. Born in 1847.

Sheppard, M., Jr., Barrister. Here since 1878. Born in Quebec in 1856.

Shuttleworth, H. W., teacher. Settled here in 1879. Birthplace, Toronto.

Smith, D. G., proprietor of shingle factory. Born in Scotland in 1840. Came here in 1870.

Sproat, Alexander, carpenter. Was born in England.

Swanton, S., contractor. Has held various public offices in the county, being Assessor and Collector, also Councillor. He has lived in the county since 1856. Born in York County, 1841.

Thomson, John, lumberman. Owns 100 acres of Lot 3, Front Range, Somerville Township. Born in Addington County, 1845. Settled here in 1870.

Underwood, G. B., manager for R. C. Smith, lumber merchant. Here since 1878. Born in New York State in 1837.

Whitty, T. J., farmer. He owns 100 acres in Verulam Township—the W. ½ Lot 20, Con. 4. Has lived in the county since 1866. Born in Ontario, 1855.

Whytall, E. B., butcher. Born in England in 1852. Has lived in Victoria County since 1864.

Wilson, Dr. Archibald, physician and surgeon. Graduated at Toronto University and Trinity College in 1878. Settled here the same year. Born in Durham County in 1852.

## LINDSAY.

Anderson, John, manufacturer and dealer in furniture. Has been in business since 1858. Born in Lennox County in 1838. Settled here in 1857.

Andrus, M. J., of the firm of Scott & Andrus, photographers. Was born in Durham County, 1855. Came here in 1874.

Barr, C. D., proprietor of *Canadian Post*, Lindsay.

Benson, E., proprietor of Benson House since 1875. Was born in New York, 1846, and removed here in 1874.

Bradshaw, Adam, grocer. Came here in 1879. Born in Canada in 1840.

Brennan, E. H., superintendent of the Victoria Railway at Lindsay. Has resided here since 1877. Was born in Kentucky in 1850.

Brown, D., Custom House Officer. Born in Ireland in 1827. Came to this county in 1853.

Burton, A., agent for Midland Railway at Lindsay. Born in Cornwall in 1852. Came here in 1873.

Crandall, George, steamboat proprietor. Came to the county in 1861. Has been a Councillor 13 years, and Deputy Reeve 3 years. Birthplace, Port Perry. Born in 1828.

Coulter, C. L., M.D., physician.

Dean, W. W., County Judge and Master in Chancery. Was born in London, Ont., 1830. Has lived here since 1874.

Deacon, James, Mayor of Lindsay several years. He held a Captain's commission in the "Royal Scots Regiment," and was engaged in the Eastern campaign, under Lord Raglan, from 1854 to 1856; was also Staff Adjutant under the late Sir Colin Campbell; he also served in the East and West Indies. Born in Ireland in 1824. Came here in 1866.

Diamond, J. W., proprietor of livery stable. Has been Deputy Reeve three years. Born here in 1852.

Dobson, John, grocer and liquor merchant. He was Mayor of Lindsay one term.

Dunsford, Hartley, County Registrar since 1856, and for 20 years agent for Bank of Montreal here. He was born in England in 1815, and settled here in 1837.

Flood, Edward, publisher *Victoria Warbler*, Lindsay.

Fee, Thomas, manufacturer of lumber, lath, shingles, doors, sash and blinds, at Lindsay. He owns 300 acres of land in Ops and Manvers Townships, which he farms. Was in the Council 6 years. Born in the county in 1831.

Flavelle, W., dry goods merchant.

Grace, William, Deputy Clerk of Crown, Clerk County Court, and Registrar Surrogate Court. Is Chairman to the Board of Education, Lindsay, and for many years was a Town Councillor. He has 150 acres of land in Lindsay and Ops, and settled here in 1854. Birthplace, Ireland.

Gladman, Henry, postmaster. Was Assistant County Treasurer 10 years. Came to the county in 1854. Born near Hudson Bay in 1834.

Gross, W. H., dentist. Settled here in 1874. Was born in Prince Edward County in 1835.

Gourley, T., photographer in Lindsay for 24 years. He was born in Canada in 1837.

Gunigle, B., proprietor of livery stable, Lindsay, and owns 50 acres of land in Ops Township. Settled in the county in 1856. Born in Ireland in 1838.

Goodwin, W. A., flag and sign painter; also, dealer in pictures and frames.

Hamilton, James, manufacturer of carriages, waggons, sleighs, and cutters. Was born in Peterborough. Settled here in 1865.

Hodgson, George, foreman at Thurston's lumber yard. Came to the county, 1868. Born in York County in 1844.

Herlihey, W., manufacturer of waggons, carriages, sleighs, and cutters. Is a general blacksmith, and makes a specialty of chopping axes and patent elliptic arm waggons. Owner of 100 acres in Lot 12, Con. 13, Emily Township, where he was born in 1834.

Heap, James, Attorney and Solicitor. Has been a School Trustee 9 years and Councillor 2 years. Came to the county in 1854 from England, where he was born in 1831.

Hudspeth, Adam, Barrister-at-Law. Is proprietor of 1,600 acres in Ops, Fenelon, &c. Born in Cobourg in 1836. Settled here in 1855. Was Town Clerk in 1857.

Haslam, William, hotel-keeper.

Ingle, Geo., sash, door and blind manufacturer. Has been in the Council since 1876. Born at Port Hope in 1837. Settled here in 1853.

Irwin, H., hotel-keeper.

Jack, William, butcher.

Jeffers, Rev. W., D.D., Methodist minister. Came to Canada in 1817. Was editor of the *Christian Guardian* for 9 years, and is an ex-President of Methodist Conference. Settled here, 1876. Born in Cork City, Ireland, in 1814.

Johnston Bros., photographers.

Kains, T., Provincial Land Surveyor.

Kempt, George, Sheriff of the County. Was born in Scotland, and came here in 1853. Was Reeve of Lindsay and M.P.

Knowlson, John, Postmaster at Canton, Durham County, for 25 years, but now retired. He was born in England in 1803. Settled here in 1857.

Ketchum, J., Barrister-at-Law.

Keeve, G. H., Jr., watchmaker. Born in Holland in 1827, and came here in 1857. For three years was a Town Councillor. His father, who resides with him, served under the Prince of Orange at the Battle of Waterloo, and for distinguished services received the badge of Cross of Honor from the King of the Netherlands.

Knight, J. H., Public School Inspector, and has held the office of Deputy Registrar. He was born at Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, in 1831, and has lived in this county since 1861.

Lovell, James, manufacturer of and dealer in harness, &c., and has been in business since 1862. Was born in London, England, in 1832. Came here in 1861.

Loretto Convent.

Lisle, Joseph, tanner and currier. Started in business in 1868, and gives employment to 4 hands. Was born in Scotland, 1832. Came to Lindsay, 1860.

McSweyn, John, Solicitor, &c. Settled here in 1855. Born in Glengarry County, Ont. His father took part, with the Glengarry Highland Militia, in the fighting between Beauharnois and Lundy's Lane during the Rebellion.

McMurtry, S. A., manager of Ontario Bank, Lindsay.

McPaul, J. H., Head Master of Model and Public School. Was born in Prince Edward County, and has been teaching since 1855.

McElwan, S., soda water manufacturer.

McDonnell, William, landed proprietor, owning 100 acres in Lindsay, &c. Has held the offices of Mayor of Lindsay, Reeve of Ops. Census Commissioner, &c. Was born in Cork City, Ireland, 1820. He settled in Victoria County about 1839.

Mitchell, P., Deputy Sheriff. He owns 100 acres of land in Mariposa Township, situated in Lot 14, Con. 7; and was born there in 1846.

Mowry, B., proprietor of foundry and machine shop. Settled in county, 1855. Born in Cobourg, 1831.

Mann, James, hardware merchant. Was a Councillor two years and School Trustee four years. Has lived here since 1867. Was born at Bowmanville in 1848.

Mauder, John, proprietor Queen's Hotel. He owns 200 acres of Lot 30, Con. 7, Verulam Township. Settled in the county in 1865. Born in England in 1839.

Matchett, T., County Clerk and Treasurer. Was Division Court Clerk at Omeme for 20 years, and Township Treasurer for Emily for same length of time. He had a seat in the first Parliament after Confederation for 4 years. Born in the County of Durham in 1826. Came to this county in 1846. Owns about 500 acres in Victoria.

Martin, P. S., Barrister. He owns 400 acres of land in Ops Township. Was born at Whitby in 1838. Settled in this county in 1864.

Matthie, John, License Inspector.

MacLean, L. A., Hats, caps, and gents' furnishings. Store a few doors east of Benson House.

O'Leary, Arthur, Barrister. Came to this county in 1850, and was Clerk for Ops Township 10 years. Birthplace, Bowmanville.

Orde, E. D., real estate dealer. He owns about 4,000 acres of land. Born in Peterboro' County, 1847. Came to Victoria County in 1863.

O'Connor, L., manufacturer of carriages, sleighs and waggons, which have taken first prizes at Lindsay and Toronto. He commenced business in 1862, and has lived here since 1861. Born in Ireland, 1833.

O'Halloran, M., butcher.

Oliver, D. G. Resides on Glenelg Street, Lindsay.

Panwels, E., proprietor of Jewett House. Came here in 1880.

Porter, R. S., stationer and bookseller; agent for Allan Line Steamship Co.; Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and Commissioner for taking Affidavits. Born in Flushing, England. Came here in 1861.

Riggs, Joseph, hair-dresser and cigar and tobacco dealer. Human hair work a specialty. Born in England, 1847. Came to Victoria County, 1869.

Russell, W. L., land agent, and owner of 550 acres in Emily and Verulam. Has held the office of Reeve of Lindsay four years, Warden of County two years, and for a considerable time was Treasurer of Ops Township. Born in Ireland. Settled here in 1851.

Rodden, J. C., civil engineer, surveyor, and architect. Came to the county in 1857. Birthplace, Dublin.

Ross, Hugh, merchant tailor. Commenced business here in 1878. Was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, in 1850.

Reekie, A. M., music dealer. Pianos and organs to rent. Tuning and repairing done on the premises. Mr. Reekie is a Canadian, and commenced business in 1875.

Ryan Brothers, proprietors of livery stable.

Robson, W. M., general groceries.

Silver, Hugh, scroll stamp manufacturer. Has lived in county since 1855. Born at Port Perry, 1845.

Scott, J. A., of the firm of Scott & Andrus, photographers. Came here in 1861. Born in Stormont County in 1828.

Stafford, Rev. M., P.P., Pastor of St. Mary's church, Lindsay.

Sadler, T., miller.

Sadler, William, railway agent. Came to the county in 1867. Was born in Quebec in 1839.

Taylor, F. C., express agent.

Wright, Alfred, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, wholesale and retail. He owns 100 acres of Lot 16, Con. 3, Somerville Township, and 4 acres in Lindsay. Born in London, England, in 1824. Settled here in 1853.

Wallis, H. A., real estate, loan and insurance agent.

Workman, H., of the firm of H. Workman & Son, livery stable proprietors. He owns 500 acres in Minden Township. Born in Ontario Province.

Workman, W. W., of the firm of H. Workman & Son, livery stable proprietors. Born in Lindsay, 1867.

Wallace, J. W., manufacturer and dealer in woollen goods. Came here in 1875. Born in Durham County in 1842.

Watson, James, general merchant. Came from Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1822.

## ELDON TOWNSHIP.

Anderson, Christopher, farmer. Is owner of 50 and rents 80 acres in Lot 2, Con. 4. Born in Ireland, 1840. Settled here, 1873. P.O. address, Woodville.

Ashman, William, farmer. Owns 390 acres of land, situated in Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. 9, and Lot 13, Con. 10. Has been Deputy Reeve for years. Was born in Ireland, 1818. Came to Victoria County in 1831. P.O. address, Hartley.

Boden, William, blacksmith and county constable at Victoria Road. Was born in Markham Township, Ontario, 1836. Has lived in county since 1862.

Butler, Dr. R., physician and coroner. Residence and P.O. address, Kirkfield. Is a Canadian. Born in 1843. Settled here in 1872.

Booth, Robert, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 7. He settled here in 1851. Born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1824. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Campbell, A. C., merchant and Township Treasurer. Residence and P. O. address, Woodville. Owns E. ½ Lot 10, Con. 1, 100 acres. Was born in the county in 1836.

Carmichael, Archibald, farmer. He lives on Lot 2, Con. 3, and owns 121 acres. Has been 19 years in the Township Council, and held the Reeveship for some time. Born in the Township in 1836. P.O. address, Woodville.

Campbell, N. L., farmer, and owns S. ½ Lot 6, Con. 1, 100 acres. He was born in Mariposa Township in 1841. P.O. address, Lorneville.

Campbell, William, farmer. He has 100 acres of land, situated in E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 1. Was born in the township in 1849. P.O. address, Lorneville.

Currie, Donald, farmer, living on Lot 5, Con. 2, of which he owns 80 acres. Has lived in the township since birth (1849). P.O. address, Lorneville.

Campbell, Peter, farmer. He owns 100 acres of the W. ½ of Lot 9, Con. 1, and was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Lorneville.

Carmichael, Isab. M., teacher. Residence and P.O. address, Lorneville. Born in the county, 1854.

Calder, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 5, Con. 6, and owns 100 acres. For many years was a school teacher. He came to the county in 1850. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1808. P.O. address, Woodville.

Connolly, William, teacher in S.S. No. 5. P.O. address, Bolsover. Has lived in the county since 1861. Born in Canada, 1857.

Cowan, W. J., general merchant at Victoria Road. He owns 150 acres in Ontario County. Settled in Victoria County, 1879. Born in Canada, 1850.

Davis, Robert, proprietor of hotel in Argyle. Has lived in the county since 1858. Born in Canada in 1857.

Edwards, E. C., proprietor of the Railway and Midland and Nipissing hotels at Lorneville. Settled here in 1878. Born in Ontario County in 1855.

Ewen, John, farmer, on Lot 52, Con. 9, and owns 92 acres. Has lived in the county since 1859. Came from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1838. P.O. address, Kirkfield.

Gilchrist, J. C., general merchant and postmaster at Woodville. Was Deputy Reeve, and has lived here since 1842. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1832.

Gunn, Rev. R. F., Presbyterian minister at Argyle. He owns 195 acres in Lot 12, Con. 3. Came to this county in 1830. Is a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, and was born in 1824.

Ganton, Peter, farmer, on E. ½ Lot 18, Con. 2, of which he owns 100 acres. Was born in Canada in 1847. Settled here in 1872. P.O. address, Argyle.

Henderson & Cave, publishers of the *Advocate* at Woodville, which was established in August, 1877.

Hawkins, Richard, farmer, on Lot 3, Con. 3, owning 50 acres. Born in Oxfordshire, England, in 1819. Settled here in 1860. P.O. address, Woodville.

Hodgson, Tobias, farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 6, and owns 100 acres. Was born in Markham, Ontario, in 1841, and came here in 1874. P.O. address, Woodville.

Irish, E. R., farmer. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 3, Eldon Township; also owns part of Lot 6, Con. 15, Mariposa—together, about 150 acres. Is a Canadian. Settled in this county in 1831. P.O. address, Woodville.

Jackson, Donald, farmer. He owns 200 acres, being Lot 1, Con. 5. Came to the county in 1857 from Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1835. P.O. address, Woodville.

King, Joseph, builder and contractor, Woodville P.O. Was born in England.

Kirkland, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 2, and owns 235 acres. He is a School Trustee, and settled here in 1846. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1835. P.O. address, Argyle.

Lumsden, H. D., Provincial Land Surveyor and civil engineer at Woodville. Settled here in 1861. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1844.

McKenzie, W., contractor and mill-owner at Kirkfield. Is Reeve of the township, and has lived in the county since 1849.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF VICTORIA COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

McAlpine, Peter, farmer and J.P. He resides on N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 5, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres. Is the present Deputy Reeve, and has been in the Council many years. Born in the county in 1839. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McEachern, Eachern, farmer, on the W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 7, Con. 4. He owns 100 acres. Is a Canadian, and has lived in the county since 1849. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McFadyen, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 1, 100 acres of which he owns; also, 100 acres in Lot 1, Con. 3, Thorah Township, Ontario County. Came to Victoria County in 1830 from North Carolina, where he was born in 1820. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McGimsi, S., contractor, Woodville. He was born in Canada in 1847, and came to the county in 1877.

McDuffie, John, farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 2. He owns 300 acres in the township, and has lived in the county since 1833. Was born in Scotland, 1825. P.O. address, Woodville.

McEachern, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 19, Con. 2, and has 400 acres in Eldon. He is a member of the Township Council. Born in Islay, Scotland. P.O. address, Eldon Station.

McDonald, John, farmer. He has 112 acres in Lot 1, Con. 5, and settled here in 1852. Was born in Scotland in 1820. P.O. address, Woodville.

McLeod, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 5, and is owner of 100 acres. He was born in the county in 1855. P.O. address, Woodville.

McEachern, Angus, farmer and blacksmith. He owns E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 20, Con. 2, 100 acres, and has lived here since 1851. Born in the county. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McLean, A. B., blacksmith and farmer at Argyle Village. He owns 50 acres in Lot 20, Con. 2. Came here in 1872. Born in Scotland in 1850.

McPherson, Andrew, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 5, of which he owns 50 acres; has also 200 acres in Mariposa Township, situated in Lot 9, Con. 11, and Lot 7, Con. 15. Is Major of Militia, and has been Councillor and Collector for Mariposa Township. Born in Scotland in 1800. Came to the county in 1829. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McPherson, Alexander, farmer. Is owner of 200 acres in Lot 6, Con. 5, and Lot 6, Con. 6. Was a Councillor. Born in the county, 1832. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McDonald, A., farmer. He has 200 acres in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 5. Settled in the county in 1842, and was nine years a Councillor. Born in Inverness, Scotland, in 1818. P.O. address, Lorneville.

McDonald, Lauchlin, school teacher in No. 3 section. Came to the county in 1860. Born in Scotland in 1854. P.O. address, Argyle.

McDonald, D., farmer. Came to Victoria County in 1876. Was born in Ontario, 1840. P.O. address, Bolsover.

McNab, D., farmer and breeder of thorough-bred cattle and sheep. He resides on Lot 31, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres. Born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1849. Came here in 1876. P.O. address, Bolsover.

McRae, J. D., general merchant at Bolsover. He has lived in the county since 1865. Born in Ontario County in 1857.

McRae, F., hotel-keeper and farmer. He owns the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 24, Con. 7, 100 acres, and has lived in the county since 1852. Was born in Canada the same year. P.O. address, Kirkfield.

Morison, James, farmer, on Lot 1, Con. 1, and owns 150 acres. Came to the county in 1830. Born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1826. P.O. address, Woodville.

Millar, G. D., Township Clerk, Division Court Clerk, and Conveyancer. Residence and P.O. address, Woodville. Born at Three Rivers, Quebec, 1827. Came here in 1854.

Merry, John, farmer. He has 300 acres of land, and lives on Lot 19, Con. N.P.R. Came to this county in 1835. Was born in Ireland in 1819. P.O. address, Kirkfield.

Maybee, Lorenzo, watchmaker and dealer in stoves and hardware, Woodville. Born in Brock Township, 1846. Settled here in 1877.

Mitchell, D., carpenter and joiner; also, postmaster at Argyle. He is proprietor of 100 acres in Lot 10, Con. 3, Oakley Township. Was born in Argyle-shire, Scotland, in 1829, and has lived here since 1834.

Morison, Thomas, postmaster at Lorneville. Is also engaged in farming, and owns 53 acres of Lot 2, Con. 3. Was born in Canada in 1831. Settled here in 1858.

Munro, D., carpenter and builder. Is owner of a shingle mill. He has 150 acres of Lot 15, Con. S.P.R., and Lot 10, Con. N.P.R. Was born in Scotland in 1820, and settled here in 1860. P.O. address, Bolsover.

O'Neill, M., general merchant and postmaster at Kirkfield. Was Treasurer of Ops Township. Settled in the county in 1859. Born in Ireland, 1821.

Ray, A., farmer, on the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 4, Con. 1. Owns 100 acres. Settled in the county in 1843. Came from Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1806. P.O. address, Lorneville.

Reid, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 3, and owns 50 acres. Born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1830. Came here in 1863. P.O. address, Woodville.

Ringland, John, farmer. Is owner of 35 acres of Lot 2, Con. 10. Was born in England in 1815. P.O. address, Hartley.

Staples, G. W., teacher. Came to Victoria County in 1871. Was born in Durham, Ont., 1862. P.O. address, Hartley.

Smith, William, farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 4. Owns 150 acres. Was born in the township in 1846. P.O. address, Woodville.

Shields, Thomas, merchant at Victoria Road. Is a Justice of the Peace. Born in Cumberland, England, in 1825. Settled here in 1853.

Silverwood, W. A., farmer. He owns land in Lots 60 and 61, Con. S.P.R., Eldon Township, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lots 2, 4 and 5, West Bay, Bexley Township—together, 400 acres; also, 140 acres in Mariposa Township. Born in Canada in 1833. Came to Victoria County in 1846. P.O. address, Victoria Road.

Scurrah, Joseph, farmer, on the W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 11, Con. 6, 80 acres. Came here in 1873 from England, where he was born in 1840. P.O. address, Argyle.

Stuart, James, harness-maker and saddler, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, and agent for London Investment Co. Residence and P.O. address, Woodville. Has been School Trustee 19 years, and Treasurer to Agricultural Society 13 years. He owns 200 acres of Lot 1, Con. 3. Born in Scotland in 1830. Came here in 1852.

Thornbury, J., farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 11. He has 97  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and has lived in the county since 1831. Born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1816. P.O. address, Glenarm.

Taylor, William, farmer. Owns 187 acres in Lot 25, Cons. 10 and 11. Came here in 1849. Was born in England, 1824. P.O. address, Victoria Road.

Tremere, Thomas, farmer and breeder of thorough-bred stock and short-horn cattle. He was born in Ontario in 1845, and settled in the county in 1880. P.O. address, Penetanguishene.

Wheeler, B., shoemaker. Residence and P.O., Kirkfield. He came to the county in 1872. Born in Canada in 1841.

Wisner, A., hotel-keeper at Victoria Road. Born in Canada in 1844. Has lived here from 1873.

Wood, Dr. J. W., physician at Victoria Road. Was born at Omeme, Ont., 1846.

Young, William, farmer, merchant, and hotel-keeper. P.O. address, Bolsover. He owns 180 acres of Lot 13, Con. N.P.R., and Lot 14, Con. S.P.R. Settled here in 1866. Born in England in 1810.

## EMILY TOWNSHIP.

Adams, Thomas, farmer. Is owner of S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 4, Con. 2, and N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 5, Con. 1—together, 150 acres. Was born in the township in 1849. His father was one of the first Justices of the Peace. P.O. address, Omeme.

Adams, James, farmer. Lives on Lot 1, Con. 1, and owns 130 acres. He has lived in the township since birth (1853). P.O. address, Omeme.

Adams, William, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Is owner of W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 5, Con. 6, and S.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 4, Con. 7, 150 acres. Was born in Ireland in 1835. Came to the county in 1841. P.O. address, Omeme.

Allport, J. S., millwright at Collingwood. He owns village property in Omeme. Born in Birmingham, England, in 1838. Settled in this county in 1880.

Boates, William, farmer. He has 300 acres of land, being whole of Lot 22, Con. 5, and S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 22, Con. 6. Born in Ireland, 1809. Settled here in 1825. P.O. address, Frank Hill.

Best, S. H., farmer, on Lots 11 and 12, Con. 1. He owns 165 acres. Has lived in the township from 1841. Is a Canadian. P.O. address, Mount Pleasant.

Best, Valentine, farmer. Is owner of 187  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in Lot 14, Con. 1, and Lots 14 and 15, Con. 2. Was born in the township, 1840. P.O. address, Mount Pleasant.

Burnett, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 14, of which he owns 100 acres. Was a Township Councillor and Collector. Born in Ireland in 1834, and settled here in 1861. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Collins, John, teacher, S.S. No. 7. He has lived in the county since 1838, and was born same year. P.O. address, Frank Hill.

Deyell, Samuel, farmer. He owns 200 acres, situated in Lot 1, Con. 3. Was born in Cavan Township, Ontario, 1819, and settled here in 1857.

Doyle, B. J., teacher in Village of Downeyville. He was born in Brock Township, Ontario, in 1857. Settled here in 1880.

Elliot, George, farmer, on Lot 18, Con. 1, of which he owns 100 acres. He settled here in 1865. Born in Durham County, 1842. P.O. address, Mount Pleasant.

Finlay, Alexander, farmer. He owns S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lots 15 and 16, Con. 1, 200 acres. He was born here in 1826. His father was the first settler in the township. P.O. address, Mount Pleasant.

Fowler, David, farmer. He has 300 acres, situated in Lot 20, Con. 3, and Lots 19, 21, 22 and 23, Con. 4. He settled in the county in 1850. Born in Scotland, 1816. P.O. address, Fowler's Corners.

Hickson, William, teacher at Mount Pleasant, Cavan Township, Durham County. Was born in Canada in 1850.

Howden, Robert, farmer. He owns 113 acres, in Lot 23, Con. 3. Born in Cavan Township, Ontario, in 1852. Settled here in 1877. P.O. address, Fowler's Corners.

Hill, W. H., insurance agent at Omeme. Is Village Councillor. Was born in York County, Ontario, 1840. Settled in Victoria County, 1859.

Harrington, M. F., teacher, S.S. No. 3. Has lived in the township since 1859. Was born same year. P.O. address, Downeyville.

Heenan, Patrick, carpenter at Downeyville. Came to the county in 1875. Born in Ireland in 1845.

Jackson, W. J., farmer. He owns 100 acres in Lots 19, 20 and 21, Con. 1. Has lived in the township since his birth (1855). P.O. address, Fowler's Corners.

John, Thomas, farmer. Is owner of N.W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 6, Con. 10, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 6, Con. 11—150 acres. Born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, in 1818. Settled here in 1864. P.O. address, Downeyville.

Lang, Alexander, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 5, Con. 1, and 25 acres of Lot 5, Con. 1. Came to Victoria County in 1839. Born in Ireland in 1819. P.O. address, Omeme.

Lowe, Joseph H., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 1, owning 100 acres. Born in Durham County, 1843. Settled here in 1873. P.O. address, Mount Pleasant.

Miller, Charles, farmer, on N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 18, Con. 4. Owns 100 acres. Is Township Auditor. Born in New York State in 1834. Came to Victoria County in 1856. P.O. address, Omeme.

Morrison, William, waggon-maker at Omeme. Came here in 1879. Born in Canada, 1848.

Mason, Thomas A., proprietor of Windsor Hotel, Omeme. Born in Devonshire, England, in 1826. Came here in 1880.

McLeary, D., blacksmith at Downeyville. Was born in the township in 1852.

Magee, Thomas, farmer. Is owner of 300 acres, situated in Lot 19, Con. 1, and Lots 18 and 21, Con. 2. He was born in the United States in 1824. Settled here in 1830. P.O. address, Omeme.

Meagher, P. J., teacher, S.S. No. 12. Born in the county. P.O. address, Downeyville.

McFeeters, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 14, and owns 400 acres. Born at Kingston, Ontario, 1830. Came to Victoria County in 1836. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Ruth, George, farmer, and owns 150 acres of Lot 20, Con. 5. Was born in Ireland in 1823, and came to this county in 1833. P.O. address, Fowler's Corners.

Smyth, J. C., teacher, S.S. No. 10. Came here in 1877. Born in Durham County in 1854. P.O. address, Omeme.

Switzer, Gabriel, farmer and stock-breeder. He owns the S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 18, Con. 5, 100 acres. Was born in Canada in 1843. Settled here in 1870. P.O. address, Omeme.

Storey, David, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 3, of which he owns 100 acres. Has also 100 acres in Ops Township and 100 in Smith Township. He came to Victoria County in 1831. Born at Bowmanville, 1828. P.O. address, Fowler's Corners.

Sherin, J. W., farmer, on N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 17, Con. 3, owning 100 acres. Born in the township in 1855. P.O. address, Omeme.

Thompson, J. W., shoemaker, Omeme. Came here in 1878. Born in Canada in 1840.

Weir, Robert, farmer, on Lots 18 and 19, Con. 8. He owns 200 acres, and settled here in 1862. Born at Otonabee, 1836. P.O. address, Frank Hill.

## FENELON TOWNSHIP.

Berkeley, M. H., engaged in milling. Resides on Lot 6, Con. 1, and owns 550 acres. Born in England in 1827, and settled here in 1858. P.O. address, Cambray.

Bowerman, V., farmer and grain merchant. He owns 157 acres of Lot 3, Con. 1. Has lived in the county since birth (1849). P.O. address, Cambray.

Braden, John, farmer. He owns the W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 10, Con. 8, 100 acres. Born in Tyrone, Ireland, 1829. Settled in Victoria County in 1863. P.O. address, Cameron.

Brandon, John, farmer. Lives on E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 17, Con. 11, of which he is tenant. He was born in the county in 1843. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Brokenshire, William, farmer and lockmaster at Rosedale. He owns Lot 26, Con. 6, E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 24, Con. 7, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 24, Con. 8—altogether, 280 acres. Has also a house and lot at Rosedale. Settled here in 1845. Born in England in 1819. P.O. address, Rosedale.

Brokenshire, James, farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 8, of which he owns 100 acres. Born in the county in 1850. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Bryson, James, general store-keeper and Postmaster at Cameron P.O. Is owner of 100 acres of Lot 8, Con. 5. Born in Ireland in 1826. Came to this county in 1854.

Bates, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 6, Con. 5, and owns 50 acres. Has lived in the county about 30 years. Is a Canadian. P.O. address, Cambray.

Clendenan, Edwin, farmer. He has 145 acres of land, situated in Lot 7, Con. 1, and has lived here since 1843. Born in Whitby in 1831. P.O. address, Cambray.

Coats, A. B., farmer. He lives on Lot 8, Con. 1, and owns 300 acres. Has been Deputy Reeve of the township, and settled here in 1837. Was born in England in 1828. P.O. address, Cambray.

Cooper, Rev. J. E., clergyman. Residence and P.O. address, Cambray. Was born in England, 1841. Settled here in 1879.

Copp, J. F., farmer, on Lot 24, Con. 5. Is owner of 100 acres. Holds the office of School Trustee. Came here, 1855. Born in England, 1847. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Copp, W. H., farmer, on Lot 25, Con. 5, and owns 200 acres. Was born on this farm in 1859. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Chambers, John, farmer. Owns 300 acres, situated in Lot 21, Cons. 5 and 6. Is a native of Ireland. Born in 1815. Settled here, 1844. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Cundal, John, teacher in Cameron Village. Born in England in 1852. Has lived here since 1854.

Cullis, John, farmer and breeder of thorough-bred Durham cattle. He owns 300 acres in the township, situated in Lot 15, Con. 5, Lot 15, Con. 6, and Lot 14, Con. 7. Was appointed a J.P. Has lived in the county since 1852. Birthplace, England, 1826. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Clendenan, E. C., tanner and currier at Cambray. Was born in the county in 1852.

Cowieson, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 1. Owns 42 acres. Has lived in the county from 1842. Was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1840. P.O. address, Cambray.

Daniel, John, farmer. Resides on Lot 29, Con. 5, and owns 1,200 acres. Came to the county in 1862. Born in Ireland, 1833. P.O. address, Rosedale.

Daniel, John, farmer, living on Lot 9, Con. 4. Owns 650 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1836. P.O. address, Cambray.

Daniel, Thomas, farmer, on the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 14, Con. 8, and owns 96 acres. He was born in Scotland in 1833, and came here with his parents three years later. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Dewill, Elizabeth, hotel-keeper at Cameron Village. Was born in Canada in 1845, and has lived in the county since 1859.

Downer, W., farmer and Deputy Reeve. Has 100 acres, in Lot 10, Con. 5. Born in Ireland, 1826. Came to county, 1853. P.O. address, Cameron.

Douglas, William, farmer. Owner of 150 acres of Lot 8, Con. 3. Was born in Scotland, 1832. Settled here in 1850. P.O. address, Cambray.

Douglas, Robert, farmer. Owns 150 acres in Lot 8, Con. 2, and has lived in the county since 1855. Has been six years a School Trustee. He is a native of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and was born there in 1834. P.O. address, Cambray.

Durham, J. E., hotel-keeper at Sturgeon Point.

Everson, Charles, farmer. Resides on Lots 25 and 26, Con. 4, and owns 150 acres. Born in Canada in 1845. Settled in county in 1865. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Eyres, W., farmer and grain dealer. Has 100 acres of Lot 7, Con. 6. Settled here in 1858. Was born in Durham County, Ontario, 1847. P.O. address, Cameron.

Flack, Alexander, farmer, telegraph and assistant agent at Cameron. Owner of 100 acres in Lot 10, Con. 6. He has lived in the county since birth (1862). P.O. address, Cameron.

Fyke, Francis, farmer. Lives on E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 18, Con. 8, and owns 100 acres. He settled here in 1856. Was born in Durham County, 1840. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Gilchrist, Alexander, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1853 from Islay, Scotland, where he was born in 1818. P.O. address, Glenarm.

Graham, Thomas, farmer. Is owner of 172 acres, in Lots 11, 12 and 13, Con. 11. Settled in county in 1864. Born in Scotland in 1825. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Graham, John, farmer. He owns 400 acres, situated in Lots 15 and 16, Cons. 10 and 11. Settled in the county in 1858. Born in Peterboro' County, 1838. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Hall, William, farmer. Is owner of 100 acres, in Lot 8, Con. 3. Was born in Smith Township, Ont., 1835. He came here in 1860. P.O. address, Cambray.

Haygarth, Edward, farmer. Lives on Lot 31, Con. 3, and owns 261 acres. He is a native of Yorkshire, England, and has lived in the county from 1870. P.O. address, Balsam Lake.

Hay, John, farmer on Lot 7, Con. 10, of which he owns 169 acres. Was born in Canada, 1835, and settled in the county in 1860. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Henry, William, farmer and grocer. He has 125 acres situated on Lot 9, Con. 5. Came from Scotland to this county in 1867, when 10 years of age. P.O. address, Cameron.

Hewie, James, farmer. Is owner of 150 acres, in Lot 14, Con. 6, and has lived in the county since 1842. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Cameron.

Hill, Obadiah, engineer in grist mill and settled here in 1856. Was born in England, 1832. Residence and P.O. address, Cambray.

Isaac, William, farmer and breeder of Leicester sheep. He owns 100 acres in Lot 23, Con. 7. Was for 2 years Collector and 4 years a Councillor. Settled here in 1859. Born in Devonshire, England, 1829. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Knight, Isaac, farmer, resides on Lot 25, Con. 4, and owns 100 acres. He settled here in 1860. Born in England, 1841. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Knox, James, farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 6, and owns 200 acres. Came to Victoria County in 1859. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Littleton, John, farmer. Came to the county in 1854. Born in Hamilton Township, 1848. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Littleton, Joseph, farmer, and was Assessor for 3 years. He settled in the county in 1842. Was born in England, 1813. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

McNevin, Robert, farmer on Lot 20, Con. 4, and owns 200 acres. He came to the county in 1847 from Scotland, where he was born in 1819. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

McDonald, Rev. D., Presbyterian minister at Cambray since 1876. Born in Scotland in 1836.

McNevin, Peter, farmer, and owns 172 acres, situated in Lots 28 and 29, Con. 8, and Lot 30, Con. 9. He settled here in 1857. Born in Scotland, 1827. P.O. address, Rosedale.

McKee, R. H., farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 10, Con. 3, and came here in 1880. Born in Durham County, Ont., 1853. P.O. address, Cambray.

McNabb, James, farmer. Is owner of N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 11, Con. 6, 100 acres. Birthplace, Ireland. P.O. address, Cameron.

Magee, Joseph, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 5, of which he owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1864. Born in County Donegal, Ireland, 1819. P.O. address, Cameron.

Mark, Elisha, farmer, and owner of 50 acres of Lot 18, Con. 9. He was born in the county in 1841, and settled here in 1862. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Martin, Gabriel, engaged in lumbering. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls. Was born near Belleville in 1856, and has lived in this county since 1857.

Moynes, John, farmer. Owns 100 acres each in Lot 18, Con. 4, and Lot 18, Con. 5. Settled here in 1848. Born in England in 1825. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Moynes, Isaac, farmer. He owns 200 acres in Lots 17 and 18, Con. 3. Is a School Trustee, and has lived in the county since 1832. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1825. P.O. address, Islay.

Moynes, I. G., farmer. Resides on Lot 20, Con. 5, and owns 600 acres. Is a Councillor. He settled in the county, 1845. Came from England, where he was born, 1819. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF VICTORIA COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

## MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP.

Marshall, James, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 8. Owns 300 acres, and settled in the county, 1862. Was born in Ireland in 1818. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Mitchell, Thomas J., farmer at Fenelon Falls. Came here in 1873. Born in Grey County, 1853. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Maunder, J. H., general blacksmith and manufacturer of waggons, carriages, &c., in Cameron Village. He commenced business here in 1873. Was born in the county in 1851.

Moffet, James, general blacksmith and manufacturer of waggons, carriages, &c. Residence and P.O. address, Cambray. Has held office as Councillor and School Trustee. Was born in Scotland, 1834, and settled in the county in 1856.

Marshall, A. W. Business—moving, building and stumping. Resides at Cambray, where he owns a house and lot. Came to this county, 1868. Born in Durham County, 1849.

Murchison, D. J., farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 4, and owns 100 acres. Is a dealer in thorough-bred horses, cattle and sheep, and has lived in the township since 1849. P.O. address, Glenarm.

Miller, D., farmer. He has 100 acres of Lot 27, Con. 6, and came here in 1875. Born at Scarborough, 1832. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Myers, Henry, farmer. Is owner of 100 acres in S. ½ of Lot 31, Con. 3, and part of broken lot, same con. Was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1833. Came here in 1869. P.O. address, Balsam Lake.

Naylor, J. D., farmer and Coroner. He owns the W. part of Lot 23, Con. 11, 96 acres. Has held the office of Reeve for many years, and also that of Warden of the county. He came to the county in 1845 from England. Was born in 1823. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Nesbitt, Joseph, farmer. He has 200 acres in Lot 21, Con. 2, and settled here in 1853. Came from Ireland, where he was born, 1826. P.O. address, Glenarm.

Nisbet, Hattie, store-keeper at Cameron Village. Has lived in Victoria County since 1867. Is a Canadian, and was born in 1853.

O'Brien, James, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 8, of which he owns 28 acres. Has lived in the county since birth (1840). P.O. address, Cameron.

Oxby, Robert, farmer. Owns 200 acres of Lots 7, Con. 3 and 4. Came to the county, 1858. Born in England, 1835. P.O. address, Cambray.

Palmer, J. P., farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 24, Con. 6. Settled here in 1855, and is a member of the Township Council. Is a native of Devonshire, England. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Parrington, George, farmer. Owner of 290 acres in Lots 28 and 29, Con. 1. He settled in the county in 1852. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1827. P.O. address, Glenarm.

Perrin, Josiah, farmer and manufacturer of tombstones. He owns 100 acres, being the W. ½ Lot 12, Con. 7. Was born in Hope Township, Ontario, 1831, and has lived in this county from 1832. P.O. address, Cameron.

Pollock, Thomas, farmer. Is tenant of 200 acres, situated in Lot 16, Con. 3, and is one of the School Trustees. Was born in Ireland in 1839. P.O. address, Islay.

Powles, W., farmer, on Lot 16, Con. 7, and Lot 15, Con. 8. He has 200 acres of land. For 18 years was Township Clerk. He came to this county in 1842 from England. Born, 1813. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Poulson, J. F., farmer and owner of 80 acres of Lot 30, Con. 11. Has lived in the county since 1869. Was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1827. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Perdue, Henry, farmer and breeder of Durham and Devon cattle. He owns whole of Lot 29, Con. 7, 200 acres. Settled in the county in 1871. Born in Ireland in 1812. P.O. address, Rosedale.

Reazin, H., Inspector of Public Schools. Resides on Lot 1, Con. 1, and owns 300 acres. Settled in the county in 1863. Born in Canada in 1831. P.O. address, Linden Valley.

Rutherford, Alexander, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 14, Con. 5. Is a native of Scotland, and has lived in Victoria County since 1856. P.O. address, Cameron.

Saunderson, John, farmer. Is tenant of the W. ½ of Lot 12, Con. 5, 100 acres. Settled here in 1878. Born in Canada, 1853. P.O. address, Cameron.

Smithson, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 3. Owns 300 acres, and settled here in 1860. Was born in Northumberland County in 1835. P.O. address, Glenarm.

Smith, Thomas, farmer. He owns Lot 30, Con. 7, 200 acres. Came to this county in 1856. Was born in England in 1824. P.O. address, Rosedale.

Sims, John, farmer and brick maker. He came to the county in 1866 from England, where he was born in 1840. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Tompkins, John, proprietor of Cambray House, with first-class livery in connection, in Cambray. Is owner of 100 acres of Lot 6, Con. 3, Fenelon Township. Settled in the county in 1844. Is a Canadian.

Webster, R. W., farmer. He owns 360 acres of land, situated in Lot 27, Con. 10, and Lots 27 and 28, Con. 11. Has lived in the county since 1866. Born in Canada in 1829. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Willock, D. S., farmer and grain merchant. Owner of 200 acres in Lot 15, Con. 7, and has lived in the county since 1830. Was born in Canada in 1828. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Willock, John, farmer. Is owner of 200 acres in Lots 16 and 17, Con. 7. Born in the county in 1840. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Wellstood, C. H., manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. Residence and P.O. address, Cameron. Came here in 1877. Born in England in 1844.

Wilson, George, farmer, on Lot 12, Con. 3, 100 acres. Came to the county in 1866. Born in Durham County in 1858. P.O. address, Cambray.

Adam, R., farmer and Township Reeve. He owns 150 acres, worth \$9,000, and situated in Lot 4, Con. 14. Has lived in the county since 1848. Born in Quebec, 1832. P.O. address, Woodville.

Acheson, John, blacksmith at Manilla. Has lived here since 1879. Born in Scotland, 1841.

Broad, Thomas, farmer and Deputy Reeve. Is owner of 150 acres, situated in Lots 10 and 11, Con. 2, worth \$8,000. Born in England, 1823. Settled in county in 1860. P.O. address, Port Hoover.

Bagshaw, Abraham, farmer. Owner of W. ½ Lot 4, Con. 12, and N.E. ¼ Lot 3, Con. 12—150 acres. Born in Canada, 1844. Settled in county, 1872. P.O. address, Cannington.

Bruce, John, farmer. He owns 195 acres, situated in Lot 21, Con. B, and Lots 21 and 22, Con. 3. Was born in Ireland in 1830. Came to the county in 1860. P.O. address, Valentia.

Clark, J. P., farmer and J.P. Is owner of 200 acres, in Lots 2 and 3, Con. 15, worth \$12,000. Born in Northumberland County, 1832. Came to Victoria County, 1837. P.O. address, Woodville.

Cummings, J. F., Township and Division Court Clerk, Oakwood. Born in England, 1826. Has lived in the county since 1858.

Campbell, Donald, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 14, and owns 75 acres, worth \$5,000. His father was one of the first settlers in the township. Mr. Campbell has lived here since birth (1834). P.O. address, Woodville.

Currie, John, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 14, worth \$8,000. Owns 100 acres. Was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1810. Settled here, 1841. P.O. address, Woodville.

Carmichael, Duncan, farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 15. He owns 97 acres, worth \$8,000. Was born in the township, 1833. His father settled here in 1831. P.O. address, Woodville.

Campbell, John, Jr., farmer and stock-breeder. Leicester sheep a specialty. Is owner of N. ½ Lot 10, Con. 14, and S.E. ¼ Lot 10, Con. 15—150 acres, valued at \$10,000. Born in Victoria County in 1849. P.O. address, Woodville.

Cody, Stephen, farmer, on Lot 10, Con. 11. He owns 100 acres, valued at \$6,000. Has lived in county since birth (1845). P.O. address, Oakwood.

Cody, Joseph, farmer. Is owner of 116 acres, in Lots 23 and 24, Con. 12, worth \$10,000. Born in York County, 1821. Came to Victoria County in 1843. P.O. address, Linden Valley.

Chippindale, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 20, Con. 15. Is owner of 140 acres. Born in Lancashire, England, 1821. Is one of the oldest settlers in the county. P.O. address, Cambray.

Campbell, Peter, farmer and carpenter. He owns 50 acres of Lot 6, Con. 14. Born in Canada in 1836. Came here in 1869. P.O. address, Woodville.

Coad, James, farmer. Lives on Lot 17, Con. 9. Owns 70 acres. Settled in the county in 1855. Born in England in 1815. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Dundas, Stephen, farmer, on E. ½ Lot 22, Con. 8, 100 acres. Born in Ireland in 1823. Came here in 1843. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Evans, Edward, blacksmith and farmer. He lives on Lot 3, Con. 7, and owns 50 acres. Has 100 acres in Somerville Township. Born in England, 1852. Came to the county, 1862. P.O. address, Manilla Station.

Emerson, James, farmer, on N. part of Lot 17, Con. C. Has 120 acres of land. Born in Canada in 1818. Came here in 1848. P.O. address, Valentia.

Fee, J. J., farmer. He owns 150 acres, situated in Lot 7, Con. 13, and Lot 6, Con. 14. Has lived in the township since birth (1836). P.O. address, Woodville.

Fowler, Samuel, farmer, on N. ½ Lot 21, Con. 13, 100 acres, and owns 200 in Grey County. Came to Victoria County in 1839. Was born in Devonshire, England, 1815. P.O. address, Cambray.

Ferguson, Duncan, farmer, on Lot 2, Con. 5, and owns 100 acres. Was born in the county, 1841. P.O. address, Sonya.

Fowler, John, carpenter at Little Britain. Born in Canada, 1852. Settled here in 1879.

Foster, Thomas, farmer, on W. ½ Lot 17, Con. 7, and owns 98½ acres. Born at Port Hope, 1841. Came to the county in 1865. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Grant, Donald, farmer, grain dealer, and stock-breeder. He owns Lot 11, Con. 14, and Lot 11, Con. 15—400 acres. Has lived in the county since 1831. Born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, 1827. P.O. address, Woodville.

Gilson, George, farmer. Lives on Lot 4, Con. 10, and owns 100 acres. Settled here in 1853. Born in England in 1827. P.O. address, Manilla.

Gray, John, farmer. Lives on Lot 18, Con. 10, and rents 100 acres. Settled here in 1864. Born in Scotland in 1847. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Grimston, Thomas, farmer, on Lot 23, Con. 9. Owns 233 acres. Was born in Ontario, and has lived in the county since 1838. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Howkins, Amos, farmer. Lives on Lot 9, Con. 15, which he rents. Is Vice-President of Agricultural Society, and Secretary of Grange Lodge No. 483. Born in England, 1852. Came to Victoria County in 1856. P.O. address, Woodville.

Halliday, John, farmer, on S. ½ Lot 17, Con. 10, which he owns, along with part of Lot 18, on same Con. —together, 101½. Was born in Scotland in 1839. Settled in county, 1871. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Hickingbottom, J. T., farmer. Lives on Lot 2, Con. 10. Has 100 acres. Came to Victoria County in 1872. Is a Canadian. Was born in 1847. P.O. address, Manilla.

Haskill, C. L., farmer, on Lot 8, Con. 4. Owner of 100 acres. Born in Canada in 1827. Settled in county in 1852. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Hooper, George, farmer. Lives on N. ½ Lot 3, Con. 3, and rents 100 acres. Came to the county in 1868 from England. Was born in 1843. P.O. address, Sonya.

Johnson, George, farmer and stock-breeder. Lives on N. ½ Lot 2, Con. 13, and owns 100 acres. Has lived in the county since birth (1844). His father settled in the township in 1838. P.O. address, Cannington.

Johnson, John, farmer, on Lot 4, Con. 13. Owns 100 acres. Was born in the county in 1851. P.O. address, Cannington.

James, William, farmer. He owns 200 acres, being S. ½ Lots 12 and 13, Con. 10. Born in Cornwall, England, 1838. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Johnston, C. D., farmer, on S. ½ Lot 6, Con. 5, and owns 50 acres. He settled in the county in 1839. Born in Nova Scotia in 1828. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Kinnee, Richard, farmer. He owns 100 acres, in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 12, and has lived in the county since birth (1846). P.O. address, Cannington.

Kirkland, Duncan, farmer. He has 50 acres, situated in Lot 10, Con. 10. Was born on Island of Islay, Scotland, 1832. Came to Victoria County, 1845. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Lattimer, W. S., hotel-keeper at Manilla Station. Came here in 1880. Born in Canada, 1854.

Lownsbrough, W., farmer and Councillor. He owns 140 acres, situated in Lots 14 and 15, Con. 9, and valued at \$9,000. Settled here in 1859. Born in York County, Ontario, in 1838. P.O. address, Oakwood.

McCrimmon, William, farmer, on Lot 14, Con. 14, and owns 125 acres. He was born in the township in 1847. P.O. address, Woodville.

McIndoo, Moses, farmer. He owns Lot 2, Con. 14, and part of Lot 1, Con. 15—together, 245 acres, worth \$15,000. Born in the county, 1845. His father was one of the first settlers here. P.O. address, Cannington.

McInnis, A. H., farmer. Owner of 100 acres, in Lot 2, Cons. 10 and 11. Came here in 1848. Born in Scotland, 1843. P.O. address, Manilla.

McCorvie, Peter, farmer. Lives on Lot 15, Con. 12, of which he owns 100 acres. Has also 50 acres in Lot 16, Con. 13. Came to Victoria County, 1843. Is a Canadian. Was born, 1841. P.O. address, Oakwood.

McDonald, Donald, farmer. Owns 230 acres, in Lots 1, 2 and 3, Con. 4. He was born on the Isle of Mull, Scotland, in 1800, and has lived here since 1848. P.O. address, Sonya.

McKinnon, Donald, farmer, on the N. ½ Lot 3, Con. 2. He has 100 acres. Was born in the county, 1840. P.O. address, Sonya.

McDougall, A., farmer and hop grower. Owns 100 acres of Lot 2, Con. 2. Came to Victoria County in 1845 from Island of Mull, Scotland. Born in 1820. P.O. address, Sonya.

Morison, Mrs. J., wife of the late John Morison, M.P. Resides on Lot 15, Con. 15, and owns 250 acres, worth \$20,000. She came to the county in 1852 from Greenock, Scotland. P.O. address, Woodville.

Michael, J. M., farmer and stock-breeder. He owns 150 acres, situated in Lot 3, Con. 10, and has lived here since 1860. Born in Canada in 1835. P.O. address, Manilla.

Mark, R. D., farmer and thresher. Owns N. ½ Lot 9, Con. 1, and S.E. ¼ Lot 8, Con. 2—150 acres. Came to the county in 1837. Was born in England in 1827. P.O. address, Port Hoover.

Osborne, John, farmer. He owns 50 acres of Lot 2, Con. 12, and 24 of Lot 1, Con. 11. Was born in Devonshire, England, 1839. Settled here, 1859. P.O. address, Cannington.

Oliver, H. G., farmer. Lives on Lot 22, Con. 5. Was born in England in 1846. Came here, 1872. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Philp, William, farmer. He owns N. ½ Lot 7, Con. 9, and S. ½ Lot 8, Con. 10—together, 197 acres. Settled here, 1857. Born in Cornwall, England, 1830. P.O. address, Manilla.

Perrin, Joseph, retired farmer. Lives on S. ½ Lot 18, Con. 12, and owns 100 acres. Born in England, 1802. Has lived in Victoria County since 1831. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Ray, George, farmer. Lives on Lot 23, Con. 5, and owns 100 acres; also, 50 of Lot 20, Con. 4. Came to the county in 1842. Was born in Peterboro' County in 1827. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Rogers, William, farmer, on Lot 21, Con. 11. Owns 200 acres. He settled in the township in 1836. Was born in York County, Ontario, 1815. P.O. address, Barclay.

Rich, William, farmer. He rents 200 acres, situated in Lots 15 and 16, Con. 12, and has lived in the county since 1857. Born in Devonshire, England, 1826. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Ramsey, William, farmer, on Lot 5, Con. 6, of which he owns 147 acres. Has been a magistrate 23 years, and was Reeve of the township 3 years. Is a native of Yorkshire, England. P.O. address, Manilla Station.

Rodman, George, farmer. Is owner of 150 acres, in Lots 11 and 12, Con. 2. Was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1817. Settled here in 1840. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Robinson, Robert, farmer. Lives on N. ½ Lot 8, Con. 2, and owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1842. Born in Yorkshire, England, 1814. P.O. address, Sonya.

Smallwood, W. H., farmer. He rents the N. ½ Lot 22, Con. 11, 100 acres. Was born in Canada in 1856, and has lived in the county from that year. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Snelgrove, John, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 11, Con. 4, and came to the county in 1851. Was born in Wiltshire, England, 1826. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Tremeer, Samuel, farmer. He owns 350 acres, situated in Lots 3 and 5, Con. 4, and Lots 3 and 4, Con. 5. Settled in the county in 1864. Born in Devonshire, England, 1854. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Thornburn, Alexander, farmer. Owner of 100 acres, in Lot 4, Con. 6. Born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1830. Came here in 1836. P.O. address, Manilla Station.

Thompson, William, cheese maker at Little Britain, Born in Canada, 1841. Settled here, 1880.

Thorndike, James, gentleman. Residence and P.O. address, Oakwood. Owns 253 acres in the township, and came here in 1839. Born in England, 1807.

Weldon, Levi, farmer on Lot 20, Con. 14, and owns 48 acres. Was born in Canada, 1806. Has lived in the county since 1832. P.O. address, Cambray.

White, William, farmer on S. ½ Lot 21, Con. 14. Owns 100 acres. Born in Lincolnshire, England, 1831. Settled here in 1844. P.O. address, Cambray.

Wallis, John, farmer, Lot 12, Con. 5 of which he has 100 acres. Born in Canada, 1840. His father is one of the oldest settlers in the township. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Webster, Abraham, farmer and stock-breeder. He owns 250 acres and lives on Lot 22, Con. 7. Born in Cavan Township, Ont., 1840. Has lived here since 1845. P.O. address, Oakwood.

Yerex, Henry, farmer. Owns 200 acres, being S. ½ Lots 12 and 19, Con. 2. Born in Canada, 1826. Came here in 1839. P.O. address, Port Hoover.

## OPS TOWNSHIP.

Butler, John, farmer and owns 150 acres situated in Lot 5, Con. 1, and Lot 8, Con. 2. Born in Canada, 1838, and came to county with parents two years after. P.O. address, Lindsay.

Barclay, Sidney, farmer on the S. ½ Lot 25, Con. 2 which he owns (100 acres). Came to Victoria County in 1835 from New York State, where he was born in 1825. P.O. address, Lindsay.

Cornel, Charles, farmer. He owns 66 acres of Lot 7, Con. 11, and came to the county in 1832. Born in County Limerick, Ireland, 1807. P.O. address, Omamee.

Calvert, John, farmer. He resides on the W. ½ of Lot 7, Con. 9, and owns 100 acres. Is a Councillor and J.P. He was born at Port Hope in 1832. Settled here in 1854. P.O. address, Reaboro.

Deyell, John, farmer, and owns 350 acres in Lots 4 and 5, Con. 8. He settled here in 1861. Was born in Ontario, 1823. P.O. address, Mount Horeb.

Fitzpatrick, J. P., farmer and owner of 275 acres in Lot 19, Con. 2, Lots 18, 19 and 20, Con. 3. He has lived in the county from 1840. Is a Canadian. P.O. address, Lindsay.

Grigg, C. K., teacher S.S. No. 4. Has lived in Victoria County since 1875. Born in Oxford County, 1859. P.O. address, Box 213, Lindsay.

Hickson, William, farmer on E. ½ Lot 8, Con. 9. He owns 100 acres, and has lived in Victoria County since 1831. Was born in Cheshire, England, 1828. P.O. address, Reaboro.

Hickson, Joseph, farmer. Is owner of Lot 9, Con. 9; 200 acres. Was born in Cavan Township, Ont., 1831, and has lived in this county from that date. P.O. address, Reaboro.

Keys, Thomas, farmer, lives on W. ½ Lot 28, Con. 7, and owns 100 acres. He is Reeve of the township. Came here in 1855. Born in Ireland, 1845. P.O. address, Lindsay.

Lees, Thomas, retired farmer. Resides on Lot 5, Con. 6. He came here in 1833 from Ireland. Born 1801. P.O. address, Mount Horeb.

McKay, Alexander, farmer on Lot 27, Con. 1. He owns 230 acres. Was born in Pickering Township, Ont., 1847, and settled here in 1870. P.O. address, Linden Valley.

McKinnon, Alexander, farmer on W. ½ Lot 27, Con. 3, and owns 100 acres. Came to this county in 1832 from Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was born in 1820. P.O. address, Lindsay.

Mathews, Patrick, farmer. He owns the E. ½ Lot 11, Con. 2, containing 100 acres. Was born in County Louth, Ireland, 1810. Settled here in 1832. P.O. address, Lindsay.

McCausland, Robert, farmer. He owns the N. E. part of Lot 17, Con. 5. Born in Antrim, Ireland, 1836. Came to this county in 1862. P.O. address, Lindsay.

Metherell, G. A., teacher, S.S. No. 5. He has 50 acres of Lot 15, Con. 6, Mariposa Township. Was born in the county in 1856. P.O. address, Little Britain.

Rea, W. N., farmer and Deputy-Reeve. He has 150 acres of land situated in Lot 7, Cons. 9 and 10. Was born in Ops Township, 1842. P.O. address, Reaboro.

Rea, Thomas, farmer on Lot 13, Con. 9, and owns 200 acres. Came to the county in 1826 from County Monaghan, Ireland, where he was born in 1808. P.O. address, Reaboro.

Reynolds, Wm., farmer and Postmaster. Is owner of 200 acres and lives on Lot 1, Con. 7. He came to Victoria County in 1831. Born in Tipperary, Ireland, 1811. P.O. address, Mount Horeb.

Wright, William, farmer. He has 100 acres in Lot 23, Con. 1, and settled here in 1857. Was born in Yorkshire, England, 1836. P.O. address, Linden Valley.

## LAXTON TOWNSHIP.

Bailey, John, farmer, and Reeve of the township. He lives on Lot 9, Con. 4, and also owns land in Lots 8 and 10, Con. 4, and Lot 13, Con. 9—altogether, 540 acres. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1839. Came here in 1865. P.O. address, Head Lake.

Campbell, James, farmer. Owns 200 acres in Lot 7, Con. 8. Is a Township Councillor, and Treasurer of School Section No. 1. Born in Eldon Township in 1849. P.O. address, Norland.



# BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY OF VICTORIA COUNTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Ingle, Henry, farmer. Lives on Lot 11, Con. 9. He owns 100 acres. Has lived in the county since 1849. Born in Peterboro' in 1848. P.O. address, Norland.

Roy, J. C., general merchant at Norland. Has resided in the county from 1874. Was born at Montreal in 1847.

## SOMERVILLE TOWNSHIP.

Butler, James, farmer, on W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 22, Con. 3. Owns 100 acres. He settled here in 1867, and was for some time a Township Councillor. Born in Scotland in 1832. P.O. address, Baddow.

Dowson, W. S., farmer. Is owner of 209 acres in Lot 25, Con. 2, and Lot 22, Con. 4. He holds the office of Township Clerk, and came to the county in 1866. Was born in Durham County in 1839. P.O. address, Baddow.

Ellis, Robert, blacksmith. Born in England in 1842. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Fell, John, Sr., farmer and mill-owner. Is owner of 2,000 acres in the township. Was Warden three years and Reeve for many years. Born in England in 1819. Came here in 1858. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Graham, Robert, farmer. Lives on Lot 24, Con. 1, and owns 200 acres. Was born in Smith Township in 1845. Settled here, 1858. P.O. address, Baddow.

Graham, Robert, farmer. Owns 200 acres, and resides on Lot 24, Con. 1. Was born in Canada in 1845. Settled here in 1858. P.O. address, Baddow.

Howie, John, farmer and builder. Owner of 100 acres of Lots 9 and 10, Con. 1. Came to the county in 1859. Born in Scotland in 1848. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Howie, Thomas, farmer and Reeve. Has been Township Clerk for ten years, and Clerk and Treasurer five years. He owns 300 acres, situated in Lot 9, Con. 2, and Lot 10, Con. 3. Came to the county in 1859. Born in Scotland, 1826. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

McDonald, W. R., manufacturer of waggons and carriages, and general blacksmith, at Kinnmount. He came to the county in 1871. Born at Peterboro' in 1849.

Mitchell, Thomas, farmer, and owner of W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 4, Con. 3, 100 acres. Was born in Ireland in 1851. Settled here, 1877. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Mitchell, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 20, Con. 1, and owns 200 acres. Born in Cornwall, England, 1836. Settled in county in 1858. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Rumney, George, farmer, on front range, Lots 57 and 58, and owns 100 acres. Is one of the Township Council, and came to the county in 1860. Born in England in 1841. P.O. address, Cobocok.

Russell, Jonas, farmer. He owns the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 25, Con. 1, 100 acres. Born in Dorsetshire, England, 1836. Came to Victoria County in 1872. P.O. address, Baddow.

Scott, W. S., proprietor of Northern Hotel, Kinnmount. Has lived in Victoria County since 1866. Birthplace, Durham County.

Sheehy, George, farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 3, of which he owns 125 acres. Came to the county in 1864 from Ireland. Born, 1833. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Smith, Benjamin, farmer. Lives on Lot 12, Con. 1, and owns 212 acres. Is a Councillor, and has lived in the county since 1845. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Suddaby, Samuel, farmer, on Lot 11, Con. 6. Owns 100 acres. Born in the county in 1842, and for some time sat in the Township Council. P.O. address, Burnt River.

## BEXLEY TOWNSHIP.

Carl, A. H., general merchant and miller at Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. He is a Trustee, Vice-President of Victoria Agricultural Society, and President of Somerville Agricultural Society since 1874. Born in Prince Edward County in 1831. Settled here in 1854.

Ham, John, manufacturer of waggons, and general blacksmith, Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. Was born in England in 1849.

Heaslip, Nelson, farmer. Is owner of 230 acres in Lots 3 and 4, Con. N.W.B. Has held the office of Reeve. Born in Canada in 1844. Settled in the county, 1866. P.O. address, Victoria Road.

Graham, J. R., farmer, Bailiff, and Fishery Observer. Owns 100 acres of Block E, Con. W. Bay. Has lived in the county since 1862. Birthplace, Scotland. P.O. address, Victoria Road.

Lytle, Edward. Owns 362 acres of land, situated in Lot 5, Con. N.P.R., and Lots 6 and 7, Con. S.P.R.; also, W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 32, Con. 2, Fenelon Township. He is a member of Bexley Township Council, and for several years was President and Vice-President of the Agricultural Society. Settled here, 1852. Birthplace, Ireland. Born, 1834. P.O. address, Victoria Road Station.

McLaughlin, A. A., License Inspector for N. Victoria and Haliburton, and Coroner since 1846. Residence, Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. Has lived here since 1873. Was born in Glengarry County in 1818.

McIntyre, Donald, proprietor of University Hotel at Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. Came to the county in 1851. Born in Peterboro' County, 1841.

Morris, J. G., teacher. Residence, Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. Born at Devonport, England, in 1842, and came here in 1877.

Pattie, John, proprietor of Keys' Hotel at Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. He was born in County Down, Ireland, 1853, and settled here in 1880.

Staples, Robert, general merchant at Cobocok. P.O. address, Shedden. Is Postmaster at Oakhill. Is owner of 200 acres in this township and 300 in Laxton. He has lived in the county for 20 years. Born in Montreal in 1818.

## VERULAM TOWNSHIP.

Akister, James, farmer. He owns 100 acres of Lot 29, Con. 4, and settled here in 1865. Was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1840. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Brown, William, farmer and owner of 100 acres, being N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 9, Con. 8. Has lived in the county from 1860. Came from County Cavan, Ireland, where he was born in 1826. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Bell, James, carriage maker, general blacksmith, insurance agent, and hotel-keeper, Dunsford. Was for some time Postmaster. Born in the township in 1842.

Bell, Arthur, farmer. Lives on E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 5, Con. 1, and owns 123 acres. Has lived in the township from birth (1842). P.O. address, Dunsford.

Begg, Stewart, farmer and carpenter. He owns the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 26, Con. 2, 100 acres, and settled here in 1859. Born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1819. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Bolton, George, farmer. Owns 87  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, in Lot 29, Con. 5. Came to the county in 1841, when four years of age. Was born in Canada, 1837. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Boyd, M., lumber merchant at Bobcaygeon.

Corbett, Timothy, farmer. Lives on Lot 3, Con. 9, and owns 100 acres. Settled here in 1850. Was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1820. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Dunn, Henry, farmer. Is owner of 400 acres, situated in Lots 8 and 9, Con. 9, and Lot 10, Con. 10. Born in England in 1820. Settled here in 1850. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Davies, T. L., farmer, and Postmaster at Bellevue. He owns Lot 6, Con. 7, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 7, Con. 7—altogether, 300 acres. Has lived in this county from 1868. Born in Peterboro' County in 1848.

Dobson, John, farmer and stone cutter. He has 150 acres, situated in Lots 29 and 30, Con. 4. Has lived in Victoria County for fifty years. Birthplace, Lancashire, England. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Fairbairn, Charles, farmer. Lives on Lot 13, Con. 10, and owns 750 acres. Settled in the county, 1862. Was Warden for 1879, and township Reeve for eight years. Was born in Canada in 1838. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Finley, Andrew, farmer and owner of S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 25, Con. 9, 100 acres. Came to the county in 1854. Born in Ireland, 1820. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Flett, William, farmer. Owns Lot 30, Con. 4, and W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 30, Con. 5—260 acres. Settled here in 1857. Born in Scotland, 1828. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

Flett, Joseph, farmer. Lives on Lot 27, Con. 6, and owns 230 acres. Was born in Scotland in 1838. Came to this county in 1860. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Fell, John, Jr., farmer. Owns 260 acres, and lives on Lot 31, Con. 1. Came here in 1859 from England. Born 1843. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Gray, William, farmer, on W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 10, Con. 7, and owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1833. Was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1808. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Gordon, Edward, farmer. Owner of W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 7, Con. 4, 100 acres. Has lived in the county since 1878. Born in Canada, 1860. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Goulais, Joseph, hotel proprietor at Bobcaygeon. Was born in Canada, 1843. Settled in Victoria, 1855.

Hamilton, William, farmer. Has 100 acres, situated in Lot 7, Con. 6. Holds the offices of Township Assessor and Collector. Born in England in 1807. Settled here in 1837. P.O. address, Bellevue.

Hunter, William, farmer and owner of 300 acres in Lots 5, 6 and 7, Con. 6. Has lived in the county from 1832. Born in Ireland, 1823. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Hopkins, Alfred, farmer. He has 30 acres in Lot 32, Con. 3. He came to the county in 1861. Born in the Island of Guernsey in 1844. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Jones, A. W., teacher, S.S. No. 1. Born at Omeme in 1861. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Johnston, John, farmer. Owns S.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 9, Con. 8, 100 acres, and has lived in the county from 1860. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1824. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Junkin, John, farmer and owner of 115 acres, situated in Lots 17 and 18, Con. 3. He came here in 1840. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1820. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Junkin, John, farmer and owner of 200 acres, situated in Lot 23, Con. 8, and Lot 22, Con. 9. Has lived in the county since 1834, and for twenty years has been a member of the Township Council. Is at present Deputy Reeve. Was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1827. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Ingram, Matthew, farmer. He is owner of 300 acres, situated in Lots 20 and 21, Con. 8. Settled here in 1833. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1805. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Junkin, Thomas, farmer. Owns 165 acres in Lot 18, Con. 2. Born in Canada in 1843. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Kennedy, William, farmer. Lives on Lot 8, Con. 6. Owner of 655 acres. Came to the county in 1831. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1823. P.O. address, Bellevue.

Kelso, William, farmer. Owns 200 acres, situated in Lots 19 and 20, Con. 9. He settled here in 1858. Was born in Canada in 1834. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Kelso, Joseph, farmer, on Lot 17, Con. 9. He owns 1100 acres, and has lived in the county since 1856. Was born in County Derry, Ireland, 1806. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Lithgow, James, farmer, on Lot 9, Con. 6, 200 acres, which he owns. Is Treasurer and School Trustee. Was born in the township in 1853. P.O. address, Bellevue.

Lamb, Richard, farmer. He owns the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lots 30 and 31, Con. 4, 200 acres. Settled here in 1861. Born in Lancashire, England, 1829. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

London, Peter, farmer, on W. part of Lot 32, Con. 6; 120 acres owned. He came to the county in 1860. Was born in Kent County, England, 1832. P.O. address, Bury's Green.

McGregor, William, farmer, and owner of 100 acres in Lot 7, Con. 9. Settled here in 1871. Is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and was born in 1844. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

McCallum, Hugh, Jr., farmer. Is owner of 200 acres in Lots 7 and 8, Con. 3. Has lived in the township since birth (1855). P.O. address, Dunsford.

McCallum, James, farmer, on Lot 6, Con. 2, of which he owns 100 acres. Came to the county in 1837 from County Monaghan, Ireland. Born in 1810. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Middleton, R. W., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 8, and owning 100 acres. He is Township Assessor and Collector, and settled here in 1853. Was born in County Mayo, Ireland, 1829. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Murdoch, David, farmer, lives on N.E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 5, Con. 6, 50 acres. Was a school teacher for 16 years, and came here in 1832. Born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, 1805. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Mitchell, Robert, farmer on Lot 6, Con. 5, and owns 200 acres. He was born in the township in 1844. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Morrow, J. G., farmer. Is owner of Lot 27, Con. 8, 200 acres. He settled here in 1869. Born in Ireland, 1855. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Moffatt, John, farmer, on W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 29, Con. 7. Owns 100 acres. He was born in the county in 1848. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Nicholls, James, farmer, and owner of 100 acres of Lot 18, Con. 7. Came to Victoria County in 1870. Born in County Antrim, Ireland, 1820. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Nixon, Andrew, proprietor of Central Hotel at Bobcaygeon, and has 200 acres of land in Lot 16, Con. 8. Came here in 1869. Born in Lambton County, 1843.

Payne, M., teacher, S.S. No. 7. He came here in 1879. Birthplace, Toronto. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Powers, John, farmer, Lots 20 and 21, Con. 1; owns 115 acres. Was born in Ireland, 1834. Settled here in 1835. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Patterson, Jas., farmer on Lot 18, Con. 1. Is owner of 100 acres, and has lived in the county from 1851. Born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, 1826. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Robertson, Alexander, farmer, owns 200 acres in Lot 8, Con. 5. Has lived in the county since 1833. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 1829. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Steele, Frederick, farmer. Is owner of 200 acres in Lots 5 and 6, Con. 8. Born in Canada, 1843. Came here in 1862. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Stewart, George, farmer. He owns the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lot 2, Con. 8, 50 acres. Was born in County Cavan, Ireland, 1813. Settled in county, 1840. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Simpson, George, farmer, lives on Lot 2, Con. 9, and owns 200 acres. Came from Peterboro' County in 1856. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Selby, Thomas, farmer on Lot 8, Con. 3. He has 50 acres in the north part of the lot. Settled here in 1858. Was born in Durham County, 1815. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Staples, Thomas, farmer on the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 18, Con. 5, of which he owns 100 acres. Settled in the county in 1865. Born in Ireland, 1815. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Thurston, William, farmer, lives on Lot 9, Con. 9, and owns 100 acres. He has lived in the township from 1843, the date of his birth. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Thurston, W. H., farmer on Lot 8, Con. 7. He has 100 acres in the E. part of the Lot. Was born in Canada, 1853. P.O. address, Bellevue.

Thurston, H. J., farmer. Owns 121  $\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Lot 9, Con. 4. He was born in the township in 1844. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Thurston, Jonas, farmer. He owns the E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Lots 3 and 4, Con. 3, and the whole of Lot 2, Con. 4. Has lived in the county from 1836. Came from Norfolk County, England. Born, 1824. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Thurston, Robert, farmer. He owns 350 acres situated in Lots 3 and 4, Con. 2, and Lots 10 and 11, Con. 4. He was born in the township in 1840. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Tiers, C. E., farmer and owner of 70 acres in Lot 25, Con. 6. He holds the office of Deputy-Reeve of Mariposa, and is also Township Councillor. Has lived in the county since 1856. Born in Toronto, 1829. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Trusdal, Hugh, farmer. He is tenant of 150 acres in Lot 17, Con. 1, and came here in 1877. Was born in County Armagh, Ireland, 1835. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Tugman, W. H., farmer, Lot 29, Con. 2, and owns 80 acres. He was born at Fenelon Falls in 1858. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.

Rooney, J. J., teacher, S.S. No. 2. He came to the county in 1875. Born in Wellington County, 1860. P.O. address, Dunsford.

White, Joseph, farmer. He owns 175 acres in Lot 5, Con. 10, and settled in Victoria County, 1870. Was born in Ireland in 1810. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

White, Richard, farmer on Lot 3, Con. 9, and owns 100 acres. He came to the county in 1870. Born in Canada, 1842. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

White, George, farmer, West  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 1, Con. 9. Is owner of 100 acres, and settled here in 1880. Born in Canada, 1851. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Warren, Richard, farmer. Lives on Lot 7, Con. 5, and owns 200 acres. He was born in Canada, 1839. P.O. address, Dunsford.

Warren, Peter, farmer and carpenter. Is owner of W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lot 11, Con. 6, 100 acres. Has lived in the county from 1866. Was born in Canada, 1835. P.O. address, Bobcaygeon.

Williams, Thomas, machinist, Dunsford. He came here in 1879. Born in Canada, 1842.

Walker, Isaac, farmer. He owns 200 acres in Lots 26 and 27, Con. 5, and settled here, 1857. Birthplace, England. P.O. address, Fenelon Falls.